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# CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

## JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 29, 1848.

### JANUARY.

1. News received of the burning of 23 houses and 100 barns, at Ahldeen, in Hanover.—Fires in London during 1847 stated at 989.—The former Republic of Cracow to be thenceforth assimilated with the other districts of Austria.—Arrival of Abd-el-Kader at Toulon.—Smart earthquake at Delhi.—Termination of the Kaffir war: surrender of several native chiefs to Col. Somerset, and the new Governor, Sir H. Smith.—A mother murdered her two children, in Golden-lane, Clerkenwell.

2. News of the total loss of Her Majesty's steamer *Avenger*, on the Sorelli rocks, on Dec. 20, with all on board except ten persons.—Death of Alderman Lucas, aged 86.—Opening of the Portuguese Cortes: the Queen unpopular.

3. First appearance in London of Mr. G. V. Brooke, as *Othello*.—The property of the late John Tawell, the murderer, which had been confiscated to the Crown trustees, restored to his widow.—News of the arrival of 15,000 Russians from France for the Civic Guard at Rome; and ... disturbances at Naples since the 14th ult.—Sanguinary massacre at Milan of inhabitants by the soldiery.

4. Five bills of indictment found ... at the Central Court, their united measure being near ... 150 yards.—Special Commission opened in Limerick ... for the trial of rioters.—News of assassinations commenced in Vera Cruz.—427 vessels, laden with grain, for St. Petersburg, detained by the ice in the port of Rybinsk.—The Governor-General of Kostrowa dismissed for illegally arresting several noble families of Poland.—Sale ... the Spanish Minister of Finance, impeculati...: violent scene next day in the Cortes.

5. Revenue return showed a decrease of £2,217,750.—A large shoal of concrete in the Thames, off Temple Gardens, blown up by gunpowder and a galvanic battery.—Funeral of Madame Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe, who died on December 30.

6. Death of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Usher.—Bill passed by the Legislation of New Brunswick, imposing a Tax on all emigrants.

7. News of a Constitutional Government granted by the Pope.—Great meeting of the Kaffir chiefs with Sir H. Smith, to determine the boundaries.

8. Patrick Reid executed at York, for a triple murder.

9. Disturbances in the Tuscan dominion.—Riots at Leghorn suppressed by M. Rodolfo

10. The Pontifical Cabinet formed: Cardinal Ferretti, President of the Council.—At Munich, the Commander of Gendarmes committed to prison, for wantonly attacking the people.—A box of between 4000 and 6000 sovereigns, stolen from the Great Western Railway.—Execution of Sale, the murderer, at the Old Bailey.

11. Confirmation of Dr. Hampden, the new Bishop of Hereford, at Bow Church.—News of the plunder of the Monastery of St. Bernard by radical and Federal troops of Switzerland.—Fourteen men frozen to death in a snow storm in Algeria, and twelve others on the 11th.

12. News of an earthquake at Valparaiso, on October 8, the severest felt in Chili for sixteen years.—The *Pirate*, from Whitby to London, and all her crew, lost closely in shore off Aldborough.—A whale, fifty feet long, taken off Folkestone.

13. Enthronisation of Dr. Musgrave, the new Archbishop of York.—Special Commission in Clare, for the trial of persons accused of murder, arson, &c.—The Duke of Victory (Espartero) took his seat in the Spanish Senate.

14. The case of the Marquis d'Espinay de St. Luc against M. Alexandre Dumas, for an alleged libel upon one of his ancestors, discussed by the Civic Tribunal of Paris, and the plaintiff condemned to the costs.—Intelligence of the delivery of the Crown Prosecution of a ... said Grand funeral service at Turin, in memory ... slaughter.—Killed at Pavia and Milan by the Austrians ... of the patriots refused to recognise the Pope's pro... the Swiss Diet against the conduct of the Provincial Government to ... the Catholic Cantons.

15. 60,000 persons state ... to be suffering from the grippe in Madrid.—A druggist ... assistant at Aberdeen died from inhaling chloroform.

16. Run on ... the Paris savings-banks, and panic at the Bourse.—... news by the *Hibernia* of the failure of four New York ... anks.

17. Mr. Lovell's five-act drama of "The Wife's Secret" produced successfully at the Haymarket Theatre.—Death of the Earl of Powis, K.G.—Abd-el-Kader still imprisoned at Toulon, in violation of the pledge of the Duc d'Aumale that he should be sent to Egypt.—The Mexican Congress rejected all negotiations with the United States while their armies and fleet occupied the country.

18. The magnificent Jardin d'Hiver opened at Paris.—Death of J. D'Israeli, aged 86.—The French Chamber of Peers voted the address, in reply to the King's speech, by 144 to 30.—The Mexican War unpopular in the United States.

19. News of the explosion of the *B. N. Johnson* steamer in Kentucky: 70 persons killed.—News from the Cape of Good Hope of Col. Somerset's defeat of the Chief Pato: Sandilla a prisoner in Graham's Town.—Blockade of La Plata by the French.

20. H. M. ship *Pioneer* sent in search of Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition.—News of the disturbed state of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces belonging to Austria; collision at Paris, between the students and the Austrians—several persons killed.—Death of Christian VIII., King of Denmark, succeeded by his son, Frederick VII.

21. A white woodcock shot near Llandilo.—Intelligence of upwards of 3000 persons having died of ... sons fever in Prague in 1847.—341 deaths from influenza in Madrid since the 10th Jan.

23. The auxiliary screw steamer ... *Arab*, and five of her crew, lost in a collision with the ... *Saxpschannah*, off the southeast coast of Ireland.

24. A diligence stopped ... and plundered between Avignon and Nismes.—Revolution in Carracas, the capital of Venezuela: five members ... were killed in the Chamber of Deputies.

22. The sale ... and purchase of chloroform subjected, by the Bavarian ... Government, to the same restrictions as apply to poison.—Two men suffocated in cleaning out a vat, at Abbott's brewery, Bow.

26. Remains of a Roman Villa discovered in Lower Thames-street, London.—News of a threatened destructive war between the Delaware and Camanche Indians.

27. The English ship *Philomela* burnt at sea, 1000 miles from land (British Guiana): crew miraculously saved.

28. The Seine frozen over at Paris.—An attempt made to blow up some premises at Sheffield with an infernal machine.—1200 persons estimated to be unemployed in Glasgow.—A man killed by the fall of a tree at Raleigh.—Obstinate battle between the royal troops and insurgents at Palermo.

29. Proclamation of the constitution of 1812, for Naples and Sicily.—Continued war in the Caucasus; villages destroyed by congreve rockets.—Bombardment of Messina.

30. At Ipswich, machines at work knitting stockings by steam.—News of the bombardment of Palermo.—Arrests, and great increase of military force by Austria, in Milan and Verona.—The Duke of Modena quitted his estates.—News of the peaceful measures of Sir Harry Smith, the new Governor, at the Cape.—Colonel Somerset had crossed the Kye.

31. Espartero very popular at Madrid.

### FEBRUARY.

1. News of the destruction of the old flax mill, Whitehaven, near Belfast, by fire; £15,000 loss.—Upwards of 40 persons who had attended a secession meeting at Islay Castle, seized with typhus fever; several died.—Viscount Falkland appointed Governor of Bombay.—Sir J. Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, sailed in the *Meander* for Borneo.—Judgment given in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Dr. Hampden; rule discharged.—The free importation of grain, granted in the last session of Parliament, ceased; as did also the temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws.

2. Intelligence of the murder of the Jesuit Padre Rullo, and his six companions, on their way to Abyssinia.—An engineer and fireman on the South-Western Railway committed for trial for manslaughter, in causing the death of a fellow engineer.—Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Revolution of Switzerland: the interference of France condemned by M. Thiers.—A railway opened from Florence to Prato.

3. New ... of a destructive fire at Chagres (Central America), on Dec. 7.—The House of Lords and Commons resumed their sittings from the Christmas recess.

4. A soldier shot by a young woman, through jealousy, in St. James's Park.—The foundation-stone of the Sunderland Docks laid by Mr. Hudson, M.P.

5. Deaths in the metropolis in the previous week, 1478; the epidemic raised the mortality 80 per cent.—At Penang, the British ship *General Wood* supposed to be lost in the Chinese Sea, with 150 souls on board.

7. A bronze statue of Mr. Huskisson placed in Lloyd's.

8. Russell and Vanderplas found guilty of a triple murder at Brussels.—Tranquility restored at Palermo.

9. Great demonstration on the Thames and in the streets of London in favour of the Navigation Laws.—Various meetings in Edinburgh for the reform of Excise Abuses.—Bribery disclosed in the French Chamber of Deputies.—Reform dinners declared illegal and forbidden by the Ministry.

10. Funeral oration in memory of O'Connell delivered in Notre Dame, by the Abbé Lacordaire.—Destructive fire at Kestia, in Turkey; the greater part of the town consumed.

11. The second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, in the Commons, carried by 277 to 204.—Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley), at Lambeth Palace, aged 84.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany spontaneously granted a Representative Government.

12. The French Ministry, in the Chamber of Deputies, refused Reform by a majority of 33; subsequently conceded by M. Guizot.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany granted a Constitution on the model of the late French Charter.—The whole Mediterranean Fleet on the Sicilian and Italian coasts.

13. Public Meeting of 100 Deputies in Paris, in defiance of the Ministry, who had declared such meetings illegal: evident preparations for an approaching reaction.—Violent agitation for reform at Parma.

14. Great dissatisfaction at Munich with the conduct of the King of Bavaria and his Ministers.—The Pope adopts the Constitution.—Great preparations in Piedmont for resisting the aggression of Austria.—The American Government disclaimed the annexations of Mexico: conditions of peace still in abeyance: the revenues collected for the United States army, which had taken Orizaba.

16 The Emperor of Russia declared himself disinherited from his engagement, by the treaty of Vienna, to maintain the neutrality of the Swiss Confederation.—Adjournment of the Swiss Diet.

17. The proffered mediation of Lord Minto, between the Sicilians and the King of Naples, accepted with enthusiasm.

18.—Lord John Russell ... admitted his Budget to Parliament, providing ... additional taxation, to meet the financial deficiency, ... cancelling the increase of the Income Tax to 7d. per ... —Grand ball at the Jardin d'Hiver, Paris, in aid of the British Charitable Fund.

19. Formal ... Archbishop of Canterbury, at Addington.—Execution of Rossetl and Vanderplas for the triple murder at Brussels.—A railway express from London to Glasgow (401 miles) performed in 10½ hours.

20. The proposed Reform Banquet in Paris postponed to the 22nd.—Abbot's Leigh Church, near Bristol, destroyed by fire.—Six persons perished in a fire at Killarney.—Louis Philippe's pension stated to have invested largely for him in home and American stock, in anticipation of an outbreak in France.

21. M. Duchâtel officially announced, in the French Chamber of Deputies that the Reform Banquet would not be allowed to take place.—Execution of Harriet Parker, for murder, at the Old Bailey.—Great opposition to the Committee of Supply in the House of Commons.—French funds, Three per Cent., 73f. 35c.; Five per Cent., 110f. 90c.

22. Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season.—Two Select Committees agreed to in the House of Commons to inquire into the National Expenditure, and a Committee on the Slave Trade.—Trial of Bunn *v.* Lind in the Court of Queen's Bench.—Verdict for the plaintiff, £2500.—A man fell dead at Leeds while uttering a horrible oath!—Commencement of the French Revolution. (*See* Feb. 24.)

23 Death of "Romeo Coates," aged 76.—Milan declared in a state of siege.—The Elector of Hesse-Cassel suddenly dissolved the Diet, and next day summoned a Congress.—Attempted agitation in Germany on the Schleswig Holstein Danish Duchies.—Death of John Quincy Adams, the American statesman.

24. The French Revolution, which commenced on the 22nd, was this day consummated. On the 22nd were great demonstrations in Paris; the Ministry of Guizot was stayed; barricades erected, the impeachment of Ministers proposed, but derided, and the National Guards were known to sympathize with the people.—100,000 troops of the line in the city. On Feb. 23, great numbers of the National Guards declared in favour of Reform and execration of the Ministry, and shouted "Vive la Reforme!" and "Vive le Roi," which was refused. The Municipal Guards, after firing upon the people, were compelled by the National Guards to surrender their colours. The people, some troops fired upon the people before Guizot's hotel, owing to the accidental discharge of a gun, mistaken for an attack. Barricades were now raised; the troops of the line fraternised with the people, who seized their ammunition. The resignation of Guizot, and the appointment of M. Thiers by the King to form a new Ministry, followed. On Feb. 24, Paris passed completely into the hands of the people; the troops of the line and the National Guards refused to fire, and surrendered their arms and ammunition; the new Ministry was then announced, and the King abdicated; it was, however, too late: the Palais Royal and the Tuileries were sacked and their valuables burnt; but the King, Queen, and Royal Family escaped. At three o'clock the Duchess of Nemours and her two sons, and the Duke of Nemours and Montpensier, appeared in the Chamber of Deputies; the abdication of the King was announced; the armed people and Guards rushed in; and, after indescribable tumult, a Provisional Government was appointed, including Arago, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, &c., and installed in the Hôtel de Ville.—In the evening, Louis Philippe arrived at Dreux.—(*See* these events detailed and illustrated from page 127 to page 158 of the present Volume.)—Death, at Bombay, of Rear-Admiral Inglefield, naval Commander-in-Chief.

25. News of the yellow fever very destructive in Barbadoes.—Intelligence received of the murder of six English gentlemen, in Borneo, on Dec. 7: four Chinese executed for the crime on Dec. 21.—By a parliamentary return, the produce of gold in Siberia has increased tenfold in ten years.—The Liberty of the press adopted by the committee for the revision of the Swiss Pact.—Proclamation of the Provisional Government of France.—The Pont Louis Philippe burnt, and several passengers drowned; the Chilean ... of Neuilly, and several railway structures, burnt during the night.—Collision between the Croatians and Hungarians at Magnara.—Magnificent torchlight funeral of Christian, ... of Denmark, at Copenhagen.

26. Death of Mr. T. Cooke, the vocalist, aged 67.—The Provisional Government of France received with great enthusiasm; Paris illuminated in the evening.

27. Masses said for the dead in all the churches of Paris.—Inauguration of the French Republic round the Column of July.—Arrival of the Duke de Nemours, and other members of the Orleans family, in London.

28. The Canadian Parliament assembled: the Ministry defeated and in part resigned.—The French funds fell in London to 59¾.—A Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that in the case of Ramroth *v.* Soojumal, a certain wager upon the average price of opium was not illegal.—The proposed increase of the Income-Tax withdrawn by the Government.—Lord John Russell declared, in Parliament, that the British Government would not, in any way, interfere with the internal affairs of France.—Threatened insurrection at Brussels thwarted by the vigilance of the Government.

29. A gentleman presented anonymously £5000 in Bank notes to Lord Auckland, for University College.

### MARCH.

1. Sir H. W. Barron returned as M.P. for Waterford, by a majority of 15.—Recognition of the French Provisional Government by Lord Palmerston, in Parliament: his Lordship spoke five hours in reply to Mr. Anstey's motion for impeachment for his foreign policy.—Three men executed for murder at Clonmel, Tipperary.—Lord Robertson elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Strong feeling at Madrid in favour of the Progressists.—A steamer blown up on the river Magdalena: ten lives lost.

2. Hungary reported to be in a ferment.—Monetary and political crisis in Austria: news of disturbances at Bergamo and Venice.—News of the expulsion of Marshal Count Von Diemen's Land.—The Duchess of Orleans and her two children arrived at Ems, in Prussia.—Lamartine issued his circular to the diplomatic agents of the French Republic.

3. Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen of the French arrived at Newhaven; and next morning went by railway to Croydon, and thence to Claremont.—The King of Prussia discussed the question of constitutional concessions to his subjects.—The Frankfort burghers petitioned the Diet for concessions granted by the Diet.—The Duchess of Orleans arrived at Berlin.—The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville left Algiers for Gibraltar; the Provisional Government announced at Algiers.—The decimal system of currency introduced in the Papal States.

4. *A Commission des Travailleurs*, established at Paris, ... shortening the hours of labour, &c.—Interment of the victims of the Revolution at Paris, with great pomp; the ministers present.—The Canton of Neufchâtel declared its independence of Prussia.—Lord Cowley obtained from the Ottoman Sultan the recognition of the Protestants of Turkey as a separate community.

5. The Carnival very dull in Paris; the election of the National Assembly fixed to be by universal suffrage and vote by ballot.—Two months' armistice agreed on between General Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

6. The raising of the tubular railway bridge over the Conway nearly completed.—Riots in Trafalgar-square, suppressed by the police.—Serious riot at Glasgow.—Great meetings in the Metropolis against the Income Tax.—Intelligence of the events at Paris produced strong excitement in Rome.—The Queen of Naples delivered of a Prince.—Ludwig, King of Bavaria, abdicated in favour of his son, Maximilian.

7. The *troupe* from the Cirque National at Paris first appeared at Drury-lane Theatre.—Arrival at Portsmouth of great numbers of English refugees expelled from France.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha granted to his subjects a representative assembly, freedom of the press, a national guard, trial by jury, &c.

8. The American five million loan principally taken by the house of Rothschild.—A congratulatory address to the Provisional Government agreed to by the British residents of Paris.

9. The Royal Italian Opera opened for the season.—Paris garrisoned by the National Guard since Feb. 24.—The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier left Paris with their suite.—The Count and Countess de Neuilly continued in retirement at Claremont.—The King of Naples appointed a Provisional Ministry.—Messina had been bombarded five days.—The British fleet left the Tagus for Cork.

10. M. Cotte appointed superintendent of the French Embassy in London, at £400 per annum.—Lord Palmerston attended the French Provisional Government that did attention shown in England to Louis Philippe, his family, and ministers, had been "mere hospitality."—Meetings for petition forbidden by the King of Prussia, who subsequently granted unlimited liberty of the press.

11. The French Provisional Government decreed the sale of the Crown Diamonds and forbade the deputations of English residents in Paris, and English Quakers; the latter representing a peace meeting.—The Provisional Government Committee of Labour organised.—Louis Blanc's and Albert Blanc's scheme limited labour to ten hours daily.—Great political excitement at Hamburgh.—Storming and taking of Sarrapiqui, on the River San Juan, by the British.

12. A colossal bust of Liberty carried by sculptors through Paris, and blessed by a priest; the Palais Royal converted into barracks, and the Tuileries into a hospital; papers of the ex-King consigned to the Provisional Government.—The Emperor of Russia gave instructions for his troops to be placed upon a war footing.

13. The bankers of Laffitte, Blount, and Co., and two other large firms in Paris, stopped payment; several bankers declined business for the present.—Failure of A. L. Van Harpen and Co., at Amsterdam, being the 13th stoppage in one week.—Mr. Hume's amendment, in the House of Commons, for the limiting of the Income Tax to one year, lost by 325.—Large open air meeting of Chartists at Salford to congratulate the French people.—Chartist Demonstration on Kennington-common.—Revolution at Vienna; many persons shot by the troops.—Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albert compelled to resign; tranquillity restored on the 15th; a popular government appointed.

14. Swearing-in of Special Constables general in London, Manchester, and Glasgow.—Petition from the Indies.—A petition for tenant-right, at Carrickmacross, had received 20,000 signatures.—Mr. Hawes returned to Parliament for Kinsale.—Dr. Graham appointed Bishop of Chester.

16. Attempted disturbance at the Bank of France, on the suspension of cash payments.—Sir John Hobhouse returned to Parliament for Lincolnshire.—The exportation of horses from Hanover prohibited by Royal ordinance.—Continued disturbances at Lyons.

17. The proposed extension of the Income Tax to Ireland negatived in the House of Commons by 218 to 138.—Sympathy with the French Republic general among the violent Irish repealers.—Dublin strongly garrisoned.—Intelligence of a peasants' war in Wurtemburg; several castles burnt.—News of great agitation in Hungary and Bohemia.—Strong demonstration of Labourers in Paris: the troops ordered to quit the capital; discontent general throughout the provinces. Revolt at Milan.—Various reforms conceded by the King of Hanover.—Serious riots in Baden and Frankfurth.—Continued disturbances at Munich, in Luxemburgh, ... responsible Hungarian Ministry appointed by the Emperor of Austria.

18. Revolution in Prussia; terrific conflict between the troops and the people, at Berlin; hundreds killed: next day several corpses were carried before the King and Queen. On the 21st, the King was well received; on the 22nd, 187 of the victims were publicly interred; the number of citizens killed was 200; military, 400.—Revolution at Milan. On the 19th commenced a terrific cannonade, attacking the castle; aid came from the King of Sardinia and the Duke of Genoa, whilst the Austrians were driven out of the city, Radetzsky escaping in disguise.—Gold-mines discovered near Quebec.—Accouchement of her Majesty; birth of a Princess.—Rise of one per cent. on the interest of the French floating debt; run upon the savings banks; large deposits repaid by Treasury bonds.—A Republic proclaimed at Cracow.—Proclamation of the new Roman Constitution, by the Pope.—The Sicilian dispute with the King of Naples settled; triumph of the people.—Sudden Death of the Marquis of Bute, at Cardiff, aged 57.

19. Total eclipse of the moon.—Upwards of 200 workmen installed as delegates from the labouring classes of France; middle-men system abolished by decree; Communism and Socialism spreading.—The Jesuits expelled from Naples.—Grand funeral of the victims of the revolution at Vienna.—Revolution at Parma; retirement of the Duke; a regency appointed.—Venice, Trieste, and Padua, in open insurrection.—The King of Hanover conceded to the wishes of his people, by dismissing his Minister, Falke.—Disturbances at Breslau.

20. Arming and equipment of the Garde Mobile, in Paris; General Cavaignac appointed Minister of War.—Five-franc pieces issued with the symbols of the Republic.—Liberation of Polish prisoners by the King of Prussia.—Revolution at Modena: the Duke deposed and imprisoned.

20. Great demonstration of the Trades and Young Ireland party at Dublin.—The Provisional Government of France increased direct taxation 45 per cent.—Mr. Hume's amendment in the House of Commons for the reduction of the navy negatived by a majority of 109.

21. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess Joinville, and their families, arrived at Darmouth.—A "Tree of Liberty" planted with great ceremony in the Champ de Mars, at Paris.—Proclamation of the King of Prussia, "dissolving Prussia in Germany."

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29. Remarkable halos and parhelia seen in England, Jersey, Guernsey, &c.—The office of *La Presse* attacked by the Paris mob, who were repulsed by the energy of M. de Girardin, the editor.—The expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome decreed by the Provisional Government.—Death of John Jacob Astor, the *millionaire*, at New York, aged 85.

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### APRIL.

1. The King of Prussia dismissed Count Arnim, and appointed a new Ministry.—116 cases disposed of in the Court of Bankruptcy during the previous week.—Exportation of horses from Baden prohibited.—Hungary declared itself independent.—New Portuguese Ministry formed; Saldanha, President.

2. Meeting of 10,000 persons (principally Chartists) in the forest near Nottingham.—The *employées* of the Northern Railroad of Paris presented 3000 francs to the Provisional Government; many other bodies of workmen had made similar donations.—Death of Sir J. Rush Meyrick, aged 65.—A Republic proclaimed at Chambery, in Savoy.—King Charles Albert entered Crema; the Italian Tyrol sent in its adhesion to the government of Milan.

3. The Marquis of Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords that the King of Sardinia had acted towards Austria contrary to the advice of the British Government.—Great Chartist Meeting on Clerkenwell-green.—The Judge in the County Court at Oxford decided that a debt could not be recovered from the father of a student of the University, if he allowed him sufficient for his maintenance.—Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the address of the Irish Confederation, lukewarmly received by Lamartine, on behalf of the Provisional Government.—Mehemet Ali Pacha returned to Alexandria from Naples: Ibrahim Pacha arrived there on the 2nd, and, owing to the Viceroy's precarious health, Ibrahim, with a council, govern Egypt.—Death of Sir Thomas Baring, aged 77.

4. Robins's extensive hosiery mills at Mitcham, Surrey, destroyed by fire.—Meeting of the Chartist National Convention of Delegates in London.—Pikes made and publicly sold in various parts of Ireland, and secretly and illegally

Lyons in open revolt.—Launch of the *Aboukir*, 90-gun ship, at Plymouth.—Alarming riots in South Germany: the castle of Wallenbourg, in Saxony, burnt down.

5. The Revenue Returns showed a decrease on the year of £2,318,511, and an increase on the quarter of £403,575.—Election of the officers of the National Guard, in Paris.—Verona declared in a state of siege.

6. Government Proclamation issued, forbidding a Chartist procession announced for the 10th.—The temperature during the previous week exceeded the usual average of the season by 10° to 17°: on March 31 the temperature was 38° on April 3 and 4, 60°.—News of Sir John Littler having retired from the command of the forces in the Punjaub; succeeded by Gen. Whish.—The Federal Directory of Switzerland interdicted the assemblage of armed foreigners.—Skirmish between the Schleswig-Holstein and Danish troops.

7. The public offices in London supplied with arms, in anticipation of a Chartist outbreak.—The Frankfort Diet decided on constitutional elections, and receiving deputies from Schleswig and Prussia.—John Jacob Astor ascertained to have died worth 20 millions of dollars.

8. Death of Donizetti, the celebrated composer, at Bergamo.—The passage of 1200 Austrian prisoners granted through the canton of Ticino.

9. Resignation of the Regency of Parma; a Provisional Government formed.—Major-General Kearney installed Governor of Vera Cruz.

10. The Diet of Presburg dissolved by the Emperor of Austria.—The King of Sardinia crossed the Mincio, near Mantua: £80,000 received from Milan towards the war expenses.—The large village of Castelnuovo fired by the Croatians.—A corps of 700 Neapolitans arrived at Lucca, to take part against the Austrians.—News from Gallicia, that Szela, the famous peasant chief, had been found hanged in his own house.—St. Matthias' Church, Liverpool, destroyed by fire.

11. Great Chartist procession to meeting on Kennington Common: the presentation of the petition in procession not attempted; the metropolis strongly guarded by troops, and protected by police and special constables; the Bank of England defended by Sappers and Miners: the peace, however, preserved without the appearance of a single soldier. —The great Chartist petition presented, with 1,975,496 signatures, in the House of Commons.

12. News of the satisfactory state of the Cape of Good Hope: Sir H. Smith on his tour of inspection.—The Garde Mobile of Paris numbered 16,000 men.—Silesia and Posen in a disturbed state; armed associations forbidden in the latter province.—Disturbances in Hesse-Cassel; the Duke dissolved his regiment of guards.—Incendiary insurrection in Saxony. —The Swiss Diet met, and considered the project of the Federal Constitution.—Formidable rising of the poor against the rich at Gratz.—Five fires on this day, in different parts of Pittsburg, U.S.: forty houses destroyed.

13. Death of Mr. H. Baring, of Cromer Hall, aged 73.—The Danes defeated near Eckenforde: the Germanic Confederation declared in favour of Schleswig-Holstein.—Nearly £4000 subscribed for the relief of British workmen expelled from France.—Arrival of Hanoverian troops, with cannon and howitzers, at Altona.—The Archduke Francis-Joseph, aged 18, appointed Captain-General of Bohemia.—The volunteer militia of Belgium called out.—The Venetian Republic accepted the offer of a female battalion to attend the wounded in battle.—Great Meeting and Illuminations at Washington, in honour of the French Republic.—Failure of an attempt to raise a loan in England, for public works at Barbadoes, caused great distress.

14. Riots in Alsace between the peasants and the soldiery. —The Prussian government dispatched troops and artillery to Holstein.—Riot at Aix-la-Chapelle; 8 persons killed.—Reaction at Stettin, to return the Prince of Prussia.—Attempted riot at Spandau.—The Emperor granted right of property and remission of taxes to Lower Austria.—Continued anarchy in Gallicia.

15. Mr. Hardy, late M.P. for Bradford, presented to that parish £6000 for church building and improvements.—Alderman Hughes Hughes, of Broad-street Ward, resigned his gown, and was succeeded by Mr. Lawrence.—True bills for seditious language found at Dublin, against Meagher, Mitchell, Meagher, and Smith O'Brien.—The Marquis of Northampton gave his last *conversazione*, as President of the Royal Society.—A party of 77 negroes escaped from Washington, and set sail for Philadelphia, but were pursued and captured near the mouth of the Potomac.—Financial crisis at Athens: the National Bank suspended payment, but relieved by the Parliament.

16. The *Scraw* corkscrew Dublin steamer wrecked near the Land's End.—Several persons arrested in Dublin under the Drilling Act.

17. The election writ for Derby suspended by a resolution of the House of Commons.—The National (Chartist) Convention continued their sittings.—A superb silver box presented by the Commercial Travellers to Mr. Cobden, M.P.— Attempted insurrection in Paris by Communists and ultra-Republicans.

18. Close of the legislative session at Nova Scotia: among its measures were reduction of postage and Crown expenses, and the erection of an electric telegraph.—The Crown and Government Security Bill passed in the House of Commons by 295 to 40.—Continued disturbance in Paris by the Communists, aided by Blanqui's Republican Club.—Riots at St. Etienne: several persons killed: the Commissaries of the Provisional Government caused great dissatisfaction in the French provinces.—News from the United States: motion for sympathy with the French rejected in the Senate by 22 to 21: a Chargé d'Affaires appointed by the United States, for the first time, to the Court of Rome.—Insurrection at Pernambuco, by slaves, who routed the Government troops.— The town of Balzalar, in Yucatan, attacked and burnt by the Indians, and surrendered.

19. Mr. T. Steele attempted suicide.—A "Town Hall Guard" organised at Manchester.—The French Provisional Government distributed £5000 daily to the unemployed.— News of the cordial reception of Sir H. Smith at Natal on Feb. 9, and of the death of the Tambookie chief, Umtirara: the Bishop of Cape Town arrived on Feb. 20.

20. Prince Metternich arrived in London from Rotterdam. —The German Diet actively establishing a war navy.—Death of the Duchess of Palmella.—Grand *Fête* of Fraternity in Paris, between the troops of the line and the National Guards: new colours presented by the Provisional Government.—The Irish Confederation and Repeal Club resolve to enrol themselves as a National Guard.—The fine Indian steam-ship *Benares* burnt below Rajmahal: 30 passengers drowned.— The King of the Netherlands granted a new Constitution.

21. Prayer for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity read in all churches to-day, and three following Sundays.— Funeral of Prince Alexander of the Netherlands at Delft.— The Montagnards at Paris, under Citoyen Sobrier, attracted much attention.—Revolt in Modlan, one of the strongest citadels of the Punjaub.—A second action between the Danes and the Free Corps, between Kiel and Eckenforde.

22. March of troops from Treviso, to aid the Piedmontese. —The King of Naples waged war against Sicily, in consequence of its Parliament declaring him dethroned.

23. The birthday of Shakespere celebrated with great *eclat* at Stratford.—The election for the National Assembly of France commenced this day, and closed on Monday night.— Insurrection at Portsmouth: many of the insurgents shot, and horribly mutilated by the Government troops, followed by disturbances in other parts of St. Domingo.

24. Miss Jenny Lind arrived in London.—Chartist meeting in Edinburgh proved a failure; as did also an attempted procession of paupers in London.—Armed meetings of Clubs prohibited by the French Provisional Government.—The King of Sardinia recognised Queen Isabella as the legitimate Sovereign of Spain.—Riot at Pesth; twenty-four persons killed; Jews principally victims.—Battle near Tosenbach between Wurtemburg troops and German workmen arrived from France; the latter defeated, and several killed.

25. The Danes defeated by the Prussians near Handewitt and Ban, and at Flensburg.—Schleswig almost entirely in the hands of the German troops.—Grand torchlight procession at Vienna.—The Duke of Brunswick returned from Schleswig to his capital.

26. Lamartine received with great enthusiasm at the Opera at Paris; the audience shouting "*Vive Lamartine!*" in chorus to the "Marseillaise."—The journals of Berlin ceased publishing, in consequence of a strike among the printers; a voluntary loan from the people sanctioned by the King of Prussia.—Prince Czartoryski quitted Berlin, much disappointed at the conduct of Prussia in the affairs of Poland.—Intelligence received of General Gagern having been shot during a parley with a party of rebels from Constanz, 100 of whom were subsequently killed by the General's troops.

27. The Queen Dowager returned in the *Hone*, 120, from Madeira.—A new Reform party at Manchester, for the union of all classes of Reformers.—The hills on Dartmoor, Devon, covered with snow.—The Queen of Spain gave up her claim of arrears to nearly a million sterling.—The Queen of Bavaria delivered of a Prince.—Loss of the Austrian army, from March 18 to this day, 16,312 men, 687 horses, and six field-pieces.

28. Enthronisation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the cathedral at Canterbury.—A new star of the fifth magnitude discovered in the constellation of Ophiucus.—The names of the representatives elected for the department of the Seine read by torchlight to the people, at Paris: —Lamartine at the head of the return.—The King of Sardinia removed his head-quarters from Volta to Valleggio, on the left of the Mincio.—Free Exhibition of Select British Manufactures at the Society of Arts closed; having been visited by many thousand persons.

29. Disturbances at a Repeal Club at Limerick: Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher attacked by the people.— Abd-el-Kader, his family and suite, arrived at the Castle of Pau.—Sir John Richardson arrived at Lake Superior, and proceeded thence overland to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin.—Reported loss of the *Escudor* Turkish steam-ship, 29 miles from Trebisonde, £25,000 cargo.

30. Fire at the Sciennes, Edinburgh: 30 persons suffocated.—A peculiar costume decreed by the Provisional Government to be worn by the members of the National Assembly, but rarely observed; the Bishops of Orleans and Quimper, and the Abbés Lacordaire and Lamennais, among the members elected.—The Austrians driven by the Piedmontese troops, from Buscolengo, across the Mincio.—The King of Sardinia having to defend himself from the enemy. —Reactionary Riots at Rouen; 22 persons killed.—Serious disturbances in Greece; a Provisional Government proclaimed at Lamia.

MAY.

1. The Ipswich paper-mills entirely burnt: loss, £20,000. —Various grants of money voted by Parliament for the relief of the West India planters.—The Chester and Holyhead Railway opened to Bangor.—The Chartist Head Council of 300, and the enrolment of a National Guard in Dublin prohibited by proclamation.—By a Treasury warrant, Grandison, Champlides, &c., allowed to be sent by post. —Communist manifesto, issued by the Club of the Rights of Man, excited great indignation at Paris.—Outrages at Munich upon the bakers and brewers for having raised their prices.—Insurrectionary movement at Rome, in consequence of the Pope refusing to declare war against Austria: subsequently his Holiness yielded.—The Austrian Government issued orders for the capture of all German vessels.—Chevalier Bunsen elected deputy from Schleswig to the German Diet at Frankfort.—Frightful butchery of Polish insurgents in Posen by the Prussian troops; the whole of the Grand Duchy in revolt.

2. The Pope's embassy recalled from Algeria to Paris.—News of the affairs of the Union Bank of Calcutta; the shareholders, as a joint-stock body, liable for £70,000 debt: Sir T. Turton, Ecclesiastical Registrar at Calcutta, fined to the £90,000 deficient in the funds of his office.—News of the rising of Chinese convicts on board the *General Wood* merchant-vessel; the captain and three officers killed, and the vessel, after 21 days' uncertain sailing, wrecked among the Malay Islands.—The Prussian troops entered Jutland.

3. The New Hall for the National Assembly of France completed.—The Provisional Government decreed the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.—News of the restoration of the Mexican authorities to power, and attempted revolt of Paredes; death of Gen. Valencia; court-martial sitting on Gen. Scott.—Official report published at Madrid of the Island of Bajo-Nigunqui, by the Spanish expedition: more than 450 of the pirates put to death.

4. Opening of the National Assembly of France: foot procession of the Members of the Provisional Government: among the preliminaries, oaths of fidelity to the Republic dispensed with.—First appearance this season of Madlle. Jenny Lind, at her Majesty's Theatre; the Queen present.

5. M. Buchez elected President of the National Assembly of France; and next day, the Members of the Provisional Government made their respective reports to the Assembly. —Death of the Rajah of Sattara, without heirs.—The Supreme Court of Calcutta confirmed the liability of the Union Bank shareholders for bills of one million sterling.

6. Sharp engagement between the Austrians and Piedmontese before Verona: loss great on both sides.

7. Continued insurrection in Poland: the insurgents under Mieroslawski surrendered to the Prussian troops after great slaughter: 400 killed in one battle.—Insurrection at Madrid: several insurgents taken prisoners and shot.

8. The Sardinian Parliament opened at Turin by Prince Eugene, of Savoy.—Suspension of the blockade of German ports by the Danish Government.—Magnificent funeral pageant at New York in honour of the revolutionists recently killed in Germany.—A printer at Berlin imprisoned for propagating false news.

9. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the ex-Royal family of France, at Claremont.—One-third of Detroit, Michigan, destroyed by fire.

10. Six passengers in an express train killed by a collision on the Great Western Railway.—The following members of the National Assembly elected as the Executive Committee of Government in France: Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin.—Mehemet Ali continued in weak health; the fortification of Alexandria nearly completed.

11. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, under Sir James Ross, sailed for the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. —The period of cloudless sky to the present week longer than for many years.—Motion in the House of Commons for the election of a member for Horsham lost by 167 to 94.— Death of Count Arigna, M.P.—The Cortes and Assembly of Pesth obtained of the Archduke Viceroy the promised trial of the Commanding General, who had escaped to Vienna. —The great *Western* steamer arrived at New York from the Bermudas, in 78 hours; this being the first trip in a new monthly mail line.

12. Suicide of Mr. R. Yorke, M.P. for York city.—Death of Lord Ashburton, in his 74th year.—The return of the Prince of Prussia to Berlin strongly protested against.—Incorporation of Posen with Germany: Mieroslawski taken, and the Poles disarmed.—Violent earthquake at Sinania, in Italy.

13. Christening of the Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, at Buckingham Palace.—The price of wheat in France 20 per cent. below the average.—Mr. Mitchel arrested in Dublin for felony.—Proposed annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. —Military insurrection at Seville.—Death of Thomas Cribb, once the pugilistic "champion of England."

14. Attempted Communist counter-revolution in Paris: the mob rushed into the Hall of the National Assembly during their sitting, and proposed a new Government; at length, the ball cleared by the National Guards and Gardes Mobiles: arrest of Sobrier, Raspail, Cabet, Albert, Barbès, &c.; next day to Vincennes.—Meeting of the Equitable Taxation League.—Trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., for sedition: acquitted.

16. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Napier, Governor of Scinde, landed at Portsmouth.—The Chartist National Convention broke up.—Trial of Mr. Meagher for sedition; acquitted.—Intelligence of General Rosas having opened the trade up the Parana river.—Violent affray at Banchi, incited by Marzini.—The King of Naples, in a proclamation, justified the massacre of the 15th, on the ground of necessity: on the 20th the King rode out, and on the 21st the city was tranquil: the loss of life was very great, 1777 bodies being interred on the 16th.

17. Middlesex county meeting in favour of the new Reform movement.—Resignation of M. Caussidière, Prefect of Police at Paris.—Intelligence of a new Liberal Ministry formed at Rome; the Senate addressed the Pope, urging him to oppose Austria, and secure the independence of Italy.—News of a day's engagement between the Mexicans and Americans at Chihuahua; the latter victorious.—Continued massacre of the white population by the Indians of Yucatan.— Sir H. Bulwer received his passport from the Spanish Government, on quitting Madrid; he left on the 18th.—Sanguinary insurrection at Naples; the city given up to pillage by the Government; 400 troops killed, the National Guard disbanded, a new Ministry formed.—Renewed revolt at Vienna; the Emperor and Empress quitted the city.—The Mexican Chamber of Deputies confirmed the treaty of peace with the United States.

18. Lord Belhaven, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, held his first levee at Holyrood, and went in state to the High Church: the Free Church also appointed its new Moderator.—Meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes: Prince Albert in the chair. —The siege of Peschiera commenced: Treviso still held out.—Opening of the German Parliament at Frankfort, in St. Paul's Church.

19. The Chinese Junk *Keying* exhibited at Blackwall.— The sons of the late *millionaire* Dwarkanauth Tagore, stated to have become insolvent at Calcutta.—The Infante Don Enrique deprived of his rank, titles, honours, and employ- ments, by decree of the Spanish Government, signed by the Queen.

21. Grand *Fête de la Concorde*, at Paris: allegorical procession; illumination (cost £8000); 1,200,000 persons present.—The French fleet "run for" at Portsmouth.

22. Attempted escape of M. Barbès from Vincennes.—The American Minister at Paris presented an address of congratulation to the Executive Government.—Information of several Asteroids discovered from the Observatory of the Royal Academy.—News of a fire at Troy, United States: loss, £20,000.—Intelligence of the cholera raging at Constantinople and Moscow.—The New National Assembly opened at Berlin.—Alarming intelligence from Cuba: rising of the blacks.—Slave-trade extensive on the coast of Brazil: 5000 slaves landed near Bahia in two months.

23. Great meeting of the Irish Confederation in Dublin, to protest against "jury-packing."—The Railway Commissioners reported to Parliament the superior speed of the broad-gauge engines, and recommended the broad-gauge to be carried up to Birmingham.—Mr. Hume's motion on Reform postponed to June 20: Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, denied that the middle or working classes were favourable to household or universal suffrage.— Freedom of the negroes proclaimed at St. Pierre, Martinique: Insurrection followed, when 32 persons were burnt.

24. Epsom Races: the Derby Stakes won by "Surplice." —Letters from the Orleans Family at Claremont read to the National Assembly, protesting against their decreed banishment from France; the Assembly recommended to the Executive Committee fraternal compact with Germany, the independence of Poland, and emancipation of Italy.

25. Second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill lost in the House of Lords by 163 to 138.—The French Northern Railway protected by 6000 troops of the line and 2000 Garden Mobiles.—A new steam-basin in Portsmouth dockyard opened by her Majesty.—800 Sicilian volunteers left Palermo for the Neapolitan coast, to aid the insurrection against Ferdinand.

26. Mr. John Mitchel, of the *United Irishman*, tried in Dublin for sedition, found guilty, and next day sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

27. The first stone of a tower laid at Jersey, in commemoration of her Majesty's visit.—Death of the Princess Sophia, at Kensington Palace, in her 71st year.—The National Assembly of France resolved on the election of a single President and a single Chamber, both by universal suffrage.— Freedom of the negroes proclaimed at Gaudaloupe.

28. Defeat of Ministers in the House of Lords, on the Irish Poor Law Bill, by a majority of six; and in the House of Commons by one, on Dr. Bowring's motion on the Public Accounts and Revenue.—Departure of the Prince of Prussia from London.—Reactionary movement at Milan.

29. Heavy thunder-storm in the district of the Tyne and Wear: several lives lost by the floods.—The Provisional Government of Modena proclaimed the union of that Duchy with Piedmont.—The Pope sent an agent to Vienna to negotiate peace with Austria.

30. Sir E. Sugden's appointment of his son to the Assistant-Registrarship of the Court of Chancery set aside in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench, in favour of Mr. Kelly.— Falling-off of £90,000 in four months' *octroi* duties at Paris. —Battle of Goito: 30,000 Austrians defeated by 15,000 Italians: surrender of Peschiera; and, on 31st, its evacuation by the Austrian garrison.

31. A vast timber railway bridge at Newport set on fire by the over-heating of an iron bolt driven into the woodwork, and entirely destroyed.—Seizure of arms by the people at Berlin.

JUNE.

1. Revolutionary dread at Hanover: all houses ordered to be closed at 10 P.M.—A Sclavonic Congress convoked at Prague.—Recommencement of hostilities between the Danes and Germans, at Duppel: defeat of the former.

2. Retreat of the Prussians from Flensburg.—The Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Ariel* struck on a reef off Leghorn: crew and passengers saved.

3. A shepherd killed by lightning, on the Leadhills, in Scotland.—The proposed prosecution of M. Louis Blanc rejected by the National Assembly: M. Thiers elected member of the Assembly in five departments of France.

4. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont proclaimed at Milan.

5. Exhibition of the works of W. Mulready, R.A., opened at the Society of Arts.—A new writ for the borough of Horsham refused by the House of Commons.—Lord Palmerston successfully vindicated his conduct as to our relations with Spain, and the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer from Madrid.

6. Park Chapel, Camden Town, destroyed by fire.—The remains of the late Princess Sophia interred at Kensalgreen.—The Chartists, Jones, Williams, Fussel, and Sharp, arrested for sedition, and committed to Newgate.—Meetings in Marylebone, Lambeth, and Finsbury, in favour of the New Reform Movement.—Lord Howden, British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, returned from Rio Janeiro.

8. Ascot Races thinly attended.—The Royal troops defeated by 1500 Sicilians at Reggio.

9. The Duke of Palmella resumed the presidency of the Portuguese House of Peers.—The Government proposition for a Committee on the Navigation Laws carried in the House of Commons, by a majority of 117.

10. Upwards of 1000 persons arrested simultaneously on the Boulevards at Paris, and confined during the night.— Peace ratified between the United States and Mexico.

11. Surrender of Vicenza to the Austrians.—Blockade of Trieste by the combined Italian fleet.

12. Great Chartist meeting between Leeds and Bradford. —An expected Chartist demonstration in London proved a failure.—Intelligence from Sydney of the murder of three English missionaries at St. Christoval; their bodies eaten by the islanders!—Two hay-ricks consumed by lightning near Woolwich.—Lamartine subsidized by the National Assembly a decree for the banishment of Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, who had been elected a member: his admission was, at length, carried conditionally.—Disturbances on this evening and the 14th, at Drury-lane Theatre, on the appearance of the Paris Théâtre Historique Company in Dumas "Monte Christo."—The principle of the Liberal Roman Ministry ratified and approved by the Pope.—Insurrection at Prague: the Princess Von Windischgrätz shot: on the 16th the city was bombarded, and reduced to ruins.

14. The Spanish Minister, M. Isturitz, left London for Madrid.—News of an Indian war in Oregon—a missionary, his wife, and nine others murdered. Murderous revolt at Hayti.—An observatory constructed on the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the new Survey of London.—Disturbances at Gozzo, Nismes, and Perpignan, with much loss of life.—Renewed tumult at Berlin.

15. Motion for a new writ for the election of two members for Leicester negatived in the House of Commons by 6 to 129. —Death of Mr. *T.* Steele, (Paul's "Head Architector."

16. Death of the Grand Duke of Hesse, at Darmstadt.— Serious insurrection in Servia.

17. 115,000 employed in the national workshops at Paris. —Five persons killed and several injured by the bursting of a steam-engine boiler at Preston.—A large elephant at the Liverpool Zoological Gardens shot, in consequence of having killed his keeper.—Conversation of the Clergy at the Universities presented loyal addresses to her Majesty.

18. The Archbishop of Canterbury held his first Ordination at Lambeth Palace.—The Cortes defeated by the Piedmontese near Rivoli.—Venice garrisoned by 13,000 Neapolitans and Romans.

19. The draft of the Constitution of the French Republic read to the National Assembly.—Resignation of the Roman Ministry.—The insurrection spreading through Hungary; Carlowitz bombarded, and in ruins.

20. M. Ongaro, the Spanish Progressist Deputy, having escaped from Spain, arrived in London.—The will of Mrs. Matthewman, of Harrogate, bequeathed £20,000 for providing Church of England worship at Leeds.

21. Civil War in Paris: formidable assemblages of *ouvriers* in the streets; troops of the line, National Guards, and Gardes Mobiles ordered out.—Nearly the Faubourg St. Antoine, on the right bank of the Seine, the hotbed of the insurrection; barricades raised here, and at the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin; conflicts between the troops and insurgents throughout the day.—At 3 A.M. the battle re-commenced; Paris declared in a state of siege, under the command of Gen. Cavaignac; incessant artillery firing, and frightful carnage on both sides.—24. The conflict renewed: the Clos St. Lazare taken, and the insurgents almost everywhere defeated. M. Emile de Girardin arrested; the *Presse* and other journals interdicted. The number of killed stated at from 10,000 to 20,000: 4000 persons arrested. The National Assembly sat each day.

21. Great excitement among the workmen, in Vienna, employed by the State.

22. A writ issued for the Horsham election.—The electoral reform in Belgium stated to have doubled the number of electors.

23. The members of the British Legation prepared to leave Madrid.

25. The newly-elected (Reformed) Chambers opened at Brussels by King Leopold.—Tranquillity restored in Paris. —Coventry Show Fair, with the famed Godiva Procession.

27. Death of the Archbishop of Paris, wounded on the 24th.

28. New Ministry formed at Paris; General Cavaignac President.—Racing sweeps declared illegal, and promised by the Government to be stopped by the Excise.

29. The extension of the South-Western Railway to Waterloo-bridge completed.—The Government proposition on the Sugar Duties carried by 260 to 245 in the House of Commons.

TO THE BINDER.

The LARGE VIEW of PARIS to face Title-page of Vol. XII.

The LARGE VIEW of EDINBURGH to face Title-page of Vol. XIII., to be Published December, 1848.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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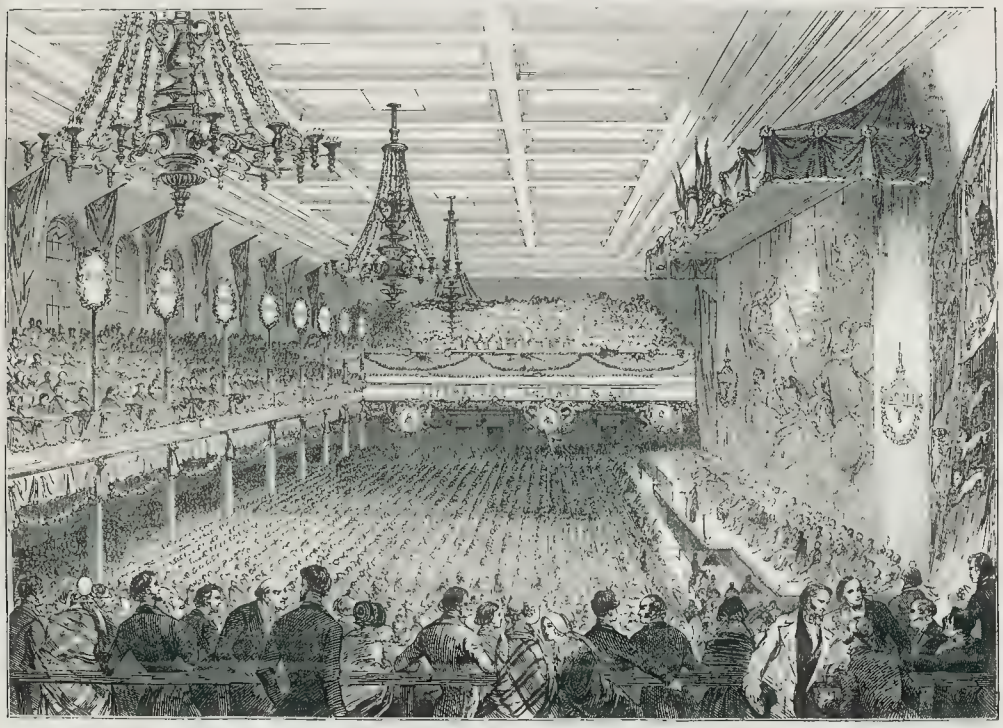
REPRINT.


## NEW YEAR PROSPECTS.

THE opening of the New Year, besides the interest it possesses as one of the starting-points of time, comes on us accompanied by an unusual amount of incident, domestic and foreign; but none of it is very exhilirating. At home we have a part of the Empire in such a state as to require an extraordinary application of the powers of the law, narrowly escaping the necessity of suspending it. That, and the whole condition of Ireland, is not a pleasant subject for a New Year's contemplation. In England itself prospects are the reverse of cheerful; the depression of a scarcity of food, and the subsequent dearth of gold, is still upon us. The Revenue returns show a decrease compared with the previous year, which, though less in amount than might have been expected, is still a heavy item on the wrong side of the account; it will do nothing towards brightening the first days of 1848. Trade is just in the state that might be imagined from these returns, which are the best index of activity or the reverse. Enterprise is checked for a time; it waits for the return of gold, as vegetation slumbers till the sunbeams are strong enough to waken it. In every department men are disposed to do no more than what is absolutely necessary; railways are suspended, and all the interests connected with them are depressed; iron-masters are not anxious to increase their establishments—too glad, probably, if they can maintain them on their present footing. Lower down in the scale is the same, or worse. Employment fails, and large bodies of men are let loose, with few savings from the period of labour, to float them over the, it is to be hoped, temporary difficulty. In Liverpool, this disbanding, as it may be called, of whole armies of industry, has affected the peace of the locality: outrages have occured, which have required unusual precautions on the part of the police; the security of life and property has been shaken. All these things are public anxieties, with nothing whatever of a cheering or festival character about them.

As if all this was not gloomy enough, we are being alarmed every day by discussions of the probability of a foreign invasion! The letter of the Duke of Wellington, written, as nearly as possible, this time twelve months, is first made public just at the juncture when it serves to deepen the prevailing gloom. Anxious as our homes and hearths may be, it is unpleasant to hear, from so eminent an authority, that they are scarcely worth a week's purchase. "If a merry meeting is to be wished," says old *Dogberry*, "why, Heaven prohibit it!" Something of such an effect has the Duke's letter; the little hilarity possible under our adverse circumstances is sadly damped by visions of a French army in possession of London, pillaging the Bank (what would all tightness and pressure be to that?), with the millions of bullion leaving the country without a few quarters of corn to return, to say nothing of all the social disturbances consequent on the presence of a hostile force. And now that our neighbours are elevated by the surrender of Abd-el-Kader, what may we not expect? The only consolation is, that the great Commander's epistle proceeds on an assumption that the advantages of steam are all on one side, while we have a belief that what it has done for our foes, if so we must call them, it has done fourfold for ourselves. There seems a presumption in venturing to question the arguments of such an authority; but we cannot subscribe to the position that we are to be annihilated so easily. If they can attempt more readily to cross the Chanel, we can still more readily watch and intercept the crossing. Is England to wait till the armed host lands? Allow that, and we grant nearly all the rest; but that is just what we shall never permit to be done. Even the probability of the invasion threatened by Napoleon was much exaggerated; he wished to blind the powers of Europe as to the real destination of the "army of England," which was actually employed on a very different service; and here it suited the policy of the Government to magnify the danger, in order to get taxes



GRAND SOIREE AT THE GLASGOW ATHENÆUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and supplies. In a period of terror, it is possible to get a nation to consent with in its calmer moments it would not hear of ; and the whole object of his argument with peaceable men is a renewal of the Income Tax, an increase of the Army and Navy to the War Peace Establishment, and a large addition to the Estimates for the Home Department, for the purpose of fortifying the heights of Shooter's Hill, Norwood, and Hampstead. Nothing can be actually certain, but it is possible for them to perpetrate. Any one individual might assassinate the first person he met in the street ; there is little to prevent him ; and the victim would be pretty sure to be off his guard ; yet such assassinations are never heard of. A knot of desperate men might, possibly, pillage a jeweller's shop ; there is no "war establishment" in front of the window to resist them ; yet the shops are not pillaged : the chance of momentary success is overbalanced by the certainty of eventual punishment. And all croaking to the contrary notwithstanding, we have more than an invasion of England by any one Power of the Continent an impossibility. The arguments of terror thus are used on this side the Channel to drive us into a war expenditure, are urged for the identical object in France! Vote us millions for frigates and steamers, says the French Government ; see the power of England ; her steam marine could destroy ours at a blow ! Thus do nations compel each other to run a race of folly, wasting their resources and impoverishing themselves, by a mutual system of scarecrow articles in the journals. To show what low policy this feelering may be made to cover, we need only point out the fact, that at this moment a controversy is raging at Paris as to whether the French Government ought to observe the compact made by the Duc d'Aumale with Abd-el-Kader when he surrendered. The wish of the Government is to bring the celebrated Arab Chief to Paris for the sake of the *éclat* of his presence in the capital, as a prisoner ; the word of the Viceroy of Algiers is passed that he shall be sent to St. Jean d'Acre or Egypt. But against this honourable fulfilment of the terms of surrender, the part of the French press supposed to represent the Government says—"Oh ! but see what dangers we incur should Abd-el-Kader be placed anywhere within English influence." And the French public will believe that some dreadful, undefined danger would actually be incurred ; just as the English public are beginning to think that they may wake up some morning and find Marshal Bugeaud and a park of artillery on Primrose Hill. The supposition that England could make any use of the imprisoned Arab chief against the power of France, is just as absurd as the idea that France could reduce us to a tributary power at a stroke. But by skilfully directing the public mind to this point, it deepens in fervour. Sanatory Improvement and National Education may be given up for a generation to come ; we cannot carry on a war Government and a peace policy at the same time.

## THE GLASGOW ATHENÆUM.

THE City Hall of Glasgow has just been the scene of a remarkable gathering—the first *Soirée* of the members of the Athenæum ; than which, according to the *Glasgow Chronicle*, a more interesting or magnificent meeting has never been witnessed in the West of Scotland.

The Athenæum, we should explain, is, like its namesake at Manchester, an establishment for the mental and social improvement of the young men of Glasgow in literary and scientific knowledge ; with the usual appurtenances of a well-supplied reading-room and library, and the occasional delivery of lectures on literary and scientific subjects. The Institution originated (not *above*, as has often happened elsewhere) but *with* the class to be benefitted—the young Glasgowegians. Acting upon a hint from Mr. Cobden, in the spring of 1846, they adopted part of the scheme of the Manchester Athenæum, in extension of the plan of the Glasgow Commercial College. The first meeting of the promoters was held in January, 1847, and, after many fiscal difficulties, which we have not space to detail, the City Hall was altered for the Athenæum, and opened by them ; and we understand that the number of subscribers is now about 1900, including upwards of 100 ladies.

To commemorate the establishment of the Institution, a grand *Soirée* was held in the large City Hall, on Tuesday, the 28th of December, when from 3000 to 4000 persons were present—Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The Hall was gaily decorated, and had a very lively and striking appearance. Immediately above the platform, and over the chairman, was elevated a splendid allegorical *tableau* of an immense size, representing Time drawing aside the curtain of Oblivion; and Britannia in the act of pointing out to the Genius of Fame, who was surrounded by the Guardian Goddesses of Science, Literature, and Art, the names of her illustrious sons viz, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Newton, Wren, Davy, Watt, Telford, Flaxman, Wilkie. Over the picture, which is from the pencil of Mr. Dudgeon, of Glasgow, there was suspended a gay canopy, having in front the Royal Arms of England. Around the Hall, at appropriate intervals, were inscribed, in letters of gold, "The Glasgow Athenæum," "Literature, Science, and Art," "The sovereignty of man lies hid in knowledge," &c. On the right of the chairman we observed a shield, surrounded with evergreens, bearing the Scottish Crown, and the inscription "Athenæum I." On the left, "Alfred," and the English Crown on a similar shield. The Union Jack and the American banner were displayed at windows on each side of the chair. The names of "Burns" and "Scott" also had prominent situations. Immediately opposite the speakers, on the pillars of the new gallery, were erected pictorial shields, ornamented with evergreens, inscribed respectively with the names of our world-renowned citizens, viz. "Black," "Bell," "Anderson," "Hunter," "Reid," "Adam Smith," "Simpson," "Hutchinson," "Campbell."

The galleries, three in number, were adorned with floral wreaths, evergreens, and appropriate printed devices : a fine military band played at intervals ; and the company indicated their appreciation of the able and judicious addresses of the several speakers with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause.

By seven o'clock the vast building was nearly filled. Soon after, the different gentlemen from the committee-room, comprising the delegates, donors, extraordinary directors, and invited guests, made their appearance ; they were received with the greatest applause. A few minutes afterwards, the chairman, Charles Dickens, Esq., entered, amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs lasted for several minutes.

The chairman was accompanied and supported on the right by the Hon. Alexander Hastie, M.P., Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow ; the Right Hon. Adam Black, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh ; Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, M.P., Lord Rector of the Glasgow University ; Sir John Maxwell, Bart, of Pollok ; Professor Ayton, of Edinburgh ; Sir James Campbell ; James Lumsden, Esq., of Yoker Lodge ; James Anderson, Esq. ; Arthur Anderson, Esq. ; George Combe, Esq., of Edinburgh ; Dr. Hill, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, &c. On the left, James Ewen, Esq., of Strathleven ; Archibald Alison, Esq., F.R.S.E., Sheriff of the county of Lanark ; William Campbell, Esq., of Tillichewan ; John Wilson, Esq., of Dundyvan ; Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh ; Ballies Stewart, Orr, Ord, Gilmour, D. Smith, G. Smith, Brown ; a number of members of the Town Council, &c. ; Joseph Cowdin, Esq., American Consul (in uniform); James B. Neilson, Esq., inventor of the hot blast ; Robert Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh ; Walter Cram, Esq., F.R.S. ; Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D. ; Professor William Thomson, Glasgow University ; Peter M'Kenzie, Esq. ; John Henderson, Esq., Paisley ; Michael Thomson, Esq. ; James Hedderwick, Esq. ; William Keddie, Esq. ; Walter Buchanan, Esq. ; William Drury, M.D., Esq. ; James MacClelland, Esq. ; Henry Brock, Esq. ; J. W. Sebright, Esq. ; Alfred Hall, Esq., M.D. ; W. Galbraith, Esq. ; Charles Baird, Esq. ; James Scott, Esq. ; D. C. Rait, Esq. ; Henry M'Manus, Esq., &c.

After the reading of some letters of apology from distinguished individuals who had been invited to attend, but could not do so, the chairman rose, and was received with renewed enthusiasm. When this had in some measure subsided, Mr. Dickens addressed the company in a felicitous speech of considerable length, which we regret that we have not space to insert. In conclusion, said the chairman :

"Hazlitt, in speaking of some of the graceful fancies of the writers of fiction, says :—'How long since I first became acquainted with these characters ; what old-fashioned friends they seem ; and yet I am not tired of them, like so many other friends, nor they of me.' In this case, the books will not only possess the attraction of their own friendship, but also the manifold, I had almost said the *womanifold*, attraction connected with their donors. (Laughter.) I can imagine some fair Glasgow widow calling up the idea of that widow whom the good Sir Roger de Coverley never could forget. (Laughter.) I can imagine Sophia Muff careering down the Gallowgate of Glasgow, although her exploits have never been recorded in 'Tom Jones ;' and I can imagine the 'History of Europe' exciting the utmost interest without either the knowledge or consent of my friend, Sheriff Alison. (Much laughter, in which the learned Sheriff joined.) I can imagine, in short, how, through all the faces and all the fictions of your library, there will be ladies adding you 'whom age shall not wither, nor custom stale their infinite variety.' (Applause.) I am surrounded by gentlemen to whom I will soon give place, being at least as curious to hear them as you yourselves undoubtedly are ; but, before I sit down, allow me to observe that it seems to me a most delightful and happy chance that this meeting should be held at this genial season of the year, when new time, as it were, is opening up before us, and when we celebrate the birth of that Divine Teacher who took himself the highest knowledge into the humblest places, and whose great system comprehended all mankind. I hail it as a most auspicious omen at this time, when the members of so many happy families are assembling together, that we should be called upon to meet here to promote a great purpose, a general good-will and general improvement. I believe that such designs are worthy of the faith we hold ; and I do believe that they are practical remembrancers of the sacred words, 'On earth peace, good-will towards men.'"

The company were then addressed by the Lord Provost, M.P., President of the Institution ; James Ewen, Esq., of Strathleven ; Adam Black, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh ; Professor W. E. Ayton ; Professor W. Thomson ; George Combe, Esq. ; Sir John Maxwell ; Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh ; and several other gentlemen, whose speeches fill six of the large columns of the *Glasgow Chronicle*. We regret that our limits will not allow us to quote these eloquent addresses.

Mr. Sheriff Alison, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens, happily observed :—"Mr. Dickens is well known to such establishments as this. He presided at the first great meeting of the Manchester Athenæum ; and it was to the genius and talent he displayed on that occasion, that, in no small degree, the success of that institution has been owing. Within a few weeks he has presided at the annual meeting of a similar institution in Yorkshire—in Leeds ; but I am quite sure that, amongst the numerous literary triumphs which the memory of that gentleman will recal, there is none to which he will hereafter look back upon with more satisfaction than the first meeting of the Glasgow Athenæum."

The chairman epigrammatically returned thanks; and the meeting broke up at half-past ten o'clock.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

The Government on Saturday received intelligence of the arrival of Abd-el-Kader at Toulon. The ex-Emir, so runs the despatch, hemmed in between the troops of the Emperor of Morocco and the cavalry of General Lamoricière, surrendered to Monseigneur the Duc d'Aumale, on the condition that he shall be allowed to fix his residence in Egypt.

The surrender of Abd-el-Kader, upon which the French Government calculated for great *éclat*, and to ensure which every effort had been made in the course of Saturday and Sunday, was, in this respect, nearly a failure. On the Bourse a rise of only 30 centimes in the Three per Cents took place. The counteracting causes were the continuance of the march by which the King had been attacked, and the unfavourable effect produced upon his feelings and his mind by his recent loss, together with hourly increasing apprehensions of the results of the approaching debates on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies.

The violation of the pledge given by the Duc d'Aumale to Abd-el-Kader, to let him retire to Egypt or Syria, began to be warmly discussed in Paris, as no doubt existed that the captive Prince would be conveyed for exhibition to Paris.

The following description of Abd-el-Kader's person is given in the *Toulonnais* :—"Abd-el-Kader is of middling height. The expression of his countenance is mild, and rather mystical than warlike. His complexion has not that perfect purity which distinguishes the Arab aristocracy ; his face is pitted with small marks, which look like the traces of small-pox ; and in the middle of his forehead is a small tattoo mark. His beard is very black, but not thick. His costume is so simple, that it is perhaps not quite in accordance with his dignity. The steamer *Asmodée* was very bad. Without being exactly sea-sick, the strange passenger was sufficiently incommoded by the bad weather to have been prevented from leaving his cabin almost the whole passage. He only appeared on deck for about half an hour, and that was the morning following that on which they left Oran."

It is said that it is intended to confine the Emir in Fort Lamalque until an answer can be received from Mehemet Ali, as to whether he will consent to receive him in Egypt, and give a guarantee to the French Government that he shall not leave that country.

M. Dumon, the Minister of Finance, presented on Monday to the Chamber of Deputies—1st, the budget of receipts and expenditures for 1849 ; 2nd, a project of law, proposing a reduction in the tax on salt, from the 1st January, 1850 ; 3rd, another, reducing the postage on letters to 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 decimes, according to the distances, also on the 1st of January, 1850 ; a fourth, relative to the supplementary and extraordinary credits for 1847 and 1848 ; and, finally, a fifth, annulling, on the great book of the public debt, a sum of 15,000,000f. in Four per Cent. Stock, in consequence of the consolidation of a similar sum belonging to the Sinking Fund.

The Deputies afterwards retired into their *bureaux* to elect the members of the Commission charged with drawing up the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. All the commissioners appointed were Ministerialists. The opposition to the Address will be led, not by M. Odillon Barrot, but by M. Thiers.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Directory has ordered a further reduction of the army of occupation. There are to be only 16 battalions; viz. six in the Canton of Lucerne, two in Schwyts, one in Uri, one in Zug, three in Fribourg, and three in the Valois.

A note has been received by the Vorort from the Pope, in which his Holiness deplores the intelligence which has reached him of the expulsion from Switzerland of religious bodies solemnly guaranteed by the compact of 1815, and of various acts of sacrilege committed in churches—events which have filled his eyes with tears. His Holiness makes no mention by name of the Jesuits.

### SPAIN.

The Minister of Finance has presented his budget to the Chambers. The receipts are said to amount to 1,283,631,000 reals, and the budget of the expenses will be reduced to the same amount, for which purpose the Minister will demand the authorisation to make reductions which he may consider the most urgent to effect the equilibrium.

### ITALY.

The state of Italy altogether presents a critical appearance. While the *Diario di Roma* acknowledges the arrival of 12,000 percussion muskets from France for the Civic Guard, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, according to the *Patria*, is about to give orders for arms in England, and, at the same time, is applying to the French Government for muskets, in the same way as the Pope. The Grand Duke is also sending extraordinary envoys to Sardinia and Parma, to Austria, on the other hand, has given such orders, that the directors of the Imperial iron foundry at Mariazelle (Austria) have publicly announced that, during the next six months, it cannot undertake any private orders, as it will be exclusively employed on works for the Government, being obliged to cast, within a given time, a great number of pieces of artillery for the fortresses and for the navy, besides several millions of projectiles, which will keep the foundry at work night and day.

The arrivals of Austrian troops in Italy still continue. Three regiments on the frontiers have received orders to march. The 18th has already left Trieste, and also several artillery waggons.

At Naples public tranquillity has not been disturbed since the 14th ult. Imposing military measures have been taken, and any attempt to create an *émeute* would be immediately repressed. The arrest of the Duke d'Alhaceta, and of the Duke de Martina, and especially that of the son-of the Prince de Torella, who has been deprived of his commission as an officer in the Civic Guard, have produced lively discontent in a society in which almost all the families are connected. The young prisoners, to whom all the facilities compatible with their captivity are accorded, received, on the first day of their arrest, one hundred and fifty-five visits. Since then, the visitors go in crowds to the prison of San Francesco. An order had been given by the Government to all the provincial students who followed the lecturer of the University to quit Naples before the festivity of Christmas. Those students amount to between eight thousand and ten thousand, and one of the quarters of the city would have been nearly depopulated had the order been executed. The inhabitants having remonstrated against a measure which would have deprived many of their livelihood, the order was revoked at a Cabinet Council, presided over by the King, on the 20th ; and the students, for whose good behaviour persons residing at Naples became responsible, were permitted to remain.

On the 23d ult., the evacuation of the town of Ferrara by the Austrian troops was effected. Agreeably to an arrangement concluded between the Cardinal Legate and General d'Arespere, commander of the Austrian forces, the regular delivery of the principal post (Gran Guardia) took place on that day in good order, with all the formalities required, and without any unpleasant incident, in presence of the Pontifical and Austrian superior officers, and an immense concourse of people. The posts at the four gates were likewise evacuated by the Austrians, and occupied by the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the gate of the Po, which was to remain neutral, and to be guarded only by Roman Customs officers. The Austrian troops were to retain the two barracks they had at all times possessed in the city, and to perform duty only in the citadel.

The death of the Duchess of Parma was considered likely to produce serious complications, in consequence of the recent convention signed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the ex-Duke of Lucca, relative to Pontremoli. The entry of the Austrian troops in Modena appears to have occasioned more uneasiness than excitement at Florence, although it was regarded as an indirect threat against Tuscany.

Advices from Modena, to the 29th ult., mention that the Duke had gone out to meet the Austrians, and entered the city at their head. The population, and, indeed, the Modenese troops themselves, were so indignant at the conduct of the Prince, that he was obliged to publish a justification, in which he declared that the foreign troops should evacuate the Duchy the moment his own levy is sufficient force to occupy the portion of the territory of Guastalla which reverts to him at the death of the Duchess of Parma. It appears that 150 Austrian soldiers only, with a few pieces of artillery, had entered Parma, and that they were sent for the purpose of escorting the remains of Maria Louisa, who is to be interred at Vienna.

### AUSTRIA.

The Administrator of the Finance Department is about to sell the feoffs of the State, and thus efface the last remnant of its old feudal system.

The remains of the Archduchess Maria Louisa have been brought to Vienna, and placed in the Imperial vault of the Church of the Capuchins, by the side of those of her son, the Duc de Reichstadt.

### HOLLAND

The official journal of December 20 publishes a Royal decree, containing the following articles :—Articles 70 and 71 of the regulation concerning the direction of the government of the colony of Surinam are suppressed, and replaced by the following disposition : Commerce and navigation in the colony of Surinam are open to all nations with which the kingdom of the Netherlands is in relations of amity. Special decrees will regulate the conditions of the admission, and the amount of duties to be taken. Our Colonial Minister is charged with the execution of this decree, a copy of which will be sent to the Council of State. —The Hague, Dec. 17, 1847. WILLIAM.—To the Minister for the Colonies, J. C. Baud." This decree is accompanied by a disposition from his Excellency the Minister of the Colonies, stating that the Royal decree shall come in force on the 1st of May, 1848 ; and that, after that date, the tariff of the export and import duties, to be introduced into the colony of Surinam, as far as concerns the ships of foreign nations, shall be based in such a manner that it shall double the dues levied on Netherlands vessels.

### GREECE.

On the 14th, the Greek Government sent off a courier for Constantinople, with despatches, announcing to the Divan that it was ready to make the declaration previously required by the Porte, on the subject of the differences between the two powers, on condition that the Divan would stop the coercive measures adopted against the Greeks.

### EGYPT.

On the 20th ult., Mehemet Ali was about to leave Cairo, on an excursion to Upper Egypt. Accounts and intelligence from Beyrout, of the 16th, state cholera had manifested itself at Diarbekir, Orfa, and several towns of Mesopotamia. At Bagdad the epidemic had entirely ceased.

### THE BRAZILS.

Advices from Rio to the 19th of November mention that all interference had been given up by the British ; the French were still blockading, but it was expected they also would speedily raise the blockade.

Lord Howden, the British Minister, remained at Rio ; as did the *Eagle*, 50-gun frigate, Captain Martin, as guard-ship.

The marines and blue-jackets who formed the two parties in the river Plate, for the protection of the inhabitants and British property, had all been recalled, and had rejoined their respective ships.

The *Modeste* has brought on freight about 8000 dollars on merchants' account, which Messrs. Casher, freight agents and wine-merchants, of Portsmouth, have conveyed to the Bank.

### WEST INDIES.

The *Severn*, Royal mail steam-ship, Captain Vincent, with the West India and Mexican mails, arrived on Sunday night last, in anticipation, by some days, of the time at which she was due.

Her freight consists of 699,410 dollars, the whole of which are on merchants' account, 28590 in British coin, 9400 ounces of gold dust, 12 serons of cochineal, 4 bales of silk, 326 barrels of pimento, 228 bales of tobacco, 57 cases of cigars, 23 cases of barilla, 9 packages of indigo, 20 bales of plantain fibre, and a large quantity of sundries.

The advices contain no news of interest.

### UNITED STATES.

From Cincinnati we have further news of the great flood in the Ohio River, and accounts of the immense distress caused among the people by the great destruction of property.

The market is stagnant, and business in a measure suspended, on account of the great flood. The river, on the 19th ult., was within six inches of the great freshet of 1832, and rising, and seemed likely to be the greatest inundation ever experienced in the Ohio river. There were fifteen inches of snow on the ground. The mails could not arrive, as the roads were all impassable, and steam-boats were running through the public streets. The town of Lawrenceburg was overflown.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st ult. state that, at that time, assassinations were so common in that city, that it was dangerous to be out after dark. They were committed without ceremony, almost upon any one. A body of volunteers, to reinforce the American army, had arrived at Vera Cruz a few days previous to the departure of the *Severn*. They had conducted themselves extremely bad, it appears, upon the unoffending Mexicans, and had been guilty of atrocious excesses. It was ascribed by those who had frequent opportunities of knowing, that a great want of discipline existed in the American army, and the consequences were felt accordingly. Their steam navy was extremely ineffective, and it had suffered a loss in consequence of the wreck of the *Senator Buchanan*, a war or troop steam-vessel, off the island of Lobos. The *Severn* brought the crew to Tampico.

Since the Americans have gained a footing in the city of Vera Cruz, several American journals have been established, many of which had gone beyond usual license and discretion in publishing matters relating to the existing war, which matters were obtained surreptitiously from head-quarters. Governor Wilson had, therefore, issued a decree, limiting the liberty of the press to a certain extent.

INDIA.

The intelligence received by the Indian Mail, which arrived during the week, comes down to—Calcutta, Nov. 19; Madras, 20; Bombay, Dec. 1. It is no further important than as stating the limited extent to which the effect of the commercial distress in this country had been felt in India a month or six weeks ago. We shall be gratified to be able to believe that the intelligence by the next mail will be equally satisfactory.

## CHESS.

*** We beg to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful Problems, composed by Messrs. Kling, Clare, Annett, and other skilful inventors, of which we shall gladly avail ourselves.

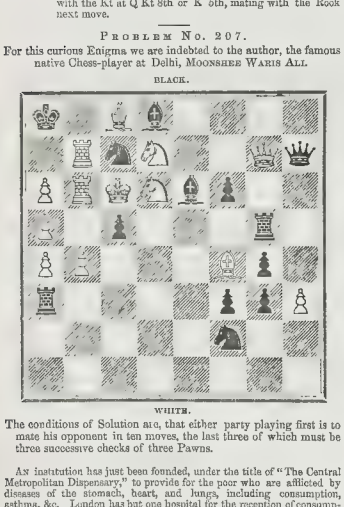
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 206.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q 8th | R to K R sq (best) |
| 2. R takes Q | P to Q B 5th (best) |
| 3. R to Q Kt sq—and, play as Black can, White will check him with the Kt at Q Kt 8th or K 5th, mating with the Rook next move. | |

PROBLEM NO. 207.

For this curious Enigma we are indebted to the author, the famous native Chess-player at Delhi, MOONSHEE WARIS ALI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The conditions of Solution are, that either party playing first is to mate his opponent in ten moves, the last three of which must be three successive checks of three Pawns.

AN institution has just been founded, under the title of "The Central Metropolitan Dispensary," to provide for the poor who are afflicted by diseases of the stomach, heart, and lungs, including consumption, asthma, &c. London has but one hospital for the reception of consumptive patients, although their case is most distressing and disastrous, the public returns of mortality testifying to the fact that more deaths are caused by this fatal disease than by any other to which humanity is exposed! The new institution has commenced operations at a temporary dispensary in Leicester-square, preparatory to a site being chosen for its permanent establishment.

JENNY LIND.—Letters from Stockholm, dated Dec. 7, mention that Mdlle. Lind has expressed a desire to appear in an original Swedish piece, and that, as there is no such thing as a Swedish opera in existence, she has accepted a part in a comedy by M. Blanche, called the "Young Lapland Girl," in which the author has introduced Swedish national ballads, a description of music in which she excels, and has gained great triumphs in foreign countries. The *furore* continued without abatement; but precautions were taken to prevent the disturbances which preceded her first appearance, there was such eagerness to obtain tickets of admission, that they were sold so high as 45 rix dollars, or £9 sterling; and the receipts of the evening amounted to 11,995 rix dollars, or £2219 sterling.

ART LOTTERIES.—It appears, from a statement in the *Art Union Journal*, that legal proceedings have been instituted to arrest the progress of Art Lotteries; writs having been issued for penalties in the form of actions for debt and costs.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The improvement in the public health during the week which closed the year 1847, after a season unusually fatal, is not equal to the expectation which the previous report of the Registrar-General tended to create. There were registered in last week 1599 deaths, showing an increase above the preceding week of 352, and an excess on the average of 563. It must be observed, however, that in the mortality from epidemic influenza, properly so called, there is a decrease of 15, the deaths from this cause being 127, whilst in the preceding week they were 142. In the last week, typhus fever caused 74 deaths; in the former week, 83. The diseases to whose [illegible] of last week is principally ascribed, are measles, [illegible] mation of the lungs and air passages. Deaths from all [illegible] pulmonary organs were 497, about 100 more than in the former week. This increase is partly accounted for by the great fall of temperature which occurred on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo.

SURREY SESSIONS.—The first general quarter sessions for the county of Surrey was held on Tuesday, at the Court-House, Newington. The calendar contained the names of fifty-nine prisoners; of whom there were—four could neither read nor write, 19; read or read and write imperfectly, 30; read or read and write well, 3; superior education, 0.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—The January Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex, for the year 1848, commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Court-House, Clerkenwell-green, before the Assistant-Judge and a full bench of magistrates. The number of prisoners for trial was seventy-nine

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, the new Governor of Malta, has arrived there in the *Oberon*.

The residence of Mr. W. Farren, the comedian, in Brompton-street, Brompton, was robbed, last week, of a basket of plate of the value of £30, consisting of silver spoons and forks, sauce ladles, a silver tea-pot, and cream-jug.

Mrs. Tawell has received a communication from the Solicitor of the Treasury, to the effect that the grant restoring the property of her late husband, the murderer, John Tawell, which had been confiscated to the Crown trustees, is now signed.

The *Cork Southern Reporter* has been purchased by some of the leaders of the Irish Confederation. Mr. Feargus O'Connor made an offer, but he was outbid by the Young Ireland candidates.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Blanche Somerset have arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess Howe, at Gopsall Hall, from Beaudesert.

H.R.H. Her Highness the Duke of Cambridge enjoyed the sport of shooting on Monday forenoon in Richmond-park.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of his visit to the play at Westminster School, was pleased to desire that an extra week's holiday should be granted. The school will therefore meet again on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds are entertaining a large party at Hornby Castle.

The Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh have left town to join the circle partaking of the hospitalities of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle. The noble Marquis, who is visiting his estates in Ireland, returns to London this week.

Mr. Fletcher Norton, eldest son of the Hon. George Chappell Norton, has been appointed unpaid *attaché* to the British Embassy at Lisbon.

William Napier, Esq., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Labuan.

Mr. W. Young has withdrawn, at Wandsworth police-court, the summons which we noticed as having been issued against two gentlemen for riding on several occasions in first-class carriages with second-class tickets.

The police have received orders to call upon all the publicans at whose houses Derby Clubs are held, and caution them against continuing them for the future.

The health of the Lord Chancellor is gradually improving. It is, however, doubtful whether his Lordship will be sufficiently recovered to preside in the Court of Chancery by the commencement of next term.

The Archbishop of York will be the new Governor of the Charterhouse, in the room of the late Earl of Harrowby.

The *Exeter Gazette* excuses itself from publishing President Polk's Message, on the ground that "it measures 15 feet 3 inches in length of an ordinary newspaper column."

A patent has been taken out in America for dispensing with sewing in the manufacturing of shirts, collars, and linen articles. The pieces are fastened together by indissoluble glue.

On the 20th ultimo, the Elbe, at Hamburgh, began to be frozen, and by the 22nd the ice was sufficiently strong to bear small carts on it.

The Hon. Thomas James Bernard, member of her Majesty's Council in the island of Jamaica, was admitted by the Rev. Mr. Cotham, officiating priest, into the Roman Catholic Church on the 23rd November last. The event, a new one to Jamaica, has created no little sensation

The accounts of the cholera at Tilsit have nowhere been officially confirmed.

A letter from Setif, in Algeria, dated the 17th ultimo, says,—"We experience intense cold here. It snows and freezes as in Russia."

In consequence of the demise of Mr. Munday, Mr. Cox is promoted to be assistant-clerk of the Colonial Office; and the vacancy thus created, in the appointment of private secretary to Mr. Hawes, is supplied by the nomination of Mr. Higgins.

A private of the 1st Royals, last week, at Warrington, having made a bet at a public-house that he would thrust down his throat a stick two feet long, he commenced the feat, and actually drove the stick down to the length of eighteen inches; but he died shortly afterwards.

By the death of Dr. Crotch, a vacancy occurs in the musical professorship of Oxford University. The election is vested in the two proctors.

The announcement that the Swiss Vorort had demanded the recall of M. Bois le Comte is confirmed.

The whole of the remaining establishment of servants left the Pavilion at Brighton on Friday, having received notice to quit some time since. Many of them have been there for the last twenty or thirty years. We understand that everything that can be has been removed from the edifice, the interior of which has now more the air of a barrack than a palace. What is to be done with the Brighton Pavilion, is still a puzzle.

Capt. Simmonds, the Government Inspector of Railways, has reported to the Railway Board of Commissioners his inspection of the Caledonian Railway, and his approval of the general state of the works along the line for public traffic.

From the 1st of January, the former Republic of Cracow will be assimilated with the other districts of the empire of Austria, with all that concerns its political administration.

The *Morning Chronicle* has published in full the letter of the Duke of Wellington to Sir J. Burgoyne, on the national defences, the analysis of which in that journal, recently, has supplied so much subject for discussion

A new set of colours are about to be presented to the 62nd Regiment of Foot, which suffered so dreadfully during the Sikh war, and was so highly extolled in the despatches of Lords Hardinge and Gough.

The name of Lord William Paget is omitted in the official Navy List for January from the list of Captains.

The Société des Concerts du Conservatoire of Paris has addressed a letter of condolence to the widow of the lamented Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.

The Envoy of the Holy See to Constantinople, Monsignor Ferrieri, has had an hotel fitted up for his reception at Pera, and one of the Sultan's carriages and a boat with five pair of oars placed at his disposal.

The cholera has of late made some progress in the Turkish capital, particularly in the military hospitals, where 30 out of 60 cases had proved fatal.

Colonel de Beaufort, aide-de-camp to the Duc d'Aumale, has presented to the King of the French the pistol of Abd-el-Kader, and to Madame Lamoricière the sword of the celebrated Arab chief, which had been given by the Duc d'Aumale to her husband.

On the 21st ult., the arrival at Rome from France of 12,000 percussion muskets for the armament of the civic guard was announced.

On Monday, a body of the most influential members of the late Anti-monopoly Association of Liverpool, at a dinner in the Waterloo Hotel, presented Mr. Rawlins, their late active secretary, with a silver salver, and other articles and plate as a testimony of their sense of the great [illegible] he had rendered to [illegible]

A motion, [illegible] Parliament, against the removal of Jewish disabilities, which was carried by a majority of [illegible], and to which the Bishop of London had given his support, was rejected, at a meeting of the Clergy of the [illegible] yesterday.

The Hon. Sir Lionel Lloyd (2nd Life Guards), last week, while hunting with the Buckhounds, had his collar-bone broken by his horse falling at Sunbury-lock gate and rolling upon him. Mr. Lawley, though at present confined to his room, is going on favourably.

Large quantities of base silver coin are now in circulation, especially five shilling pieces, which are so admirably executed as to preclude detection, unless by very competent judges.

Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the King's County, which he formerly represented.

By a Treasury order, staves made of fir-wood, intended for herring-barrels, are in future to be admitted on the same footing, as regards exemption from duty, as staves of birch-wood.

The house of Howell, James, and Co., which suspended payment some weeks since, has thrown off its temporary embarrassments, and purposes carrying on business with its usual spirit.

The Hon. Frances Grimstone died at an early hour on Tuesday morning, at her town residence, in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, aged 90, from an attack of the prevailing epidemic. Her ladyship was grand-aunt to the present Earl of Verulam.

Deputy Finnis has acceded to a numerously signed requisition to stand for the Aldermanic gown of the Ward of Tower, in place of the late Alderman Lucas.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TOTAL LOSS OF H.M. STEAMER "AVENGER."

By the *Pacha*, Captain Olive, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, intelligence arrived of the wreck of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Avenger*, on the Sorelle rocks, on the 20th of Dec. Three officers, a surgeon, and five of the crew only are saved.

The *Pacha* left Southampton on the 9th ult., with the Indian mail, in lieu of the *Erin*, which received damage during the late dreadful gale, and was obliged to return. She reached Gibraltar on the 17th inst., and left again on the same evening for Malta. H.M.'s steam-frigate *Avenger* left Gibraltar five hours before her. On the 20th, the *Avenger* was seen from the mast-head of the *Pacha*. This was at two P.M. The *Pacha* arrived at Malta on the 22nd, and left on the 24th for England. On the evening of the 25th she was signalled by a French man-of-war, named the *Lavoisier*; and Captain Olive was informed by the French captain that the *Avenger* was wrecked on the evening of the 20th, on some sunken rocks, known as the Sorelle rocks, about thirteen miles from the island of Galita, and which must have happened a few hours after she had been seen from the mast-head of the *Pacha*. The *Pacha* immediately accompanied the French man-of-war to the scene of the wreck, and picked up portions of it, which she has now on board. It appears that all on board the *Avenger* perished except three officers, the surgeon, and five of the crew, who escaped in a boat to Tunis. It was at Tunis that the French man-of-war heard of the wreck, from whence she immediately went out to render assistance, and, while attempting it, met with the *Pacha*.

The *Avenger* was a steamer of the first-class, of 1444 tons, and 650 horse-power. She was built by Sir W. Symons, at Devonport, in 1845, and was put into commission for the Mediterranean station, on the 20th of last November.

We subjoin a list of her officers:—Captain C. E. Napier (son of the Admiral); Lieutenants Hugh M. Norman, Frederick Marryat (son of Captain Marryat), Francis Rooke; Master William Archer; Second Lieutenant of Marine Artillery H. S. Baynes; Surgeon James H. Steele; Paymaster and Purser V. H. Haile, Assistant-Surgeon Bernard Delany; Second Master William Betts; Clerk Henry J. S. Walker.

LORD AUCKLAND has, in the most flattering terms, offered the naval command of the North American and West Indian stations to the Earl of Dundonald. The veteran Admiral has accepted the command, and will thus, in the evening of his days, enjoy an honour too long deferred, to which his unrivalled exploits have so justly entitled him.—*Times*

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—Various statements have been published in the newspapers concerning the contemplated increase of the army. At present it consists of 103 battalions, of 1000 rank and file; but to about 20 of them an addition of two companies has been made, and they have thus been tinkered into two battalions of six companies each. Their present number, on paper, is about 107,000. It is intended to remodel the whole into 100 battalions of the line, and 25 of light infantry and rifles, each of 900 rank and file, divided into nine companies, viz. eight of service and one of *depôt*. This will make 112,500, or an increase of 5500 rank and file. The Guards are also to be increased to eight battalions, of 900 each, making 7200, and are to take their turn of foreign service, at least in Europe. In addition, each battalion is to have four sappers per company, who are to be properly instructed at Chatham. The artillery is to be increased to 120 companies, of 100 rank and file, and a company is to proceed with each battalion when ordered on foreign service.—*Globe.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The *Penelope* steam-frigate, Captain Giffard, bearing the pendant of Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the west coast of Africa, was to leave St. Helena on the 9th ultimo, after watering, for Ascension, having made a tour of five months to the various stations under his command. On her passage from Kabenda to St. Helena, under steam, about twelve o'clock (noon) on Sunday, the 13th of October, when about to take her floats off and make sail, the man at the mast-head reported "a sail." At four P.M. it was quite certain she was a slaver. When within range, the steamer fired a shot ahead of her; but the slaver would not heave to. The *Penelope* fired another shot over her; she then shortened sail, and without resistance became the prize of the steamer at a quarter to five. She proved a magnificent brig, like a Symondite, Portuguese measurement, 323 tons. The captain said he had made three successful trips in this vessel; the first time he carried 500 slaves, the second 1000, and the third trip, 500; the fourth was his present venture, which, he said, would have been his last, had he not been taken. On the third trip he said he had been chased by the *Helena*, as he was leaving Bahia for the coast, but escaped. He had been eighteen years engaged in this horrible traffic, and had made 25 trips, and had been taken three times. He said that if a captain of a slaver takes 1000 slaves to the Brazils, he gets 6000 dollars as his share of the cargo only; but, if taken, he, of course, gets nothing; and that the present market price of a slave at Brazil is 300 dollars.

## MADAME ADELAIDE D'ORLEANS.

THE death of this Princess—the sister of his Majesty the King of the French—which we announced in our Postscript of last week, has produced, throughout the various political circles of Paris, a sensation which in this country it would be difficult to comprehend, as arising from what may appear so inadequate a cause, unless some notice, of a biographical character, of the fortunes of the illustrious deceased, in connexion with those of her Royal brother, both prior and subsequently to his elevation to the Throne of France, were offered in explanation. We therefore subjoin a few particulars of her early career.

Her Royal Highness Eugenia Adelaide Louisa, Princess d'Orleans, was born, on the 23rd of August, 1777, in the Palais Royal, the town residence of her father, Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans (the famous *Egalité* of the Revolution), and was then four years younger than her Royal brother the King of the French. Their mother was the Princess Maria Adelaide de Bourbon Penthièvre. The education of the young members of his family had been entrusted by *Egalité* to the celebrated MADAME DE SILLERY (DE GENLIS); and thus his present Majesty and Madame Adelaide had never been for a day separated till the year 1785, and then only for a short period, when Louis Philippe—the Duke of Chartres—assumed the command of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, which was called after him. From the year 1785 till the fatal year 1793, the young Duke had almost daily opportunities of seeing his sister; and, even when he joined the army of Dumouries, an active correspondence was kept up between them. Thus were they both prepared for the great events which were in course of taking place, and in which, by the exhibition of calmness, courage, and judgment, they secured for themselves personal respect, if not always the consideration due to their birth and exalted rank. After the retreat and defeat of Werwinde, the young Duke of Chartres prepared to leave France. With this view, he presented himself at the Austrian head-quarters, at Mons, to obtain a passport, and thence gained the frontiers of Switzerland. At Schaffhausen he joined Mdlle. Adelaide d'Orleans, who had left Paris, accompanied by Madame de Genlis. On the 6th of May, 1793, they left Schaffhausen for Zurich, where they had intended to settle. After the retreat of the Austrian army, the magistrates of the Canton learned that the illustrious exiles bore the name of Orleans, they were prohibited from tarrying in that Canton.

From Zurich they proceeded to Zug, where they remained for some weeks, passing as an Irish family; but being soon after recognised by some French emigrants, the magistrates of Zug were [illegible] by the authorities of Berne to intimate to the illustrious exiles that they must seek another retreat.

The Duke of Chartres, now seeing that his presence, so far from protecting his sister, only served to draw down on her fresh persecutions, determined to seek out a safe asylum in which he might place her. He addressed himself, with this view, to M. de Montes-

THE LATE MADAME ADELAIDE.

quieu, who enjoyed the greatest influence with the Swiss Government, and who succeeded in obtaining a refuge for Mdlle. Adelaide in the convent of St. Clare, at Bremgarten. But her brother, the present King of the French, was meantime obliged to wander from Canton to Canton on foot; and it was at this period he obtained the situation of mathematical professor in the college of Reichenau, in the Grisons, where for eight months he taught mathematics, under the name of Chabaud Latour.

It was not, however, till his sister had obtained a safe asylum in Hungary, with her aunt, the Princess of Conti, that the Duke of Chartres embarked for America. He set sail from Hamburg, in Sept., 1796, and was rejoined by his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais, in February, 1797. In America the three brothers remained till the month of January, 1800, when they set sail for England, and arrived at Falmouth, where they were again rejoined by their sister. Within eight years of this latter period, the Duke de Chartres had the misfortune to lose both his brothers by consumption. The youngest, Beaujolais, died at Malta, in May, 1808; and thence the only surviving brother and sister of the house of Orleans proceeded to Palermo, where, in 1809, the Duke married the daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Sicily. Over the history of Louis Philippe from the day of his marriage, it is not our intention to travel. Suffice it to say, that though for nine-and-thirty years the Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, has been to her Sovereign and husband the most affectionate and tender of consorts, yet his sister Adelaide has ever been his guide, his counsellor—his sister and friend combined.

Retiring and unobtrusive, the Queen of the French seeks not to interfere in public affairs, and her existence would be almost unknown unless her hand and influence were traceable in some matters relating to religion, or the Roman Catholic Church in France, or to the settlement and establishment of her children. Not so, however, with the late Madame Adelaide. For more than forty years before her death she had been little separated from her Royal brother, and exerted over his mind a predominant and prevailing influence.

Women have in France ever exercised a much greater influence, both in politics and literature, than in any other country. In times not very remote, we may point to the beautiful Duchess de Longueville, the sister of the great Condé; the Duchess de Maine, the Marquise de Rambouillet, Madame de Maintenon, Madame du Deffant, Madame Roland, and Madame de Genlis; and, in our own day, we need but cite the names of Madame de Chevreuse, Madame de Balbi, Madame du Cayla, the Duchesses of Angoulême and Berri, and Madame Adelaide. Though there was nothing in the character of Madame Adelaide resembling the character of the Duchess of Angoulême, still, in the tones of the voice and the external manner, there was some resemblance; and it is certain that the sister of the King of the French exercised a far larger share of influence over her brother than his daughter-in-law and niece exerted over that graceful and agreeable, yet obstinate and bigoted Prince, Charles X.

Madame Adelaide was a woman of firm and sound judgment, and of the calmest and most reflective courage. She had seen much and travelled much, and had been a witness of the most wonderful vicissitudes. She had visited, with her brother, Switzerland, England, Sicily, Spain, Malta, Gibraltar, and various parts of Italy; and, in her earlier days, it was her habit to keep a journal, and to work, like her now Royal brother, at some trade or handicraft, by which, in case of necessity, she could obtain a living. Thus, while Louis Philippe was as expert a maker of toys and baskets as any journeyman of Nuremberg or Amsterdam, his sister was an accomplished embroiderer, and a beautiful maker of lace. When Napoleon, in 1815, landed at Cannes, the Duke of Orleans was sent, with Monsieur, by order of Louis XVIII., to stop the march of the returned Emperor. In this enterprise they failed. On his return to Paris the Duke of Orleans directed his consort and children to proceed to England; but Madame Adelaide remained with him, and followed, we believe, his footsteps to Cambrai, Douai, Valenciennes, and Lille. Nor was it till his Royal Highness bade adieu to France, in a letter to Marshal Mortier, that his sister set out with him for Twickenham, near London.

In the preliminary arrangements preparatory to the settlement of 1830 Madame Adelaide had a large share.

History has not yet disclosed a true and authentic narrative of the events in which the Duke of Orleans took some undefined part, immediately before the Revolution of 1830 was completed, in connexion with the party which placed him on the Throne. Such results are never the result of spontaneous impulse or uncontrolled accident, and posterity will probably find in the memoirs of a time still too near our own evidence which is denied to ourselves. But the conduct of Madame Adelaide at that memorable period is well known; and her decision, at a moment when Louis Philippe himself manifested an apparent irresolution, and the Duchess of Orleans a decided repugnance, may be said to have placed the Crown on the brows of her brother. On July 30, 1830, M. Thiers and M. Scheffer—men at that time of slender character and authority to convey the offer of a Crown—proceeded to Neuilly, to communicate to the Orleans family the wishes of the party then in possession of supreme power in Paris. Louis Philippe had retired to Raincy, and the emissaries of the Hôtel Lafitte were received at first by the Duchess. No sooner had M. Scheffer disclosed the object of his mission, than he was interrupted by the generous and delicate refusal of the future Queen, who disdained to wear a Crown just snatched from her nearest relatives. The scene changed when Madame Adelaide entered the room. "Make us what you will," said the bold and not unambitious Princess, "provided we are not proscribed"—for, in presence of these revolutionary scenes, the terrible recollections of 1792 were mingled with dreams of a more august future. Madame Adelaide listened with marked favour to the arguments by which M. Thiers thought fit to support his mission. She expressed her own readiness to enter Paris, seen entirely in the power of the populace, and she assented, on behalf of her brother, to the offer which placed the destines of France in his control.

In all the subsequent deliberations of Louis Philippe's reign, Madame Adelaide has enjoyed a great degree of influence. She contributed to give the Court of France that strong domestic character which has governed not only its manners but its policy. Her shrewdness and fidelity entitled her to the confidence of the King and the deference of his Ministers; and her enormous fortune (estimated, we understand, at 60,000,000 f.) has enabled her to provide for those members of the Royal Family to whom the Chamber of Deputies has hitherto refused a suitable provision.

Madame Adelaide had for many years been privately married to General Baron Athalin, a Peer of France, formerly an officer in the staff of Napoleon, and now one of the Aides-de-Camp of his Majesty the King of the French, who sent him, in 1830, on confidential missions to the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh. Baron Athalin is a very scientific engineer, and one of the most accomplished draughtsmen in Europe, as will appear from his labours in Charles Nodier's "Ancienne France," and in Golberry's "Antiquités d'Alsace."

During a long time past the Princess Adelaide was sinking a prey to a serious malady, which was slowly exhausting the little force which the vicissitudes, the fatigues, and the chagrin of her long career had left her. After the attack of Lecomte on the King, she said to one of her ladies of honour, "I may still live some time, but be assured that I have this day received my death-blow." A few days since, Madame Adelaide had been attacked with the reigning epidemy, which, though slight, had complicated the disease under which her Royal Highness had been suffering. Nevertheless, her position did not inspire any serious uneasiness. She rose on the 30th, complaining only of extreme weakness. She received the King and the Royal Family that afternoon. She conversed with the Duke de Montpensier as to the Christmas presents she proposed to purchase. She even expressed a hope to assist, but seated, at the presentation on New Year's-day. In the afternoon she slumbered on the sofa. Her sleep was tranquil, and showed no symptom of danger; her respiration was easy and natural. The King entered the Princess' chamber, who continued to sleep. He departed without having disturbed her. At a later hour, the physician of her Royal Highness approached her, and having carefully observed her, he began to be apprehensive of that prolonged and obstinate lethargy. Shortly afterwards, symptoms of too serious a nature gave to this peaceable sleep its real character—it was the commencement of the Princess' agony. The King rushed into the chamber in a state of distraction. The King, the Queen, and the Princesses surrounded the couch of the Princess in her agony, who received, in the midst of the tears and the prayers of her family kneeling before her, the religious assistance which opens the gates of Heaven to a Christian soul. Some minutes afterwards the Princess was no more.

The body of the Princess Adelaide, after being embalmed, was exposed in a *chapelle ardente* at the Tuileries, on Sunday, and her funeral took place, at Dreux, on Wednesday.

The King and the Court are to wear mourning during two months.

THE CHAPELLE ARDENTE.

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The two Chambers, anxious to give the King a mark of sympathy and respect on the occasion of the death of Princess Adelaide, paid his Majesty a visit of condolence on Friday week. All the chiefs of the different fractions of the dynastic Opposition, Messrs. Thiers, Dufaure, Billaut, Remusat, and Odilon Barrot, united with their Conservative colleagues in a manifestation inspired by a sentiment of lively sympathy for the King in his affliction, and of deep regret for the memory of the departed Princess.

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## WILL OF MADAME ADELAIDE.

The fortune left by Madame Adelaide is a very large one, and there are a great number of versions abroad as to the manner in which she has disposed of it, but we have reason to think that the

THE LATE MADAME ADELAIDE'S CHATEAU, RANDAN.

ollowing details are correct:—The whole amount of the Princess' fortune is estimated at considerably more than 100 millions of francs. By a codicil to her will, written very recently, she leaves the life rent of her whole fortune to the King her brother, but after his death it is to be divided among the younger branches of the Royal Family. The Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, and the Prince of Joinville, are to have each nearly thirty millions; the Queen of the Belgians gets a legacy of four millions; the Duke de Chartres, 2,500,000f.; and the young Duke of Wirtemberg (the King's grandson), two millions. The Princess states in her will that she leaves nothing to the Comte de Paris, because he will succeed to the Throne, and will, therefore, require no additional fortune. Besides these legacies in the Royal Family, the Princess has left Rentes producing an annual income of 60,000f. to the Hospital of Piepus, which was founded by herself. She also leaves an annuity of 7000f. to the Comte de Chastellux, her *chevalier d'honneur*, and numerous smaller legacies to friends and domestics. The Duke d'Aumale gets no part of the Princess' fortune; but she has left several objects of art to him as a *souvenir*.

It is said that the Princess has bequeathed to the Duke de Nemours her forests of Crecy and Armainvilliers; to the Prince of Joinville, her forest of Arc, in Barrois; and to the Duke de Montpensier, her magnificent estate of Randan.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have this week engraved a *Portrait of Madame Adelaide*, from a painting by Winterhalter; it is a fine whole-length portrait, and has recently been engraved and published in Paris and London.

The *Chapelle Ardente*, which we have also illustrated, was fitted up in one of the *salons* of the late Princess, on the ground-floor of the Pavilion of Flora, at the Tuileries. The apartment was entirely hung with black—floor, walls, and ceiling; and the coffin, covered with black velvet, with silver nails and finishings, was placed beneath a black canopy, also trimmed with silver. At the foot of the coffin was a small pedestal, covered with black velvet, trimmed with silver; and over this a white napkin, upon which was set a silver vase of holy water. Upon each side of the coffin were ranged six silver candelabra, bearing wax-lights; and there were six others upon the temporary altar, flanking the crucifix. The two priests, who are represented praying, wore a white robe over a black one; and beside them is a *prie-Dieu*, black, trimmed with silver lace, prepared for the Queen.

The third Illustration shows the *Château of Randan*, in enlarging and embellishing which the late Princess expended a vast sum of money. It is charmingly situated amidst terraced gardens and grounds of picturesque beauty, commanding a very extensive view over a well wooded domain.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### DR. CROTCH.

This famous professor of harmony, who was born at Norwich, in 1775, was a musician almost from his birth. At the early age of three years he performed on the organ with wonderful power. He possessed a most acute ear, and could name any note struck on the pianoforte without seeing it. In course of time Crotch became a profound theorist, and at the age of twenty-two (just fifty years ago) he was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, which conferred the degree of Doctor upon him. In 1822 he was named Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

THE LATE DR. CROTCH.

Dr. Crotch composed a vast deal of music for the organ and pianoforte; also several charming vocal pieces, among which was his fine ode, "Mona on Snowdon calls." Among his productions was the celebrated oratorio of "Palestine." He likewise wrote several

BLOWING UP THE CONCRETE SHOAL IN THE THAMES.

didactic works, one of which was his "Elements of Musical Composition, and Thorough Bass." The last time this eminent Doctor performed in public was during the Royal Festival, in Westminster Abbey, in 1834, when he presided at the organ on the third day. Dr. Crotch, for some time past, resided with his son, the Rev. W. R. Crotch, who was Master of the Grammar-School. The Doctor died there accidently on the 29th ult., and leaves behind the reputation of having been one of England's greatest musicians.

### LIEUT.-COLONEL BABINGTON.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN BABINGTON, a distinguished officer of the Peninsular War, entered the 14th Dragoons as an early age; and from that period until March, 1814, when he was taken prisoner at a skirmish in France, he was in active and indefatigable service, and was present at most of the brilliant actions of our armies in Spain. Col. Babington recently held the office of Barrack-Master to the Regent's Park, St. John's Wood, and Portman-street Barracks. His death occurred on the 1st instant, at his residence, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park.

### COLONEL PEEBLES.

COLONEL THOMAS PEEBLES, who had recently succeeded to be second in command of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, was an officer of high military reputation. The course of his active service extended from 1799 to 1831. Within that period he was present at many hard-fought engagements. In 1800 he commanded the Marines in the attack on Foule; and, in 1801, he was on board the *Minotaur* when it captured the Spanish ships *La Paz* and *Emralda*, under the batteries of Barcelona. He was twice wounded—once at a sea-fight off Ivica, and again in 1805, in the West Indies. He was appointed a full Colonel on the 7th of December, 1846.

Colonel Peebles served for several years on the Staff as Adjutant and Deputy Judge Advocate, and had the gratification of receiving a reward from the Patriotic Fund. The gallant Colonel died on the 3rd instant, at his residence in the New Royal Marine Barracks, Woolwich.

### MRS. SUSANNA LEONORA WATKINS.

THIS amiable lady died at her house in Leamington, Warwickshire, on the morning of Christmas Day last, at the advanced age of 80, having been born on Dec. 21, 1767. Mrs. Watkins was the widow of the late Rev. Thos. Watkins, of Pennyre, in the county of Brecknock, A.M., F.R.S., only daughter of the late Richard Vaughan, and sister of the late John Vaughan, of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, Esqrs., Lord-Lieutenant and member of Parliament for that county for many years.

By her demise, the claims of the ancient barony of Emlyn are vested in Col. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P., the Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Brecknock.

The remains of this excellent lady were on Thursday deposited in the family mausoleum at Llandevailog, Brecknockshire.

### ALDERMAN LUCAS

THIS venerable and highly respectable member of the Corporation of London has been connected with the City, and the administration of its public affairs, for a very great length of time.

Matthias Prime Lucas was born in 1762, and, by dint of industry and intelligence, realised a large fortune in business. He was elected Alderman for the ward of the Tower in 1821, and in 1828 he was chosen Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Lucas resided latterly in Kent, preserving, however, his faculties and his activity until the period of his last illness. He sat frequently on the magisterial bench, and was generally present at all civic festivities and meetings of importance. Mr. Lucas died of influenza, on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Wateringbury Place, in Kent. He leaves no son, but he will probably be succeeded in his property by his grandson, Mr. Lancaster, the son of his eldest daughter, a widow.

## BLOWING UP OF THE CONCRETE SHOAL IN THE THAMES, ON WEDNESDAY.

A FEW years since, the "Conservators of the Thames" made the alarming discovery that the "good old Father" would, in all probability, be choked in his bed, unless immediate steps were taken to avert such a catastrophe. It was ascertained that the depth of the river in Limehouse Reach, at low water, had decreased from the Trinity standard of 15 feet to the shallow measure of 7 feet, a draught obviously insufficient for the regular course of navigation. This change in the depth of the stream proved to be a sort of geological plethora, by which a shoal was formed of gravel, sand, and other matters, to the extent of nearly half a mile. Upon this being ascertained, the Conservators employed their ordinary dredging-machine to clear away the obstruction, which, however, proved too far indurated to yield to such means. They next resolved to use the more summary process of ejectment by gunpowder and the galvanic battery, such as had been tried elsewhere with great effect in the recovery of sunken vessels, &c.

These operations were entrusted to Captain Fisher, the principal Harbour-Master of the Port of London, who, some years previously, successfully fired much gunpowder in dispersing the timbers of the *William and Mary*, sunk off Tilbury Fort. The result of the firing in Limehouse Reach proved equally fortunate, as we illustrated in detail in our Journal for May 24, 1845, pp. 329-330. By a singular coincidence, upon the page opposite this report are views of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and a portrait of Sir John Franklin, in search of whom our Government have just sent out H.M.S. *Plover*.

Since the date of the Limehouse Reach explosion, Captain Fisher has persevered in his removal of shoals in the Thames by the above means; he has long since worked his way up "above bridge," and, a few days ago, having found a similar obstruction off the Temple Gardens, he resolved to set about the remedy. It proved to be a shoal of "concrete," as the accumulated matter is called, and this so considerable, that, except at or about high water, there was not water enough for steamers and ordinary craft to make way up the river, without taking a considerable turn. By the way, there is something even humiliating to the pride of a Londoner in seeing these shoals left dry!

Wednesday last was the day fixed for the engineering labour. The customary notices were given to the dwellers on the Thames bank. We are told that objections were made to Captain Fisher's charge of gunpowder, as too great for the tender nerves of certain Templars, and it was reduced accordingly. The other arrangements were briefly as follow:—A lighter was moored near the spot, and in it was placed one of Smee's galvanic batteries. Two boats were then rowed over the shoal, at high water, and a canister of gunpowder was sank in the manner shown in the illustration. A rod was first put down by the men from one of the boats, and upon this was placed the canister by rings at one side, when it was gently let down by other men with ropes. The men then rowed back to the lighter, whence a wire had previously been carried to the canister of powder, which was therewith fired by the battery on board. There were two explosions, the first of which was made at about half-past one o'clock; this was with a canister of 32lb. of gunpowder. There was no report audible at a distance from the spot; but the water heaved up in a conical mass, as shown in our engraving. The surface is not disturbed far from the explosion; but the sensation experienced in a boat on the water, at a considerable distance, was that of a dead shock. The operation is simply this: the canister of powder being placed upon the shoal, when fired, the column of water acts as a fulcrum, and causes a breaking up of the shoal to the average depth of nine feet, and a surface of forty feet diameter. No boring whatever is necessary; and after the explosion the loosened concrete is cleared away by the dredging machine.

There was a second explosion on Wednesday, with a canister of 25lb. of gunpowder. It was not generally known that the operations would take place on the above day, and the weather was wet, or there would, doubtless, have been a great concourse of spectators. As it was, Father Thames was shaken from his "cozy bed" with little ceremony, and without inconvenience to any fish, which have long since left this portion of the river for a more sanatory region. The effect was not, however, so harmless a few years since, when an explosion of about 2500 lb. of gunpowder off Gravesend blew boat-loads of live fish into mid air!

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 9.—First Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 10 Plough Monday.—The Moon is near the planet Saturn.
TUESDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—The Sun rises at 8h. 8m., and sets at 4h. 13m.
THURSDAY, 13.—Cambridge Term begins.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 11h 47m. A.M.—Old New Year's Day
FRIDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins. The Moon and Mars are near together.
SATURDAY, 15th.—The length of the day is 8h. 16m., being 31 minutes longer than the shortest Day.

BACK NUMBERS.—All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

TO THE BINDER

The TITLE-PAGE at the end of the present NUMBER should be cut out, and bound with VOL. XI. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, just completed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1848.*

THERE is nothing proved more completely by history than the failure of all "sumptuary laws;" even when the Executive power was nearly absolute, as in the reign of Elizabeth, the attempts made to restrain luxury and extravagance of living never succeeded. Men would not have their dishes counted nor their swords measured; they thought, as we should think now, were it the fashion to wear steel, that, provided they could pay for variety of meats and length of rapier, they had a perfect right to eat one and wear the other. In short, all interference by the Government to regulate matters so much dependent on individual control, is an impossibility. But what is not practicable or desirable in society at large, may be much wanted in a small or peculiar section of it, such as an University. Cases are perpetually occurring—a glaring one has occurred in the past week—showing the ruinous effects of the long, and what is worse, too ready credit given by the tradesmen of University towns. Society in these places is exceptional, and exists under peculiar conditions; and, if the College authorities are powerless, it may be a fair question whether the Legislature might not alter the laws of debtor and creditor within the jurisdictions of the University charters, so as at least to check the facilities by which young men are first tempted to extravagance, and then, as in the old fables, destroyed by their tempters. As far as rules and regulations are worth anything, the Universities seem the places of all others where a youth would be sure to find a "godly, righteous, and sober life" surrounding him. Those who know anything of "College," and life as it exists there, know how much the reality may be the reverse. It is possible, certainly, for a young man to unite the toil of a student to the self-denial of the hermit, even at Oxford. But he would assuredly be voted a "slow coach;" the great defect is that the prevailing tone of opinion does not give the steadily inclined sufficient support; not enough to balance the influence of the "fast men."

It is by the miserable apeing of the follies of the rich and dissipated spendthrift, that the young man of poor, or but moderate means and prospects, is destroyed. The social misery spread over the middle ranks of English society, that has sprung from the reckless career of "College" years, is scarcely to be estimated. There are learned and pious men in the ruling places; the Fellows and Tutors are said to be vigilant; the Proctors are even more than watchful; there is a regular discipline as to times and hours; there is a daily and compulsory attendance at chapel. Yet behind and under all this exist extravagance and waste almost incredible to men in ordinary life, which often send a graduate from his *Alma Mater* as completely ruined as if he had escaped from the den of an ogress or a usurer.

We imagine the greater part of the evil springs from the tone of English society itself, operating more fatally among a mass of young men forming a public opinion of its own, than it does in the world, where, if men waste their wealth, they at least know the difficulty of earning it—a thing which the *alumni* of these centres of erudition have yet to learn. There the almost slavish worship of wealth and rank—which in everyday life leads to an apeing of the style of both by those who possess neither, miserable and contemptible enough—becomes a fatal competition. We laugh at the volatile French, rate the Germans as dreamers and mystics, and plume ourselves on being the most practical and commonsense nation of Europe. Yet the middle and wealthy classes in both those countries far surpass us in *savoir vivre* the talent of living in ease and comfort, on a footing of equality with those of higher rank or greater wealth than the crown. The son of a crowned head in a German University associates with his fellow-students without expecting them to waste the income of a year in the riot of a night, for his amusement; nor do they dream of an impossible competition with him. In England, the son of a curate will spend as much on a "wine party" as the heir to thousands a year; and so throughout; the end, of course, being a life of embarrassment, or, in some rare case, the exposure of an action at law or the Insolvent Court. The "practical common-sense" middle class of England has, in fact, not yet learned how to associate with rank and wealth without ruining themselves by imitation—nay, they will often, when wealthy themselves, ruin each other by competition! It is not at College alone that real poverty may be found squandering borrowed means, with assumed carelessness. A convulsive effort to *be* rich, or, if not, a still more violent struggle to *seem* so, makes much of the life of England feverish and unhealthy. It may begin at College, but it by no means ends there.

## THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the year ending Wednesday, January 5, which have been just published, exhibit a decrease upon the national income, as compared with that of the preceding year, amounting to £2,217,790; and, deducting the China money received last year, viz. £507,644, as a casual resource, now closed, the actual decrease will stand at £1,610,154.

The great falling off appears chiefly in the Customs and in the Excise, viz. £295,567 in the former, and £790,904 in the latter.

We put in direct contrast the heads of ordinary revenue for the last two years, that it may be perceived at a glance to what items the loss is to be referred:—

| | 1846. | 1847 |
|---|---|---|
| Customs ... ... | £18,310,865 ... | £18,015,298 |
| Excise ... ... | 12,521,250 ... | 11,730,746 |
| Stamps ... ... | 6,231,414 ... | 6,955,546 |
| Taxes ... ... | 4,272,408 ... | 4,331,561 |
| Property-tax ... | 4,395,591 ... | 5,450,801 |
| Post-office ... ... | 816,000 ... | 864,000 |
| Crown Lands ... | 120,000 ... | 77,000 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 317,090 ... | 184,926 |

The Customs and Excise thus show the loss above indicated; the Stamps, Taxes, Property-tax, and Post-office, each a small gain. The heads of Crown Lands and Miscellaneous, under which a certain deficit is found, are, perhaps, less deserving of consideration. The really important point is that under the titles "Customs" and "Excise;" and were it not for this last item, the balance-sheet would present a better appearance than we had a right to expect after the accumulated calamities of the past year. In the last quarter, from this source, there has only been received £3,246,883, against £3,608,155 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, a quarterly general court of the proprietors of South Sea Stock was held at the Company's House, in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend; Charles Franks, Esq., the Sub-Governor, in the chair. Mr. Gibson, the Secretary, read the accounts. The income was £156,538 12s. 9d.; the outgoings amounted to £31,815 10s. 7d.; leaving a balance of £84,723 2s. 2d.; out of which balance the chairman proposed a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the capital stock of the South Sea Company. The motion was put and carried, and the Court adjourned.

TOWER WARD.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave directions to issue a precept for the election of an alderman for the Ward of the Tower, in the room of Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq., deceased. The election will take place at Baker's-hall, Harp-lane, on Monday next. The only candidate who has appeared is Mr. Finnis, who has been for some years deputy of the ward, and upon whom a deputation, most numerous and respectable, of the inhabitants, has waited with a requisition, to which a favourable answer has, we understand, been returned.

LANGBOURNE WARD.—In consequence of the return of the alderman, Sir J. Key, Bart., from the Continent, and the intention he expressed at the recent wardmote of residing in the ward after the 25th of March next, the meeting of electors, which was to have taken place on Wednesday night at the Ship Tavern, Lime-street, in pursuance of an adjournment from that day fortnight, was not held. The explanation of the worthy alderman appears to have entirely reconciled all who had begun to be dissatisfied, and the matter may consequently be considered at rest.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Mr. Arnott has been elected into the Court of Examiners in the room of the late Mr. Liston.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—On Wednesday, the half-yearly examination of candidates for the distinctions in connexion with the institution commenced at the Collegiate Schools of St. Peter, Eaton-square. A large number of gentlemen presented themselves for examination, the subjects being classics, mathematics, the elements of commerce, natural philosophy, modern languages, &c. The Rev. J. Hind, M.A., was appointed senior moderator; and Mr. Eccleston, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, head-master of the Sutton Coldfield grammar-school, junior moderator. The classical examiners for the present session are the Rev. R. Wilson, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. R. G. Latham, M.D.; and Mr. Eccleston, B.A. Examiners in Mathematics: the Rev. J. Hind, M.A.; Mr. Sylvester, M.A.; and Mr. Boole. In the elements of Commerce, Mr. Payne (Leatherhead), Mr. Seggins (Sudbury), and Mr. Lane (Plymouth). Examiners in the other branches have also been appointed. The examination on Wednesday was chiefly confined to Bible history, and the theory and practice of education. A list of the successful candidates will be announced.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—The magistrates having increased the parish rental 2½ per cent., for the purpose of assessing the county rate, a meeting of the joint vestries of St. James and St. Marylebone was recently held, at which resolutions were adopted condemnatory of any increase in the police rate, and a memorial to the Home Secretary, praying him to prevent such an increase by a legislative enactment, was also adopted. In the answer from Sir George Grey to the memorial, which was read at the vestry meeting on Saturday last, it was stated that the right hon. Baronet proposes to introduce a bill to authorise the Commissioners of Police to reduce the police rate one penny in the pound in their warrants issued to the parishes of the county of Middlesex, provided the present assessment is not reduced; and Sir George Grey trusted that an assessment may be made to give the parishes the full benefit of this reduction, if sanctioned by Parliament for the ensuing year. The reply was entered on the minutes.

THE WESTMINSTER MURDER.—Instructions have been received from the Sheriffs, by Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, intimating that the extreme penalty of the law, in the case of M'Coy and Sale, who were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Bellchambers, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, was to be carried into effect on Monday next, the 10th inst.

FIRES IN LONDON DURING 1847.—From the official returns kept by the fire brigades of the fires that occur in the metropolis and its suburbs during the year, we learn that no fewer than 989 have taken place during the past year. The losses, however, were not so serious as in the previous year, 1846, when the number was 1022. Between 4,0 and 5,0 houses appear to have been either consumed or seriously damaged, with a loss of property estimated at about £150,000. Those in the province, according to the fire offices' returns, are far greater in extent than have been known for several years.

PROCLAMATION OF OUTLAWRY.—The following persons were on Tuesday formally proclaimed under process of outlawry:—Charles Henry Burgess, late of Hampstead, Crow Read, of No. 1, St. Alban's-place, Regent-street; the Hon. Henry Stanley, late of No. 36, York-terrace, Regent's-park; the Rev. William Cuthbert (clerk), late of No. 16, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood; Eric Baker, late of No. 29, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square; and Henry Arundell, late of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday last—New Year's-day—after dinner, the Queen had an evening party. The company arrived at the Castle soon after nine o'clock. Among the parties who had the honour of being present were—the Marquis and Marchioness of Dowsahire, Lord Marcus Hill, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Astley, Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Miss C. Paget Carew, Sir G. and Lady Couper, Miss and Mr. Couper, the Dean of Windsor and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, and the Misses Neville Grenville (two); the Provost of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hawtrey. Her Majesty and Prince Albert gratified their noble visitors with the choral ode of Sophocles, and the harmonies of Mendelssohn, by the performance of an abridgement of the dialogue of the "Antigone," which was most expressively and effectively read by Mr. Bartley, aided by Mr. Bartholomew, the author of the English version, who assisted him as the speaker for a large chorus of the best selected professional and amateur vocalists. Her Majesty's private band, conducted by Mr. Anderson, and increased by the chief performers of the Philharmonic orchestra, completed the admirable *ensemble*. The beautiful ode to love, as originally written by Mendelssohn, was, for the first time in this country, charmingly rendered by Messrs. George, Peck, Beale, and Smithson. At the conclusion of the performance, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed their approbation to Mr. Bartley, and were graciously pleased to pay a similar compliment to Mr. Bartholomew. The performance of the "Antigone" was preceded by a monody to the memory of the departed Melodrama, expressly written for the occasion, and printed by command of the Queen, for the company assembled, to whom it was recited by its author, Mr. Bartholomew, who in it alluded to the principal compositions of this great lyrist. Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal Family avail themselves of the fine weather to take open air exercise daily.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service, attended by her Lady in Waiting.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, and attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Ormonde, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Seymour. His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein and the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn took their departure from the Castle in the course of the day.

On Tuesday Prince Albert hunted in the forenoon. His Royal Highness was attended by General Wemyss, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Seymour. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Mary, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, and attended by the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess and the Gentleman in Waiting to the Duke, arrived at the Castle this afternoon, on a visit to the Queen.

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WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback this morning, on a shooting excursion, to the covers in the vicinity of Cranbourne Lodge. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Prince of Hesse accompanied his Royal Highness in a close carriage. Colonel Seymour was in attendance upon the Royal party. The weather cleared up before they reached the ground. Pheasants and hares were plentiful; and, after two hours' excellent sport, the Royal party returned to the Castle between two and three o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, between twelve and one o'clock, left the Castle in a carriage and four, with outriders, and drove into the Great Park, taking, in the course of their drive, the site of the cottage once the favourite residence of George IV., the conservatory and shrubberies attached to it, the schools founded by her present Majesty, and the fishing temple at Virginia Water. After which their Royal Highnesses returned to the Castle to luncheon with her Majesty. Her Majesty did not ride out to-day; but took walking exercise in the Home Park and in the Slopes, in which beautiful promenade considerable improvements have been made since the return of the Court from Osborne. The Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl of Auckland, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Baroness de Speth, the Right Hon. William S. and Lady Caroline Lascelles, and Mr. Edmund Miltanay.

THURSDAY.—Monday next is the period now fixed upon for the departure of the Court from the Castle to Claremont. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary and Prince Frederick of Hesse, walked across the Park in the morning, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to Kew. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince George left the Castle in the morning for town. Her Majesty gave a grand banquet in the evening (covers being laid for 22), to celebrate Twelfth-day.

## LITERATURE.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF WILTSHIRE. By JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S. Edited and elucidated by Notes, by JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. Nichols and Son.

Whoever looks back to records of a science-observation, through the mist of two centuries, may calculate upon much entertainment, not unmixed with matter of a higher class. Aubrey's "Natural History," written between 1656 and 1691, is of this category: its MSS. are preserved at Oxford, and in the archives of the Royal Society; and the author being one of the worthies of Wiltshire, the Topographical Society, formed for the illustration of that county, have printed the volume before us, in handsome library style, to correspond with the Memoir of Aubrey, published about two years since. Both works are edited by Mr. Britton, also a native of Wilts; and his notes, corrective and illustrative, are germane to the matter, suggestive, and judicious.

Aubrey's is, indeed, a collection of the *curiosities* of meteorology, hydrology, geology, and mineralogy, zoology and botany, as these sciences existed in the time of John Ray. This portion of the work abounds in prodigies, rarities, and wonderments, matters we smile at in these high-fed times; but, in most instances, they are characteristic of the age, and the early records of our most erudite Institutions are not free from such misinformation. Mixed up with the error, however, there is much in Aubrey's collection to illustrate strange misgivings in the public mind as to natural causes and effects, which the better philosophy of our day has scarcely cleared off. Then, of minute observation, what a bundle is here! To show how such things accumulate, we quote this passage, in which Aubrey notes:—"Mersennus, or Kircher, says, that any one may know what quantity of liquor is in the vessel by the sound of it, knowing before the empty note. I have severall times heard great brasse pannes ring by the barking of a hound; and also by the loud voice of a strong man." Upon this, John Evelyn notes:—"The vesce, if very strong and sharp, will crack a drinking-glass;" and, nearly two centuries later, John Britton adds:—"I have been favoured with a confirmation of this note of Evelyn, from the personal experience of my old friend, Mr. Brayley, who was present at a party on Ludgate-hill, London, many years ago, when Mr. Broadhurst, the famed public vocalist, by singing a high note, caused a wine-glass on the table to break, the bowl being separated from the stem." This is as pretty a piece of natural magic as Brewster could wish to find recorded.

The Second Part concludes the worthies of Wiltshire, and the grandeur of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke; and notes the learned men that had pensions granted to them by this noble house. In this chapter, by the way, is corrected the error of attributing the famous epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke to Ben Jonson; whereas it was written by William Browne, as Aubrey and Evelyn, and one of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, attest. The Countess, we are told, was a patron of "a great chemist," who, after a long search for the philosopher's stone, died at Wilton, and left in his laboratory two or three baskets of "egge shelles, which," says Aubrey, "I remember Geber saith is a principal ingredient of that stone." Gibson, the dwarf (famed by Waller), and Massinger and his widow, were likewise pensioned by the Pembrokes, but the poet's biographers have all been ignorant of the latter fact.

The records of "Arts, liberal and mechanicall," are brief, but curious. Aubrey tells us that the bottle ale of Salisbury is the best of the nation, by reason of the "nitrous water;" that white-browne paper was first made in England in King James the First's time; and that as Bemerton, near Salisbury, was the second paper-mill in England.

Under Architecture, our historian describes a Wiltshire gentleman's house in his time, as "a good high strong wall, a gate-house, a great hall and parlour; and within the little green court where you come in stood on one side the barne: they then thought not the noise of the threshel ill musique." Sometimes, credulous as Aubrey has been called, he is corrective; *e.g.* :—

The old tradition is, that Salisbury Cathedral *was built upon woollpacks*: doubtless, there is something in it which is now forgott. I shall endeavour to retrieve and unriddle it by comparison. There is a tower at Rouen in Normandie, called the Butter Tower; for, when it was built, a dispensation was layd upon all the butter that was brought to Rouen, for and towards the building of this tower; as now there is a (dnty) layd upon every chaldron of coales, towards the building of Saint Paul's Church, London: so, hereafter, they may say that the church was built upon Newcastle coales. In like manner, it might be that heretofore, when Salisbury Cathedral was building—which was long before wooll was manufactured in England (the merchants of the staple sent it then in woolt-packs beyond the seas, to Flanders, &c.)—that an imposition might be putt on the Wiltshire woolt-packs, towards the carrying on this magnificent structure. There is a saying, also, that London-bridge was built upon woolt-packs, upon the same account.

The "Church Notes" are interesting. In one of them, Aubrey relates how a fanatical Recorder of Salisbury, about 1631, broke some of the painted glass windows of the Cathedral; and, in clambering up the pews to do so, fell down and broke his leg. "For this action he was brought into the Starr Chamber, and had a great fine layd upon him (£500, J. B.), which, I think, did undoe him." In the next page, the diarist regrets that the fashion of using enamelled tiles is not revived. "They are handsomer, and far more wholesome than marble paving in our cold climate, and much cheaper. They have been disused ever since King Edward the Sixth's time." Upon this Mr. Britton notes:—"Aubrey would have rejoiced to witness the success which has attended the revived use of ornamented paving tiles within the last few years. Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, and Mr. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, as well as the Messrs. Chamberlain, of Worcester, are engaged in making large numbers of these tiles, which are now extensively employed by church architects. Those individuals have produced tiles equal in excellence and beauty to the ancient specimens." The Reformation proved a sweeping blow to church ornament, and the practice of decorative art generally. Before that event, Aubrey believes "there was no country or great town in England but had glasse-painters."

The husbandry of Wiltshire was "after the fashion" in Aubrey's time.

In Malting and Brewing, however, the men of Wilts have long excelled. Famstead, the first Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, wrote a History of Maulting. "It may be objected (notes Aubrey) how came that great astronomer, Mr. John Flamsteed, to know so much of the mystery of maultsters. Why, his father is a maultster at Derby, and he himself was a maultster, and did drive a trade in it till he was about twenty years of age, at what time Sir Jonas Moore invented him and London."

The remaining chapters relate chiefly to sports, pastimes, and costumes. Some of the entries are curious enough: how King James I. was entertained at Cotesfield, by Mr. Ferraby, "with bucoliques of his own making, which were sung by his parishioners, who wore frockes and whippes like carers; and how the King was entertained with a foot-ball match; how the parish, in those dayes, would have challenged all England for musique, foot-ball, and ringing." For this entertainment (adds Aubrey) his Majesty made Mr. Ferraby one of his chaplains.

Among the "Fatalities" and "Accidents," we read how the favourite dog of the first William Earl of Pembroke starved himself after his master's death; how Dr. Bathurst, Dean of Wells, who was no superstitious man, in Aubrey's estimation, professed to him that the curing of the King's evil by the touch of the King doth puzzle his philosophie; for, whether they were of the House of York or Lancaster, it did. "'Tis true, indeed, there are prayers read at the touching, but neither the King minds them nor the chaplains." A witchcraft trial is mentioned, in 1653, at which the spectators made such a noise that the Judge (Chief Baron Wilde) could not hear the prisoner, nor the prisoner the Judge; but the words were handed from one to another, and sometimes not truly reported: the prisoner, Ann Bodenham, was executed at Salisbury, as a witch. Here is a genuine Aubreyism:—"At Salisbury a phantome appeared to Dr. Tubervill's sister severall times, and it discovered to her a writing or deed of settlement that was hid behind the wainscot."

We must now leave this very entertaining reprint, for which the lovers of the serious will have to thank the Wiltshire Topographical Society, and Mr. Britton, who has laboured so wisely and so well in his editorial vocation, for the fame of his fellow-countryman and antiquary. Aubrey was considered one of the best naturalists of his time, though he falls far short of his contemporary, John Ray, who may be regarded as the founder of true principles of classification in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Aubrey was rather the London of other days. In the quarto before us there are found many trivial records of matters of little importance in themselves, but useful as the germs of better things, which, like wheat found in the tombs of the Pharaohs, springs, after its sleep of ages, into vigorous vegetation. In short, what with the multiplicity and minuteness of Aubrey's "History," and its pleasant gossip, it possesses high individual interest, as the picture of the mind of one of the early Fellows of the Royal Society, who, when reduced to indigence, "enjoyed a happy delitescency" in following up the bent of his genius in labouring to inform that world in which he knew not how to live.

THE ART OF BLAZON. By the Rev. W. SLOANE-EVANS. Part I. Longman and Co.

This is a laudable attempt to compress within narrow limits the essential matter of the folios of Gwillim, Holme, Leigh, Ferne, Edmonson, and other first-rate authorities upon the science of Heraldry. The present portion is occupied by the "Accidents of Blazon," preceded by an Introduction, in which the reverend author thus rejoiceth in the healthy state of Heraldry, after its escape from a sea of troubles:—

The Heralds' College is a society incorporated by King Richard III., and consisting of thirteen members, viz.:—Three Kings at Arms—Garter, Clarenceiux, and Norroy; six Heralds—Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset; and four Pursuivants—Blue-Mantle, Rouge-Croix, Rouge-Dragon, and Portcullis. The Clarenceiux and Norroy Kings are provincial; the jurisdiction of the former comprehending all England to the south of the river Trent; that of the latter, to the north. The name of Clarenceiux is taken from the Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. These thirteen officers are in the patronage and under the authority of the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal. In Scotland, the Lord Lyon King of Arms presides over the College of Arms; in Ireland, the Ulster King. Laws [illegible] the bearing of coat armour were enacted, and an Earl Marshal Court established to enforce compliance and punishment. Visitations were made by the Heralds in the years 1530, 1619, and 1686, who went their circuits throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of making materials for the compilation of pedigrees, and preserving records of all occurrences of a genealogical and heraldic nature. Visitations have ceased; the Earl Marshal's Court is no longer held; and [illegible] than all, the spirit of Chivalry has been long declining. That high and ennobling feeling, which was the characteristic of our ancestors, has gradually fallen from its high estate. It is the same with Architecture, Poetry, Music, Sculpture, Painting, and even Religion—all have suffered. If we look into history, we find the cause of this. Anarchy and confusion have reigned triumphant. England has been in an unhealthy state. The cry has been, Democracy! Down with the Throne! Down with the Nobles! Level all distinctions! Let Equality be the *ruse de guerre!* Could it be supposed that men, who were solely bent upon the murder of their King would devote much time to the study of the fine arts and sciences? Or, could it be supposed that men who were [illegible] the noblest edifices of our land—the Cathedrals—as stables, would pay attention and reverence to the preserved ceremonies and ordinances of the Church? But [illegible] the nineteenth century the blue sky appears [illegible] developing itself; and Religion, Music, Painting, and Architecture will once more be deemed sufficiently important to occupy and engage the attention. In the cause of Heraldry, moreover, champions are springing up, who seem anxious to rescue it from its impending fate."

## A PANTOMIME AUDIENCE.—BOXES, PIT, AND GALLERY.

BY ANGUS B REACH

THE Clown has just picked the pocket of a policeman—or unhappy Pantaloon has just sat down upon a hot stove—or Harlequin has just been fired out of a mortar, and left his glittering limbs stuck all over the front of that canvass house; and one mighty roar of united laughter from Boxes, Pit, and Gallery greets the event: laughter as unanimous and as hearty as though the laughers saw the wonderful exploit for the first time, and as though the very quintessence of drollery were to be squeezed out of accidents and offences.

For our own part, we have long been of the way of thinking, that a Pantomime Audience is, in its way, every bit as well worth seeing as a Pantomime itself; and we shall, therefore, during the progress of the next half-dozen tricks—which we have an intuitive instinct that we know by heart—just take the liberty of turning our back upon the stage, and sweeping our *lorgnette* round the house—that high-piled palace of glittering lights and mirthful faces. And what a rustle of delight thrills round that brilliant sweep of Boxes! The children are all in front. See their little round, fat, shiny faces, almost blue with mirth, garesaburg, as it were, like crimson velvet ledge. And papa and mamma are stationed in a more dignified state of enjoyment in the rear. Of course they have come there only for the dear children's sake—they always make it a rule to let them see the pantomime. It's very ridiculous, but this is Christmas time, and they suppose they must be all fools—old ones and young ones—once a year. Come, come, sir and madame, do you think that we are to be taken in by such shallow pretensions? Mr. John Dawkin—for you observe we know you—solemn man as you are in the counting-house, in Mincing-lane—influential man as you are in the vestry—aye, churchwarden as you are in the parish of St. Koweld Without—you, sir, at this moment, are within an ace of being as much delighted as is Master Charley Dawkin, just arrived for the holidays from Switchem-House, Hammersmith for you have, sir, coaxed out an uncontrollable guffaw, as you beheld that most felonious-minded of clowns steal a poker, and then thoughtlessly and culpably insinuate the red-hot end into his venerable friend Pantaloon's capacious pockets. Come, come, there are many Dawkins in the Boxes, and many Charleys. And the old boys—ay, and the old girls too—are just as happy as the young ones.

Near us, in the Pit, sit many benchfuls of sturdy playgoers. By the way, a man must be really a playgoer when you find him in the Pit. We have not such reliance on the Box population. They are a fleeting, transitory race—given to lounging in lobbies—sauntering in for a particular scene—chatting laughingly during the performance—and instituting close *lorgnette* inspections into the beauties of their fair neighbours. Now, the Pittite is a man of another sort. He comes to see the play, and suckles for that change for his three shillings—he stands half an hour at the door before it is opened—he is squeezed relentlessly round sharp corners, and is then rewarded with a scamper through the long whitewashed passage; and it may be a hard seat, without a back to it. Nevertheless, there he sits, and sits it out.

The Pit audience are critical on Pantomimes. They don't take favourable views of them. Our friend Mr. Humdrum, whom we observe not far off, remembers every pantomime since "Mother Goose." He is one of the "There are no actors now-a-days, sir," school. But still he goes to his accustomed place in the Pit as regularly as to his pew upon Sundays. The well-fed couple next him are cozy tradespeople from a thriving suburb. They seldom repair to a play-house; but they would count it—good pay, to—a declension of duty to miss the clown's broad grin at Christmas, or the glories of the Easter spectacle. The Pit is a great place, too, for steady-going maids, under the stanch escort of steady-going butlers. People from the country, too, get there almost instinctively; and semi-serious families from Clapton or Hackney—if such folks are ever guilty of such follies—may occasionally be detected there, huddling together, and suspicious of each other—but only on such occasions as that of a moral and respectable Pantomime, preceded by "Jane Shore" or "George Barnwell."

A glance at the Gallery—at that chaos of struggling arms and legs, and grimy grinning features—and ginger-beer bottles, which do not hold ginger-beer, but something stronger—and half-smashed straw bonnets fastened to the brass mandoline—and shirt-sleeves and hatchecked oranges—and thick sandwiches—and perspiring public-house boys, struggling through dense rows of humanity with tin pails, and keeping up a monotonous howl of "potaw, gents—potaw—potaw, gents—potaw."

Mighty was the clamour ere the broad gay act-drop rose.—"Now, then, Bill—muscek—where's your pardner—potaw, gents,—potaw—hoorah—ah, ah—hiss-s-s—throw him hover—now, then—vere are you a-shovin' to, stoopid?—Lor', Jim, if that ain't Mary Ann—mus-eek—Hot Codlins—potaw, gents—hooray!—what's the row?—you do that again—pitch into him—go it, Bill,—that's your sort—mus-eek—hoaroar—potaw—ah—shame [illegible] then—si-lence—ordayr—hats off—ah—ah—down in front—ah—sh-s-s-s," and up goes the curtain.

What an infinity of Christmas-hokes have been cheerfully exchanged upon the crowded stone staircase to-night for brass and tin coinage—ere that Gallery came to be so crowded. Little boys were certainly besieging the entrance since five o'clock, by keeping up a fire of vigorous kicks at the broad battered door; young ladies in limp bonnets and dingy shawls were to be seen, escorted by their respective "young men;" gentlemen connected with the coal-heaving interest, and their wives, puny little women—coalheavers' wives always are so—mustered in great force. The throng was further augmented by an army of those shabby nondescripts whose true pursuit and calling is a profound mystery; and, as may be conceived, terrific was the rush up that stone staircase; and in-

# PANTOMIME NIGHT.

DRAWN BY PHIZ.

THE GALLERY.

vers were the unfortunate Sarahs and Sukeys over whose prostrate forms half the crowd mounted to the regions of the gods. What transpired further, our readers will partially know—the pencil will partially tell them; for it is beyond the power of the pen to enumerate in sequence due the exploits of the Gallery; how many pots of porter were consumed—how many oranges were chucked

THE BOXES.

into the Pit—how many fights were begun—how many altercations were begun and ended—how many hats were knocked in—how many shawls were torn—or how many times "Hot Codlins" and "Tippitywichett" were called for. The sayings and doings of the gods, now as in ancient times, must not be too closely inquired into.

THE PIT.

# PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER,

AUTHOR OF "ROYSTON GOWER," "GIDEON GILES," "HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS," &c.

## CHAPTER I.—LONDON THOROUGHFARES.

T WHAT remote period of time the spot on which London now stands was first peopled by the early Cymry, can never be known. A few rude huts peering through the forest trees, with grassy openings that went sloping downwards to the edge of the Thames, where the ancient Briton embarked in his rude coracle, or boat made of wicker and covered with the hides of oxen—a pile of rugged stones on the summit of the hill which marked the cromlech, or Druidical altar, and probably stood on the spot now occupied by St. Paul's, and which nearly two thousand years ago was removed to make room for the Roman temple dedicated to Victory, —was, from all we know of other ancient British towns, the appearance of London soon after the period when the old Cymry first landed in England, and called it the "Country of Sea-Cliffs."

We next see it, through the dim twilight of time, occupied by the Romans. Triumphal arches, and pillared temples, and obelisks look down upon the streets of the Roman city. Then comes Boadicea, thundering at the head of her revengeful Britons in her war-chariot: we hear the tramp of horses and the dealing of heavy blows; see the tesselated pavement stained with blood; behold pale faces upturned in the grim repose of death;—then many a night of darkness again settles down upon the streets of the old city.

Erkenwin, the Saxon, next comes with his boasted descent from Woden, the terrible God of Battle, conquers the remnant of the ancient Britons, tramples upon their standard of the red dragon, and plants the banner of the white horse upon the rude fortifications of their capital. After many convulsions, we see the kingdoms of the Octarchy overturned by Egbert, the first King of all the Saxons; and in some old hall, with its low stunted pillars and heavy vaulted roof (centuries ago levelled to the earth), we behold him seated gravely with his Witenagemot, or assembly of wise men, deliberating upon the best means of repelling the incursions of the Danes. Under the reign of Ethulwulf the city is plundered by the stormy Sea-Kings and their fearless followers. We see then the army of Alfred hovering between the outskirts of the city and the foot of Highgate hills, and protecting the old Londoners while they gather in their harvest; for Hastings, with his ivory horn swung to his baldric, was then encamped with his Danish army beside the river Lea; and Alfred had thrown himself like a shield between the city and its enemies. We behold Ethelbred the Unready escape into Normandy; and Sweyn, King of Denmark, enter the low-browed archway which leads into the capital. The old grey wall which stretched beside the Thames, where wharves and warehouses now stand, is defended by Edmund Ironside and his followers against Canute the Dane, and ships bearing the banner of the black raven are moving below the rude bridge, which at that early period stretched over into Southwark. Harold, the last King of the Saxons, next crosses that old bridge, in the sunset of an autumnal evening, on his way to the fatal field of Hastings; and when we again look upon those ancient streets, they are filled with Norman soldiers, and echoing to the bray of Norman trumpets; for William the Conqueror is passing through the city to take possession of the Tower. From that day the History of London is familiar to all, for neither doubt nor darkness again rest upon its busy thoroughfares. Step by step might we descend through ten thousand familiar incidents, which have taken place on the very ground we daily pass over, and bring them in picturesque array before the eyes of our readers, ere we arrived at the London of our own time. But this is not our object, so much as to show the contrast between the Present and the Past, and more especially the living London in which we now move—the city of palaces and poor-houses, where peer and pauper live and die, and are each in their turn buried and forgotten.

Many of the London cries which once resounded through our crowded thoroughfares, and which the old inhabitants still remember, are no longer heard, though we occasionally pick up a few stray notes in the suburbs, that come falling upon the ear like the faint echoes of other days. The cry of "green boughs" to deck the summer parlours, and "green rushes" to strew upon the floors, has long since ceased. The fire-place is no more adorned with bunches of the blossoming hawthorn, branches of sweetbriar, and huge pots filled with the fragrant and trailing honeysuckle: art, with its paper ornaments, has driven away these beautiful products of nature, and the less healthy carpet has carried off the meadow-like smell of the rushes. "Cherry ripe" we occasionally hear, sung out as clear and silvery as when Herrick composed his inimitable little song. "Water-cresses," though no longer borne by a nymph, who paused every now and then to throw aside the long hair which fell over her nut-brown and weather-stained cheeks, is a cry we still hear; but the figure that conjured up Sabrina and the "glassy cool translucent wave" has long since departed. Lemons and oranges are cried by the wandering race, whose dark-haired mothers, in ancient days, poured forth their songs in the land of Israel. The primroses and violets of spring are still sold in our streets, but the cry of "Come buy my pretty bow-pots" is now rarely heard. The apple-stall, with its roasted chestnuts, the oyster-stall (a simple trestle), and the pieman who is ever ready to try his luck at pitch-and-toss, still haunt the corners of a few of our obscure streets, as they did in bygone days. The grinder and the tinker, and those who yet follow many a primitive old calling, and who set up their workshops in every open street where they can find a job, have been driven, with their quaint cries, into the suburbs, and the men themselves are but shadows of the jolly tinkers and merry pedlars who figure in our ancient ballad lore. The rattle, and rail, and thunder of our modern vehicles have drowned their old-fashioned cries.

Such sights and sounds were in keeping with the London in which our forefathers lived. The narrow streets, with their high houses and overhanging gables, that rose tier above tier, made with their huge projecting signs, even at noon-day, a dim dreamy kind of twilight; while the cry of "What do you lack?" drawled forth by either master or apprentice, as they paced to and fro before their open-fronted and booth-like shops, gave a drowsy kind of murmuring to the close ancient neighbourhood of the old city.

How different from the London of the present day—from the splendid streets and shops which stretch from Temple Bar to Whitechapel, and westward from those ancient City-gates, to a land of theatres, squares, and palace-like buildings. For every two or three

▲ LONDON THOROUGHFARE—FLEET-STREET.

strides we take from Temple Bar eastward, nearly a hundred a year rent is paid: half-a-dozen houses produce yearly nearly double the income of most of the foreign nobles, and many an old lady and gentleman live retired in the quiet suburbs, on the rent derived from a single house which stands in these costly thoroughfares. Nearly every floor is a separate department of commerce. Up every flight of stairs which you climb there are attendants in waiting to receive you. Temptation follows temptation—each door but opens upon richer scenes; each room is hung with costlier articles; and you stand bewildered, as if entangled amid the mazes of those splendid palaces which figure in the dreams of Oriental romance. Silks from almost every land in the sunny south, shawls woven in the rainbow looms of India, are mingled with the products of flowery Cashmere, and blended with the gaudy plumage of birds of paradise, and vases emblazoned with the dazzling dyes of China, that glitter amid piles of purple and green, and crimson velvets, hemmed with silver and gold, and hangings which might have swept their costly fringes upon the cedar floors of Haroun al Raschid.

Let the uninitiated be careful how they stand, whilst loitering and looking in through those costly plate-glass windows upon such gorgeous productions, for, upward and downward, all day long, the rapid current of human life is ever rolling in living eddies, from east to west, and jostling, in its mighty strength, every idle object it meets with on its way; and, in this ever-moving ocean, each human wave has its allotted mission, each tiny ripple "its destined end and aim."

To the quays, stations, halls, houses of business, and courts of justice, which abound in this mighty city, are thousands by unforeseen circumstances yearly driven; and those who have never seen each other since the days of their youth, are sometimes jostled together unexpectedly in this great human tide. The old citizen is suddenly summoned from his suburban retreat, where he had resolved quietly to spend the remainder of his days, and never again to "smell the smoke of London," for his house has been broken into; the property is discovered; the thief is in custody; and the old man once more elbows his way through the crowds of London, in wonderment at the many changes which have taken place since he first retired from business. Another hears that he has not been fairly dealt with, and has come many a long mile that he may with his own eyes examine the will which is deposited in the Court of Doctors' Commons. The invalid loiters with feeble step, halting every now and then to peep in at the attractive windows, before he embarks in the vessel which lies in waiting to carry him to a more congenial climate. You see the ruddy-faced, top-booted countryman, who is either attending a committee, or summoned as a witness upon a trial, waiting patiently to cross the street, and marvelling in his own mind what strange procession it can be that is made up of such a long train of all varieties of vehicles? You can at a glance detect the man of business from the man of pleasure, by the hurried and earnest manner of the one, and the idle and easy gait of the other. The down-looking thief is dragged along by the policeman, almost unheeded, except by the lazy rabble of boys who follow their heels, and the poor woman on whose features crime and anguish have placed their stamp, and who exchanges a few low words with the culprit, as he is hurried onward to prison. The undertaker rushes past, wrapt up in calculating the profits he shall derive from the funeral he has just received the order "to perform;" he sees not the sweet face of the intended bride, who, leaning upon her lover's arm, is gazing with smiling looks upon the richly-decorated window, and making choice of her wedding jewels. The porter, with his load, runs against the "exquisite" in full dress, and disarranges either his carefully-twirled ringlets or jauntily-set hat; a curse or a growl is exchanged on both sides, and they again pass on. The dandy goes by, brandishing his light cane, followed by the stout and sturdy citizen, the very tapping of whose stick denotes him to be a man of substance; while the broad-built country bumpkin, with a fair cousin on each arm, occupies the whole breadth of the foot-way, and seems astonished at the rudeness of the "Lunnuners," who either jeer him as they pass, or are ever driving the red elbows of Nanny or Betty into his side. So rolls on this mighty river, with its six currents, bearing onwards those who pass and re-pass on each side of its shore-like pavement, and the rapid vehicles which glide swift as full-sailed vessels through its mid-channel.

All at once there is a stoppage; some heavily-laden waggon has broken down, and the long line of carriages of every description are suddenly brought to a stand-still—all are motionless. You see the old thoroughbred London cabman, who has promised to take his fare either east or west, as the matter be, in a given number of minutes—dodge in and out for a few seconds, through such narrow openings as no one except a real Jehu born on the stand would ever venture to move in, until he comes to the entrance of some narrow street, the ins and outs of which are only known to a few like himself, when, crack, bang, and he has vanished, giving one of his own peculiar leers at parting at the long line he has left stationary. Now there is a slow movement, and the procession proceeds at a funeral pace. The donkey-cart, laden with firewood, heralds the way, and is followed by the beautiful carriage with its armorial bearings. Behind comes the heavy dray, with its load of beer-barrels; the snail-paced omnibus follows; the high-piled waggon, that rocks and reels beneath its heavy load, next succeeds, and you marvel that it does not topple over, extinguish some dozen or so of foot-passengers, and smash in the gorgeous shop front. The wreck, which left the street so silent for a few minutes, is now drawn aside, and all is again noise and motion. The police van rolls on with its freight of crime, and is followed by the magistrate's cabriolet, as he hurries off to a West-end dinner;

"And all goes merry as a marriage bell."

In rainy weather our Londoners live and move under umbrellas, and if you glance down one of the busy streets on a wet day, you no longer wonder at the number of shopkeepers who deal in these articles. Only stand at the top of Ludgate-hill on a rainy day, and you will see each side of the street lined with umbrellas. Up and down they move in regular succession; there they are, of all sizes, prices, and qualities; silk, cotton, and oilskin; new, old, rent, and weather-stained; ever and anon the big ones come in

contact with the little ones—a twist, a growl, and a stare, then on again they move. They rattle against the shop windows on the one hand, and against the omnibuses on the other; and the activity of one or another is at times wonderful; it is here and there and everywhere, in and out, "like a dog in a fair;" now diving edgeways, now soaring aloft, then hurrying over the pavement, anon upright again, until it is lost to the eye amid the great fleet of umbrellas. Meantime, cabs and omnibuses roll along, and splash the passers-by, gratis, and sometimes a stone that is not properly placed, lies like a trap, and jets up a fountain of liquid mud on the first unwary passenger that chances to plant his foot upon it. When the gas is lighted, you see the shadows of men glide along the glittering pavement heels uppermost.

What must the unpaved and muddy London which our forefathers traversed in their daily rounds have been! The King could not open Parliament in wet weather, unless fagots were first thrown into the deep pits and ruts. Foot and carriage-way had no other distinction than a row of posts; and if the passenger missed running his head against the low pent-house-lids, which here and there projected over the way, ten to one he came to some opening where a grim-headed and grinning spout sent down its torrent of water from the old-fashioned gabled building, and drenched him to the very skin; if he rushed out into the road, there

"Laden carts with thundering waggons meet,
Wheels clash'd with wheels, and barr'd the narrow street."

The roads of London were full of pits and hollows, even in William and Anne's time; and the coach-box was then a box indeed—a regular coach-repairer's shop on a small scale, for, to get through a long street, in bad weather, without either sticking fast, breaking down, turning over, or being turned over by some reckless carman, was something to boast about in those days. The coachman had then need to be a good hand at repairs, and was oftener seen tinkering up his vehicle than mounted on his box, which, in time, was covered with the hammer-cloth, to conceal the materials and implements which almost every hour were called into use. What a night journey was in these old, unpaved streets, may be readily imagined, when it is known that there were not more than a thousand lamps to light the whole city—that these were only kept burning until midnight during one-half of the year, and the remainder of the season were never once lighted. Such was the London we now live in a hundred years ago. Little link-boys then generally lay in wait at the corner of every street, either ready, for a few pence, to light the benighted wanderer home, or, more probably, to lead him astray, and extinguish the light at some dangerous spot, where the thieves he was associated with were in waiting. Gay, in his "Trivia," has admirably described what the thoroughfares of London were in his day.

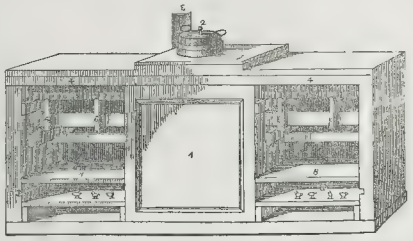
How different are the streets of the metropolis now, with their long level lines of gaslights, looking, in the distance, as if they touched each other; as if, far away, along the fronts of the houses, ran long streaks of fire. And through many of these vast and beautifully lighted streets may the thoughtful man now sometimes wander after midnight, and scarcely hear the sound of a foot-fall, except his own. Now and then the policeman passes, "timing his beats to a minute," or a field of light is the welcome distant across the pavement, as the door of some tavern is opened to disgorge the late revellers, the sound of whose voices for a few moments startles the surrounding silence—and then all again is still, and the heart of the mighty city is at rest. Or a solitary cab rolls by, awakening a thousand strange echoes which never fall upon the ear of day, but are only heard in the deep hush of the unseeing streets at midnight. You might fancy that you were walking through a deserted city; that the silent houses were the tombs of the dead, and those lights the everlasting lamps which burnt for ever before the high-piled sepulchres. In the grey dawn of the early morning, those streets have also a strange, dreamy kind of half-awakening look. In some streets, at such an hour, when not a soul is seen moving, you might imagine that you had come unaware upon a charmed city, where all things were ever the same, where nothing ever moved or changed, but slept motionless for evermore, beneath the spell of the hidden enchanter. In other places, the night knows no silence; there the sons and daughters of riot are never at rest: by these noisy haunts must we pass as we journey onward through the midnights of London, with its

"Wilderness of steeples peeping
On tip-toe through their sea-coal canopy."

## MR. CANTELO'S PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATOR, FOR HATCHING CHICKENS.

MR. CANTELO, the inventor of this new incubator, has had the honour of submitting the same to Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle; and his Royal Highness having inspected the apparatus, it has since been shown to her Majesty.

The machine itself is very simple: it consists of a cistern of hot water, which is heated by a peculiar stove (No. 2), the heat of which is shown by a thermometer (No. 3). This water is heated to 109 degs., and flows over a surface of vulcanised caoutchouc (No. 4, 4), the lower surface of which is in contact with a tray or nest of eggs (No. 5, 5), and maintains a heat of 106 degs. The tray is open at the sides, the bottom is made of wire gauze, lined with cotton canvass, and is raised or lowered by wedges (No. 6, 6, 6), thus merely presenting a small surface to the lower surface of the caoutchouc, which represents the breast of the parent fowl, and thus only a *top contact heat* is communicated to the egg. Around the stove is a warm chamber (No. 7), in which the chickens are put as soon as hatched, and where they remain about thirty-six hours before taking food; they are then placed under the Hydro-Mothers (No. 8, 8), which consist of a series of pipes, kept at a same heat of 106 degs., and under which the chickens nestle as under a real mother.



There is now no further trouble. During the first ten days the chickens feed themselves in the house, and are then only permitted to go out in the open air, returning at pleasure to the protection of the Hydro-Mother. At the end of six weeks they are put into a common roosting-house, and henceforth left to shift for themselves.

The Engraving B is a figure of a large Hydro-Mother, 44 feet long. The warm-water pipes are placed about four inches from the ground, and a moveable board is so placed that the backs of the youngest chicks just touch the pipes, the board being lowered as the chickens increase in size.

It has hitherto been believed that the blood-heat of the feathered tribe was the same as that of the human race, viz. 98 degs. Mr. Cantelo asserts that it is 106 degs., and he invites public discussion on this point; and he is ever ready and willing to demonstrate this important, though, as he considers, overlooked fact. The other point is the manner in which this heat is conveyed to the egg to vivify it. This he as clearly proves is only by contact on the top. The principle of vitality floats in the egg, and is constantly on the top, thus presenting itself to the bird's breast, leaving the other part exposed to the ordinary heat of the surrounding atmosphere; and, as the blood-vessels form, the heat is conducted to every part of the egg.

The Hydro-Incubator is exhibited at No. 209, Regent-street; as also at Mr. Cantelo's Model Farm, at Chiswick; where he has more than 2000 head of poultry running about, from one day to three months old.

## *MUSIC.*

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

The fifth performance of Auber's new three-act opera, entitled "Haydée; ou, le Secret," takes place to-night. Its success has been enormous. The houses at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique have been nightly crowded to excess; and, what is very unusual at this lyric establishment, the favourite pieces have received rapturous encores on every occasion. "Haydée" will certainly rank as one of Auber's happiest inspirations. I think it is second only to his "Massaniello." "Haydée" is not of the comic opera school: it is as entirely a great lyric work; and it was, in fact, originally written for the Académie Royale. It is replete with gorgeous spectacle and highly dramatic situations. The characters are thus distributed:—*Haydée* (a Greek slave), Mdlle. Lavoye; *Rafaela* (ward of *Lorédan*), Mdlle. Grimm; *Lorédan* (Venetian Admiral), M. Roger; *Malipieri* (his chief captain), M. Herman Leon; *Andrea Donato* (volunteer), M. Audran; *Domenico* (his Admiral's bostswain), M. Ricquier. The action passes, in the first act, in a Venetian province at Zara, in Dalmatia, in the palace of the Governor of Zara. The overture is sparkling, opening with a lovely air for the oboe, which is afterwards heard in the opera. The curtain draws up on a banquet of the Admiral and the officers of his fleet, with Greek slaves waiting on them. A pretty dancing chorus is sung by *Lorédan* and his followers. *Malipieri* tries to provoke the Admiral to play, but the latter shrinks with horror from the challenge, alleging, as an excuse, however, that the fleet is to return to Venice on the morrow, and that an attack is expected from a Turkish squadron. This horror of gaming on *Lorédan's* part is the *key* to the story. In early days he was a player, and had in a moment of strong temptation, when on the eve of ruin, cheated his opponent, *Donato*, by substituting higher dice than the latter had thrown. Remorse seizes him, and he strives to expiate his crime by giving to *Donato's* descendants their and his own wealth. In the first act all the characters are introduced: the *Admiral*, brave, gallant, chivalrous, but full of grief and remorse; *Malipieri*, his chief captain, jealous of *Lorédan's* fame, and revengeful; *Andrea*, who loves *Rafaela*, after being rejected and insulted by *Malipieri*, enters as a volunteer on board the *Admiral's* ship; *Haydée*, a slave, taken by *Malipieri*, and sold by him to *Lorédan*; *Rafaela*, the *Admiral's* ward, and *Domenico*, a bluff and brave seaman, who is devotedly attached to his commander. *Malipieri*, in the *finale* of the first act, discovers the secret of *Lorédan's* sadness, whilst the latter is in a state of somnambulism. Roger's acting and singing in this scene defy all description. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is one of the finest exhibitions of tragic force I have ever witnessed. His convulsed whisper of "Six et quatre," the number with which he has defeated his opponent at the supposed game, which he goes through, thrilled the auditory.

The second act passes on the deck of the *Admiral's* ship of war. It is a striking scene, although our Gallic naval builders seem to have mixed up all kinds of models for their Venetian man of war. A battle symphony, well scored, opens the act, and then there is the cry of victory at the defeat of the Turkish fleet. A very dramatic concerted piece takes place when *Malipieri* taunts *Lorédan* with the fatal numbers, "Six et quatre." A delicious cavatine, "Ah! que ses accents," is sung by *Haydée*, and then *Haydée* has an air, "C'est la corvette," one of the most charming compositions ever heard, as strongly marked by originality as it is by its ravishing stream of melody. She describes the vessel waiting for the breeze to fill her sails, and the sailors and *Domenico*, who listen to her, in a *refrain*, and by their undulating action, afford the notion of the ship being gently set in motion. The orchestration of this gem is finely conceived, and the effect of the whole is so enchanting that it takes the house by storm. Mdlle. Lavoye sang it very neatly. A great duo takes place between *Lorédan* and *Malipieri*, in which the latter discloses that he is in possession of the *Admiral's* dreaded secret, and demands the ship taken from the Turks by the heroic *Andrea*, although it has been promised to the latter by *Lorédan* at *Haydée's* request. *Lorédan*, however, on learning that the brave volunteer, *Andrea*, is the son of *Donato*, awards the prize in an air, "Il est à toi," in which Roger quite electrified the audience. The act terminates with *Malipieri's* vows of vengeance, and the arrival of the fleet at "beautiful Venice."

In the third act, *Lorédan* is about to wed his ward *Rafaela*, but, on hearing that she is attached to *Andrea*, at once assigns her to the son of *Donato*, and then it is discovered that *Haydée* is of the blood-royal of Cyprus, and has been richly ransomed, and that she loves the *Admiral*, who is covered with honours by the Venetians, and is elected Doge. Unfortunately, *Malipieri* is on the point of denouncing his secret, but *Haydée* gives herself and fortune to the former, rather than be new Doge's dishonour should be proclaimed. *Andrea*, insulted by *Malipieri*, in the first act, provokes him to a duel, and the latter being killed, *Haydée* is free, and the *Admiral's* secret remains unrivulged, the whole concluding with the double marriage of *Lorédan* and *Haydée*, and *Andrea* and *Rafaela*. There are marches and processions of all kinds in the last act. *Haydée* has a grand scena, with a bravura in Auber's brilliant style. *Andrea* has an elegant *barcarole*; *Lorédan*, a captivating romance; but the great morceau is the duo between Roger and Mdlle. Lavoye, scarcely inferior in interest to the duo of *Valentine* and *Raoul* in the "Huguenots."

Auber's "Haydée" is certainly a magnificent production: in no opera has he developed the charm and grace of exquisite orchestration in a higher degree: his airs are haunting, and his concerted pieces broad and effective. But Scribe, the author, has committed one fault, which may, perhaps, prevent "Haydée" from being heard every where. He has created such a difficult part in the *Admiral*, that we do not think there is any artist in Europe who could attempt it, after Roger. The latter, in addition to the charm of his voice as a tenor, combines the qualities of a great tragedian. *Lorédan* is a part for a Macready or a Phelps. It is stated that Jullien intends to give "Haydée" at Drury-Lane. This seems impossible without altering the character of the *Admiral*. The interest of the piece would be destroyed in him, and if the artist be not up to the mark who is the representative, the piece must inevitably fail. Roger has covered himself with glory by his consummate skill. He is engaged for the Académie Royale de Musique, where he will make his *début* in November, in Meyerbeer's long-promised opera of the "Prophète," which he has yielded at last to MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, on the condition that they should engage Mdme. Pauline Viardot Garcia and M. Roger. The last singer has signed, but Viardot has refused the offers made to her. I think, however, that she will ultimately be the *prima donna* of the Académie, as she will not like to refuse Meyerbeer if he asks her.

Verdi's "Jerusalem" no longer draws at the Académie; and great haste is making for the new ballet of "Les Cinq Sens," by Dumanoir and Mazilier, for Carlotta Grisi. Mdlle. Marmet, from Lyons, has just made a successful *début* at the Académie.

I witnessed "Il Barbiere," on Tuesday, at the Italiens. Madame Persiani is still the unrivalled mistress of *fioriture*: she was applauded with *furore*. Mario, who has recovered from a two months' attack of the influenza, sang delightfully in the *Count*. Lablache's *Bartolo*, Ronconi's *Figaro*, and Tagliafico's *Basil*, convulsed the house with laughter. Alboni appears on Monday in the "Donna del Lago" in *Malcolm*; Grisi being the *Lady of the Lake*; Mario, the Royal *James*; Gardoni, *Roderich Dhu*; and Colletti, the father of *Elena*.

Mr. Lumley is here, preparing for the opening of the campaign at Her Majesty's Theatre. He endeavoured to obtain a change of the *congé* for Carlotta Grisi, in order that she might open the season, but the directors of the Académie cannot spare her. Messrs. Delafield and Windsor, the lessees of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, are also here, organising their forces for the season 1848. Mr. Bate has just returned from London. Meyerbeer remains in Paris for the present. Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, who a few days since gained a prize in the German lottery of 200,000 francs, is here. Her mother had the misfortune to break her leg only two days after Mdlle. Grahn heard of her good fortune.

DONIZETTI.—The celebrated composer is now residing at Bergamo, his native place, and his state of health is somewhat improved. He has recovered a little of his bodily activity; but, when spoken to, he looks at the speaker without answering, and at length shuts his eyes.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### FRENCH PLAYS.

The great French actor, M. Bocage, formerly leading performer at the Porte St. Martin Theatre (where he "created" the character of *Buridan*, in the "Tour de Nesle," and several other celebrated parts), and now of the Odéon, made his first appearance before an English audience on Monday evening. It speaks well for Mr. Mitchell's spirit and liberality that we have so eminent a member of the Parisian stage performing on our boards. Himself the manager of the Odéon, an author of some ability, and the idol of the dramatic portion of the Parisians—which portion is pretty well a whole—some weighty inducements must have been held out to him to cross the Channel. From his gratifying reception on Monday, we believe Mr. Mitchell will have no cause to repent of his engagement.

The piece in which he appeared is a five-act drama, called "Echec et Mat," and in its structure, as we heard it generally observed, bears some resemblance to "Don Cæsar de Bazan"—one of the numerous translations of which, if we mistake not, was termed "Check to the King," or something similar. It is a drama entirely of intrigue, in which an amorous Spanish King (M. Montaland), a treacherous Prime Minister (M. Lemaître), and a noble Castilian gentleman (M. Bocage), are all playing against one another—the latter at last winning the game, by a series of bold and ingenious manœuvres, preserving, at the same time, everybody's honour as well as his own. The acting of M. Bocage was, throughout, most comfortable. Every word, every action, had its meaning; and a crowded and distinguished audience were deeply interested in the progress of the piece.

We do not know how the interests of the St. James's Theatre may be working, but we think it would prove attractive were Mr. Mitchell to produce, during M. Bocage's engagement, one or two of the powerful dramas in which he used to appear with such great effect at the Porte St. Martin. His *Buridan*—perhaps, also, *Perrinet Leclerc*, and some others—would show him to the greatest advantage, and would be certain to attract large audiences by their novelty.

On Wednesday evening, the French version of the "Antigone" of Sophocles was produced, according to promise, at the St. James's Theatre, with the whole of the music composed for it by Mendelssohn; to give the effect to which an admirable orchestra had been arranged, and put under the able direction of Mr. Benedict.

"Antigone" has been played twice before in London—at Covent Garden, two or three years ago; and at the Haymarket last season, on the occasion of Mr. Farren's benefit, Miss Vandenhoff and Miss Helen Faucit respectively playing the heroine. On its first production, it created some sensation. The music of Mendelssohn was sufficient to attract all the connoisseurs; and the tragedy itself, as a curiosity, drew the general public. Indeed, it was deeply interesting to watch its progress, and to find that its simple affecting story had the same hold upon the sympathies of an audience in the present time as when it was first produced, nearly 2300 years ago. The plot is generally known. In the fewest words, *Antigone* has buried the corpse of her brother, *Polinices*, who has been rebelling against his uncle, *Creon*, King of Thebes. By so doing, she incurs the punishment of death; she is to be buried alive. *Tiresias*, a blind seer, foretells that great calamity would arise from this unjust sentence. *Creon* hastens to free *Antigone*, but finds her dead with her lover, his son, *Hamon*. *Eurydice*, *Creon's* wife, kills herself on hearing the news; and, finally, *Creon* is left miserable and alone.

The music of "Antigone" has been so frequently written about that it is our province, at present, rather to notice the manner in which it was performed, than to analyse or comment upon it. Certainly, its execution at the St. James's Theatre is superior to what it was at Covent-Garden. At the same time, we should add that, now and then, the musicians and chorus were a little unsteady, requiring all Mr. Benedict's care and tact to keep them together. This might be, in a measure, owing to the chorus having to sing in a foreign tongue; for they were mostly English, many being obtained from Drury-Lane, through the courtesy of M. Jullien. The orchestra was formed by a band of some fifty choice performers; and they, in addition to the music of the tragedy, performed Mendelssohn's A Minor symphony, by way of overture, with excellent effect, taken as a whole.

The play was excellently performed, in spite of the comparative weakness of the adaptation of M. Bocage, the original representative of *Creon*, at the Odéon, took a new view of the character. He did not endue it with the classical severity and stateliness which made Mr. Vandenhoff's assumption of it so impressive; but he played it with great dramatic power, no less effective, especially towards the close of the tragedy, when misery, ruin, and calamity are heaped upon his head. Madame Rabut Fechter was the *Antigone*, and she acted with equal force; the celebrated scene in which she anticipates the fearful horrors of her doom being acted with exceeding intensity. The other characters were all well supported, but the ear of the audience is scarcely yet accustomed to listen to classical subjects given out in the French language; and this must be, generally, taken into consideration.

Mr. Muir has painted the scene of the theatre admirably: the idea given of the Greek stage is perfect; the floor is raised, and the chorus is placed below and in front, as before, on each side of the altar of Bacchus. We must add that the same care and intelligence is visible throughout the entire *mise en scène*. The costumes (which by the way are Greek, instead of the old well-known Roman) are judiciously designed; and the entire effect is artistic and classical.

Finally, "Antigone" was most successful. Taken as an entire performance, we have not, until Wednesday last, seen it in such perfection; and it will even be more complete on succeeding representations.

That several will be given, and with increased attraction, there can be no doubt.

The theatre was brilliantly attended, and every nook was occupied.

## OLYMPIC.

It is long since we have witnessed such a scene of enthusiasm and excitement as the Olympic Theatre presented on Monday evening, when Mr. Gustavus Brooke—a gentleman who had already attained a high position in the provinces as a tragedian—made his first appearance before a London audience: it is true that in the earlier portions of the play, "Othello," much of the applause was due to the continued and most injudicious support of his friends; but, as the tragedy went on, all alike were wrought up to the highest pitch of admiration, and cheers and plaudits rang through the house, such as, we expect, have not been heard since the days of Edmund Kean.

In a word, Mr. Gustavus Brooke achieved an eminent, triumphant success—one that is likely to go on increasing until it places him upon the very topmost height of his profession. His first appearance enlisted the audience in his favour, his figure being graceful and finely shaped; his features handsome, and capable of immense expression; and his voice of singular weight and clearness: indeed, he will, we think, appear even to more advantage in a larger house. Up to the third act, however, although the applause was liberal, he did not make any extraordinary impression, beyond what an acknowledged tragedian might be expected to produce; but in the scene with *Iago*, for which he appeared to have husbanded all his powers, he came out so magnificently that the whole audience of the pit and stalls rose nearly *en masse*, and such a confusion of cheering, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and ringing approbation, we repeat, we have not seen for some years—excepting, perhaps, Mr. Nisbett's reception, when she returned to the Haymarket. From this to the end of the play, it was a continued triumph.

Mr. Brooke's success was honest, legitimate, and, we are certain, enduring. He made none of the old traditional points, nor did he imitate any preceding or contemporary performer. But there was nature and intelligence in every line he uttered; not an emphasis was misplaced; and he managed every inflection of his voice and expression of his countenance—to the latter of which the darkened visage of the Moor is so disadvantageous—with most consummate skill. This was finely shown in the look of deep misery and anguish which followed the words "Othello's occupation's gone!" and which was instantaneously recognised. Never, since Kean's first appearance, was a position so incontestably and suddenly attained.

The other parts were played as well as they could be by the present dramatic company of the Olympic; but all interest and attention was centred in Mr. Brooke. Mr. Stuart was the *Iago*, Mr. H. Holl *Cassio*, and Miss Stuart *Desdemona*, and they acquitted themselves respectably.

We must protest loudly against the disgraceful riot which was made in the gallery during the entire play—even to the stopping one of the scenes, and calling forward some one to entreat silence. From the language hurled from one blackguard to another, without check or expulsion, it was scarcely proper for ladies to remain in the house, throughout which everything spoken was tolerably audible. Whether more were admitted than the place could accommodate; or whether those at the side could not see, we are not aware; but the management will gain little by Mr. Brooke's success, if the annoyance—and something worse—of some hundreds of half-inebriated ruffians in most unsavoury proximity, is to be winked at for the sake of their sixpences. It would be a bold *coup*; but we believe that the prices might be raised during Mr. Brooke's engagement, both with advantage to the treasury, and to the comfort of the audience.

We heard a characteristic anecdote of Mr. Brooke, from a member of the profession who sat near us in the stalls, which we give as we received it. Mr. Brooke had been before engaged, and underlined at one of the large houses where an eminent tragedian of the present day was in power. An announcement of "Hamlet" was sent to him, in which he found he was to play *Laertes* to the other's Prince of Denmark. He immediately wrote back to say that he was only in the habit of performing one part in the play, and that was *Hamlet*, and that the other might play the *Ghost* if he chose. The engagement was accordingly broken.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And even the best, by fits, what they despise.—POPE.

"The business of the country," inasmuch, at least, as regards the Turf districts, has already come under the consideration of the Parliament which assembles at Hyde Park Corner—the new session commencing on Monday last. Mr. Tattersall having resigned office, the duties of his Augean department devolve upon a committee, which announced its policy to be that of thorough reform—searching inquiries into long-standing abuses, and stringent measures for their remedy and removal. The members of the new House will be required to qualify as to probity as well as property—a test, carried into effect, which will also provide against any inconvenience that might arise from a crowd. Whether a mixed government will succeed in accomplishing that which was a failure under an absolute power, remains to be seen. There is plenty to occupy the talent and time of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ministers for Home and Foreign Affairs, and County assessors of all denominations. If these set aside private or public interests, they will not only have the honour of being the founders of a system, but as standing before the world as modern instances of the wise and which assigns to virtue the privilege of rewarding itself. The attempt to make the Ring a "little modest," is worthy these days of enterprise and ingenuity. The extraction of a double-tooth has been made the medium of enjoyment; and events are communicated, by means of electric telegraphs, considerably before they take place. Why then should we despair of seeing "legs" becoming "all honourable men;" or persons of condition refraining from their company, so long as they continue most unquestionable rogues?

And, speaking of those who chance to fall into a position "suspect of lame," it must be said—though with the heaviest grief—that the most rational of all our national sports is, at this moment, less agreeably situated than its friends might desire. There cannot be a doubt that Yachting is labouring under a *surveillance* by no means befitting the flag under which it sails. A Government prosecution is in progress against a foreign nobleman—a member of one of our leading clubs—for smuggling. His yacht has been captured by the officers of Customs; and, to say the least of it, "there's a dirty look-out ahead." But this is not the worst by a great deal. A few days ago, the secretary of this same club received a notification from the authorities, that the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to refuse it the privileges vouchsafed to other societies of its class. How, the upshot of all this will assuredly turn out to be that yacht sailors will make worse weather of it in *port* than they were wont—and, only that we abhor the suspicion of a pun, we might add in wines and spirits generally. The courtesies of Excise grow colder and colder, and all because one man was found (out) amongst them with a relish for cognac, duty free. True, he pleads ignorance, and classes himself among the second order of those stated in our prefatory couplet, to be occasionally "fair and wise:" but the cry is up, and well-meaning people have no doubt that every small yacht afloat is engaged in contraband ventures, with a shrewd notion that the large craft do not neglect opportunities for a bit of quiet piracy. . . . . Well, the turf has a legthe billow its free-trader, the field its poacher, and every condition of life its sharp practitioner; and what is the lore we gather from all this partial evil: That "Honesty is the best policy."—Gentlemen of the Committee of Tattersall's, inscribe this maxim in the most conspicuous part of the Subscription Room, for assuch as its philosophy appeals to the whole human race—to the few, for its sake of principle—to the many, for the sake of interest.

SHERIFFDOM OF ABERDEEN.—Mr. James Crauford, advocate depute, is understood to have received this appointment, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Gordon to the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh.

## *IRELAND.*

The Lord Chancellor's health is improving.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION IN LIMERICK.—Tuesday, the day on which the Commission was opened, was engaged in fixing the panels of the Petty Juries; in the finding of bills by the Grand Jury, to whom an able address was delivered by Chief Justice Blackburn; and in arraigning several of the accused parties.—On Wednesday, *William Ryan* (known by the *soubriquet* of *Pack*) was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of John Kelly, at Knocksanty, in the county Limerick, on the 22nd of September, 1847. The prisoner appeared about twenty years of age. The Jury, after a lengthened trial, without leaving the box, found the prisoner "Guilty." The Lord Chief Baron pronounced sentence of death on the unhappy prisoner, and fixed the 7th of February next as the day of execution.—*Patrick Bourke*, for attempting to burn a dwelling-house of Christopher Millar, at Coolybrown, was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life. *William Fraser* was found guilty of having harboured in his house William Ryan (Pack), the convict above mentioned, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

On Tuesday, the lady of the Solicitor-General, who is at present engaged at the Special Commission in Limerick, died suddenly at ten o'clock A.M., of disease of the heart.

TENANT-RIGHT.—The movement is rapidly extending. A new Repeal journal (the *Doublin Patriot*) publishes a requisition, numerously signed, for a meeting of the clergy, gentry, merchants, and landholders of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan, to be held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for—"1. A bill to legalise the tenant-right of Ulster. 2. A bill to amend the present Poor-law, by relieving the tenant farmers from that oppressive burden. 3. A bill to regulate the fair and equitable amount of rent to be paid by the occupying tenant, and also to ask for the redress of such grievances as press heavily on all her Majesty's subjects in Ireland."

EMIGRATION.—Return of emigration from the port of Londonderry for the year 1847:—

| | Ships. | Tonnage. | Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States ... | 42 | 15,128 | 5711 |
| Canada ... ... | 12 | 6882 | 3726 |
| New Brunswick ... | 12 | 4808 | 2078 |
| Total ... ... | 66 | 26803 | 12,515 |
| Total number of passengers in preceding year | | | 5598 |
| Increase ... ... | ... | ... | ——6917 |

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—At a recent meeting of the Surgical Society of Ireland, Mr. Stapleton stated that he had lately tried chloroform in some cases in Jervis-street Hospital. One man was put into a sound sleep, but awoke in about a minute afterwards, and expressed himself as having been conscious of everything that was done to him: while apparently unconscious, he said that he had felt himself punched, and so forth, but was unable to resist or give any indication of feeling. A resident pupil of the hospital had tried it a day or two ago, and was very merry during its action; to-day he again tried it, and was put to sleep in two minutes, but recovered in two minutes more, and shortly after began laughing in an hysterical manner, and soon fell into violent convulsions, so as to require the united efforts of several pas, le to hold him down in bed: he then had rigors, cold perspirations, and sickness of the stomach; his pulse sometimes fell very low; and when the excitement was coming on, it would rise to 100. He remained in this uncertain state for two hours, and then expressed a wish to sleep. Under the operation of the chloroform there was a complete loss of muscular power, except during the convulsions.

ALLEGED DENUNCIATION OF THE LATE MAJOR MAHON. The *Freeman's Journal* contains a declaration, signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Strokestown and its vicinity, in which they state that they have heard with the utmost surprise and indignation the calumnious assertions contained in letters in the public press, and reported by the newspapers to have been made in the Houses of Lords and Commons, against the unsullied character of their beloved and revered pastor, the Very Rev. Michael M'Dermott, the Venerable Archdeacon of Elphin; and that they feel it to be a duty incumbent upon them to come forward and offer the most unqualified denial and contradiction to those false assertions. They then say:—"Now we hereby, without fear of contradiction, and bold ourselves in readiness to confirm this our solemn declaration, by our sworn affidavits in any court of justice, that we have been invariably in the habit of attending at mass on all Sundays and holidays in the year in the chapel of Strokestown; that we have a distinct recollection of our having heard mass in the chapel of Strokestown on Monday, the 1st of November, called All Saints' Day, being the day before Major Mahon was murdered, and that the Very Rev. Michael M'Dermott, our parish priest, did not open his lips to address one word to his flock on that day. We further unhesitatingly declare that we never heard the Very Rev. Michael M'Dermott, on Sunday, or holiday, or Saint's day, or on any other day on which he ever addressed his flock from the altar, denounce the late Major Mahon, or express the words attributed to him in the reported speech of Lord Farnham, or any such words, or any words of similar import or meaning. LUKE CARLOS, grocer," &c.

THREATENING NOTICE AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.—The Rev. Henry Brennan, parish priest of Kilglass, Roscommon, has addressed, through the *Evening Post*, a letter to the LORD-Lieutenant, in which he states that he has received, through the Post-office, a threatening letter, of which he supplies a copy. The letter contains a resolution, passed by twelve individuals, calling themselves Protestants, binding them by oath to retaliate by murdering the priests of the parishes in which any murder may be committed by the peasantry. Mr. Brennan adds:—"I understand similar ones have been sent to all the parochial Catholic clergy in this county. Your Excellency may perceive, by the description of paper, the scroll and style of writing, and the fact of its being posted in Dublin, that it must be the production of persons moving in a respectable sphere, and who evidently could do it better if th y pleased. It is my firm conviction, and of those with whom I have been speaking on the subject, that they have been fabricated by a junta of rabid parsons, for the purpose of reviving religious bigotry and sectarian animosities, which every good man should deprecate."

ASSASSINATION.—On Tuesday night last, between eight and nine o'clock, at Ballydine, within four or five miles of Cashel, a small farmer named Thomas Brown was shot dead within a few yards of his own house, on the high road. He received five pellets in the breast, and his death was instantaneous.

DEATHS BY DESTITUTION.—There are reports, with heartrending details, of three deaths from extreme destitution, within the past week in the barony of Erris, county of Mayo. Two deaths in the county of Kerry, and two in the county of Galway, from the same dreadful cause. In the mountainous and boggy districts of the west, extreme destitution has set in, owing to the consumption of the small crops of potatoes, and the expenditure of the money savings from the late harvest.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

As our young-lady friends are "at home" during the present festive season, we venture to submit for their study, in the holidays, a theme which we trust will be found more inviting than "French Exercises" usually are (but which for the future we shall give in English), viz. a chapter on

### LES MODES.

L'étude de la langue Française est si universellement répandue dans toutes les familles Anglaises, que nous avons pensé qu'une page consacrée à la revue des modes, et à tous les petits ouvrages des dames, serait favorablement accueilli par toutes les mères de famille et les jeunes personnes, qui trouveront ainsi une facilité de plus à cultiver le Français, et un plaisir toujours nouveau dans ces ouvrages sans cesse renouvelés que nous ferons successivement passer sous leurs yeux. Dans son organisation supérieure, notre siècle méconnaît trop souvent les véritables conditions de la vie, il décore du nom de félicité la richesse, l'ambition satisfaite, . . . vanité d'un éphémère succès. En cela ne croyez pas à la voix du siècle. Elle pénètre jusque dans les studieuses solitudes des pensions; elle trouble parfois le cercle intime de famille; et souvent on rêve à ces fées bienfaisantes, qui donnaient perles, voitures et dentelles. Ces fées-là se trouvaient jadis au bord des ruisseaux, sur la lisière des bois: elles portaient des noms charmants, elles avaient de belles baguettes et de douces surprises; elles ont changé de nom aujourd'hui; elles s'appellent le 'Travail, l'Ordre et la Simplicité.

Pour trouver le bonheur, dit Bernardin de Saint Pierre, il faut le chercher avec un cœur simple. Jamais pensée ne fut plus vraie. La simplicité fait pleinement jouir des dons que le ciel nous a départis, elle embellit les intérieurs les plus modestes, et pare ceux dons les plus légers de l'amitié, elle relève les succès et décore les défaites. Les cœurs simples ne prennent pas le tumulte et l'agitation pour le plaisir: au bruit ils préfèrent les veillées du coin du feu; et c'est pour les embellir et les utiliser que nous allons leur esquisser ces mille travaux, source de tant de joies, de douces surprises de famille. Nous nous occuperons des modes sous un point de vue peut-être nouveau. L'élégante simplicité est, selon l'occasion, l'indice d'une nature élevée. Et c'est une incontestable vérité qu'il y a toujours quelquechose du caractère d'une jeune personne qui se revèle dans sa toilette.

Les chapeaux d'hiver ont la forme *ballon*, très evasée et fermée sur le menton; le velours est indispensable. Le velours noir est toujours celui qui se porte le plus généralement, parcequ'il est plus solide que les autres, et conséquemment adopté par les mères de famille. Pour les jeunes personnes, les ornemens se font en velours; ils sont très simples: deux jarretières doubles croisées l'une sur l'autre; un nœud très léger. Les chapeaux de velours oreille d'ours, gros bleu ou vert Isly, doublés de satin blanc piqué comme les capotes, sont extrêmement distingués. Les capotes de satin, garnies de rubans de velours épinglé, ont repris la place qu'elles occupaient l'hiver passé. On porte aussi des chapeaux de satin sans aucun autre ornement que des biais de satin posés à plat sur la passe et sur la calotte. Les longues boucles sont incommodes avec la forme de ces chapeaux, mais elle est charmante avec les bandeaux: le tour de tête devient alors indispensable. On en fait beaucoup en tulle illusion bouillonné, en tulle ruché à deux rangs, entre lesquels l'on pose de loin en loin de petits velours ou de petits rubans de satin étroit, de couleur tranchant avec celle du chapeau.

Les bonnets sont très petits et très simples: les dentelles ne font pas de plis sur le front: on les garnit de rubans de taffetas découpés ou de velours; mais la blonde et les riches dentelles se marient aux fleurs.

Les robes se portent toujours longues; les corsages plats et basqués se couvrent de passementeries de tous genres, de galon de soie, de boutons carrés ou octogones recouverts en soie et brodés en chenille. Les boutons sont souvent accompagnés de glands arabes, de nœuds chinois, &c. Il y a aussi les boutons brodés en velours. Les redingotes en mérinos pour le matin se garnissent de cinq rangées de petits velours sur le devant, et sont d'une simplicité recherchée. Les manches fermées à revers garnis de petits velours reçoivent pour ornement un jockey avec les cinq petits velours posés dessus. Les étoffes pour dames sont toujours le velours, le satin, le damas à grands dessins, la damas peluné, les armures le gros d'Afrique, la moire. Ces robes se couvrent de dentelles pour soirées, dîners, ou concerts. Les jeunes personnes portent pour toilette le satin princesse, le poult de soie, la popeline unie ou écossaise: les écossaises de soie, ou de laine, jouisse à d'une grand faveur. Pour deux toilette, le drap, le cachemire d'Ecosse, les mérinos, la nuance feutre sied très bien aux jeunes filles.

La popeline qui habille merveilleusement les personnes grandes claudes, et les enfans, est beaucoup trop bouffante pour les femmes de petite taille. La popeline unie, la popeline rayée, la popeline écossaise, sont un grand succès en ce hiver.

Pour robe de fatigue, il y a le pekin de laine noir à large raies, avec leque, on fait de simples redingotes; et le drap royal de couleur foncée, dont le pointillé ressemble beaucoup à celui du repos.

Les cols se portent encore très petits, soit brodés, soit en Valenciennes. Les manchettes sont assorties à toutes les espèces de cols: on en fait de charmans pour jeune fille au tricot et au crochet. Aussi donnerons-nous dans notre première page de broderies les dessins de l'un et de l'autre, et nous détaillerons comment ils doivent être faits au tricot ou au crochet.

La forme des manteaux est toujours chose difficile à choisir. On trouve partout des pardessus bien chauds, bien commodes, mais fort peu d'une élégance gracieuse. Le mantelet marquise court par derrière, à petits pans arrondis par devant, et garni tout autour d'un haut volant garni lui-même d'un galon ou d'un effilé, et le manteau à pélerine arrondie entourée d'un effilé de petite dimension, sont les mieux portés. On fait aussi des manteaux écossais en soie avec coutures sur les épaules, n'ayant d'autres ornemens que huit boutons assortis, assez larges, posés en face les uns des autres (quatre de chaque côté), depuis le cou jusqu'au milieu de la poitrine; une petite manche en forme d'entonnoir est ajouté aux coutures. Cette manche se garnit d'une frange écossaise d'à peu près dix à douze centimètres. En général, cette année, tous les mantelets ou manteaux ont des coutures sur l'épaule.

### PELOTE EN VELOURS.

Le dessin que nous donnons No. 1, dont être soutaché ou brodé en chenette sur du velours ou du casimir.

Pour broder en soutache on fait un point droit au milieu de la ganse: pour la soutache épinée on fait successivement un point de côté à droite, un autre à gauche. Le point doit être fait obliquement. Aussi est-il échelonné sur les points des deux côtés, de façon que les points du côté gauche ne se trouvent pas sur la même ligne que ceux du côté droit. La soutache verte épinée or, ou la soutache bleu epinée argent, font très bon effet.

Pour monter cette pelote soi-même, il faut faire une boîte de la forme que nous donnons, et remplir cette boîte de plomb. On peut remplacer le plomb par du plâtre; le dernier moyen est beaucoup plus économique et fait aussi bien, car il ne roulle pas les aigu lles, inconvenient que l'on a en employant le sable. Lorsque la boîte est bien pleine et bien fermée, on forme avec un morceau de grosse toile, que l'on colle à la boîte de bois, un pelote de la forme indiquée, que l'on couvre de soie comme toutes les pelotes. Lorsque cette pelote de dessous est preparée, et qu'on a collé en dessous un morceau assorti au dessus de la pelote, on pose le casimir ou le velours soutaché sur le soie en l'épingiant: puis après on ajoute la bande qui l'entoure, que l'on colle par le bas et que l'on coud à la pelote tout autour du dessin. Pour cacher ce point, on pose une ganse ou une frange tout autour.

Cette pelote en velours soutaché epiné est fort belle placée sur un bureau brodée sur de la mousseline au point de feston, et doublée de soie, elle est forte et élégante sur un e toilette, en assortissant la couleur de la soie à celle de l'ameublement.

### BOURSE IMITATION FILET.

(VOIR LE MOULE DESSINE SUR LA PLANCHE NO. 3.)

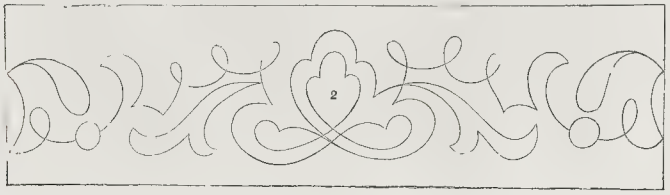
Ce moule, dont la forme est celle d'un dez à coudre, a 6 cent. de largeur et 10 de longueur. Il est indispensable de faire percer dans le haut de ce moule deux rangées de trous, plus ou moins rapprochés selon la grosseur du filet qu'on veut obtenir. Ces trous doivent être contrariés. Pour preparer son travail il faut couvrir les deux rangées de points arrière très serrés. Cette reconnaissance est non necessaire, car si les points sont lâches, le filet ne peut être régulier. Le fil doit être en fil fort; l'on enfile ensuite une longue aiguillée de la soie que l'on a choisie pour la bourse, que l'arrête bien sur le fil, on forme avec la soie une boucle que l'on soutient avec le pouce gauche, et on repasse l'aiguille dans le fil du bas, en formant le point de feston. Il faut avoir soin de bien tourner son point sur le fil juste entre les deux trous, et de tirer l'aiguille bien droit et bien serré, comme pour le feston. On soutient ensuite la soie sous le pouce gauche, et on forme le nœud du filet en passant l'aiguille *sous* le fil, ensuite *sur* la maille de soie que l'on vient de former à gauche, et *sous* la soie que l'on maintient avec le pouce

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

gauche. Si l'on a compris cette explication, l'on a formé un nœud; l'on fait ainsi une maille entre chaque trou le plus régulièrement possible, sur la première et la deuxième rangée. Au troisième tour et à tous les suivants, on forme le point de feston et le nœud sur la maille du rang supérieur, puisqu'il n'y a plus de bâti, et l'on continue toujours en tournant. Lorsque la bourse est près d'être terminée, on diminue, comme dans le filet ordinaire, en sautant une maille de temps à autre. Il est très facile d'ajouter des perles à ce filet. Le travail est le même : après avoir formé le point de feston on enfile la perle, on la soutient avec le pouce gauche, et on

MOITIÉ DE LA PELOTE.

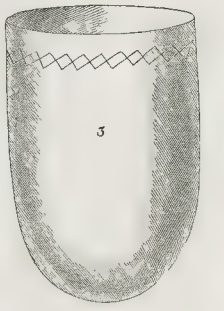
forme le nœud comme nous l'avons indiqué. Une bourse de soie noire avec des perles d'or produit un effet très distingué. On coupe la soie, lorsqu'il faut la rallonger, par un nœud de tisserand le plus près possible du nœud de la maille. Cette bourse se termine par un gland de perles. On peut la fermer par une coulisse que l'on fait au crochet. Si on préfère la fermer avec un diable ou un fermoir, il suffit d'arrêter la soie à la moitié du moule, de chaque côté, pour former les deux ouvertures nécessaires pour le fermoir ou le diable; les tours suivants se font, bien entendu, sans interruption. La bourse terminée, on coupe en dedans du moule les deux rangs de fil du bâti.




FAIS CE COUPON POUR LA BANDE DU PLOMB.

### CLOCHETTE.

Le moule dont nous donnons le dessin est en bois. Avant de commencer cette fleur, il faut entrer dans le haut du moule un fil de fer, formant boucle; ceci fait, on passe dans cette boucle un laiton fin en cuivre, on l'arrête en le tortillant, et on vient le passer en le conduisant tout droit dans un trou près des bords du moule; on le repasse par dessous dans le trou à côté, puis on le remonte, tout droit dans la boucle de fil de fer. Il y a dix trous au bas du moule, c'est donc cinq fois qu'il faut recommencer cette explication. Ceci fait il y a sur le moule dix biais de laiton posés à peu près comme les baleines d'un parapluie, larges du bas, et se touchant au haut du moule. Il faut ensuite passer dans les trous irréguliers, qui se trouvent au dessus de ceux du bas du moule, du fil de laiton fin en cuivre, de manière à former un cercle de cuivre sur le moule. Pour cela il suffit de faire alternativement un espèce de grand point arrière, et de petit point arrière; le tour de laiton n'est posé que pour soutenir la fleur tandis qu'on la forme, car, lorsque le moule est couvert de laine jusqu'à cet endroit, on coupe ce laiton devenu inutile.




BOURSE IMITATION FILET DESSIN.

Maintenant, voici la manière de former une clochette ou convolvulus; par exemple, une clochette bleue. Vous enfilez une aiguille de laine blanche douce, et pas trop grosse, vous la fixez dans le fil de fer formant boucle, et vous commencez la fleur en faisant un point arrière sur chaque laiton de cuivre; on fait plusieurs tours ainsi bien réguliers, ni trop lâches, ni trop serrés; à peu près à la hauteur d'un centimètre, il faut casser la laine, prendre de la jaune orange, former un nœud de tisserand, faire quelques tours avec cette laine, toujours à point arrière; vous rattachez ensuite de la laine jaune claire, pour en faire quelques tours. Voilà le cœur de la clochette terminé. Pour faire la fleur, c'est toujours le même travail, très facile du reste, seulement on la nuance ainsi qu'il suit; quelques tours de bleu pas trop clair, quelques tours de bleu foncé, plusieurs tours de bleu moins foncé, enfin plusieurs tours de bleu clair; il ne faut pas oublier qu'arrivé au laiton qui forme le cercle, on coupe ce laiton devenu inutile.

FLEURS EN LAINE CLOCHETTE DESSIN.

Lorsque le moule est entièrement couvert de laine, on le retourne, et on coupe dans l'intérieur le laiton de cuivre entre deux trous, enfin que les bouts soient égaux; on retire la fleur du moule, et on tortille les bouts dont nous venons de parler, afin que la laine ne se défasse pas; ils sont cachés sous les rebords que forme la clochette. On passe au milieu de cette fleur des étamines que l'on achète toutes preparées et montés sur une tige, qui sert de queue à la fleur. Faite ainsi sur un moule, la clochette est très regulière et se conserve très longtemps, se trouvant soutenue par les fils de laiton. On en fait de toutes couleurs, en ayant soin de maintenir toujours la graduation des nuances ainsi que dans la bleue. Les clochettes melangées sont de charmans ornemens, dans des vases de porcelaine posés sur des guéridons.

### DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The Illustration gives the most effective scene from Balfe's opera of "The Maid of Honour"—the "Masque of Orpheus and Eurydice," performed before Queen Elizabeth and her Court. The music throughout this episode is exceedingly effective; and its introduction was a happy thought, either of artist or composer. Miss Miran, as *Orpheus*, has been winning her way into high favour with the audience since her *début:* and her air in this scene, "Dulcet music," is one of the gems of the opera, and usually rapturously encored. Indeed, her rich impassioned voice —the "lovely oily contralto," as the *Times* aptly observed—is the theme of praise amongst the *habitues* of the theatre: and the success of the opera is to be attributed, in no small measure, to the hold she has taken on the sympathies of the audience.

### MR. G. V. BROOKE.

THE life and professional career of this gentleman, who made so successful a *début* in the metropolis, at the Olympic Theatre, on Monday last, is by no means an uninteresting instance of the ruling passion strong in youth.

Mr. Brooke is a native of Dublin, and was born in 1818, of parents in independent circumstances. His father died in 1825, leaving a widow and five children: of the latter, Mr. Brooke is the senior. At an early age he was sent to Edgeworthstown School, then conducted by Mr. Lovell Edgeworth, brother to the celebrated Miss Edgeworth; and Mr. Brooke next prepared for Trinity College, Dublin, with the intention of joining the Irish bar. While at school young Brooke carried off several prizes for English declamation; and this early success appears to have influenced his future life. When about fifteen years old, he visited the Theatre

THE MASQUE IN BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE MAID OF HONOUR," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Royal, in Dublin, for the first time: he became, at once, stage-struck, and next morning he called upon the manager, Mr. Calcraft, in the hope of making his appearance on the stage: the manager declined, though he was much struck with young Brooke's talent for recitation. About this time Edmund Kean fell into his last illness, and could not fulfil an engagement which he had made with Mr. Calcraft, who, in this dilemma, resolved to afford Mr. Brooke a trial on the Dublin stage. He played *William Tell* with great success; and, afterwards, *Virginius*, *Douglas*, *Rolla*, &c.

Mr. Brooke has since acquired an extensive and highly merited reputation; and has played in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, Cork and Belfast, Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, and other theatres. With this provincial experience, Mr. Brooke has tried

MR. G. V. BROOKE.

his fortune upon the metropolitan boards; with what result, we have described in an adjoining column.

## PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THIS ancient College, founded in the year 1347, by the widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, having accomplished five centuries in its existence, the event was celebrated with great festivity, on Friday (New Year's Eve). A sumptuous entertainment was served on the occasion, in the old Hall of the College, which was tastefully decorated with laurel and evergreens; "but more interesting ornaments," says the *Morning Post* report, "were to be found in the portraits adorning the hall. Among those occupying a conspicuous place was a portrait of the founder, a copy from some older picture; and side by side with it was placed a portrait of Henry VI., whose benefactions to the College were such as justly to entitle him to the name of a second founder. At the bottom of the hall were several other portraits of eminent men who had been members of the College, among whom were Bishop Ridley and John Bradford,—names celebrated in the Reformation, which they sealed with their martyrdom; Bishop A. Galton, of Ely; Bishop Andrewes, of Manchester; and Bishop Brownrigg, of Exeter. A marble bust of the younger Pitt commemorates the fact that he, too, received his education at this College; which can also boast of having nourished the poetic fancies of Spenser and of Gray."

Among the guests present were the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr. Phelps), the Earl of Hardwick, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Right Hon. Sir H. J. Fust; the Mayor of Cambridge; Right Hon. Mr. Goulburn, M.P.; Hon. Mr. Law, M.P.; Mr. Adair, M.P.; Sergeant Talfourd, M.P.; Mr. Turner, M.P.; the Dean of Bristol, the Dean of Ely, Master of Christ's, Master of Catherine Hall, Master of Jesus, Professors Oliphant, Blunt, Starkie, Scholefield, Heaviside, &c. Several invited guests were unavoidably absent; among others, the new Bishop of Durham, who was educated at Pembroke, and the Bishop of Ely.

After the removal of the cloth, several speeches were delivered; and during the festivity was used the celebrated Founder's Cup, which we have engraved.

This interesting relic is made of silver, gilded. Round the upper part of the bowl is engraved the following inscription:—

"Sayn Denes yt es me dere
For hes lof drenk and mak gud cher;"

and beneath it are two rows of ornament. On the stem of the Cup are engraved—

"M. V. God help at ned;"

the initials M. V. being those of the donor, Mary of Valencia.

THE FOUNDER'S CUP AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

## M. GAVARNI.

WE have availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the visit of M. Gavarni to England, to give a portrait of one occupying an eminent position in the world of art—one whose reputation in England is only less than the fame he enjoys in France. Though, probably, better known here by his inimitable sketches in the *Charivari* than his works in a higher style, yet those who are only acquainted with those admirable reproductions of the life of the French capital are aware of but half his powers. They are but the concessions a great artist must sometimes make to a popular taste. It should be stated that in France, more frequently than in England, artists of first-rate ability throw their talent into periodical, and unfortunately too often ephemeral, publications. In the *Charivari* alone Gavarni has done "enough for fame." In that work appeared his sketches of Parisian life, so replete with observation and satire, which have acquired an European celebrity. Among them are the series of "Les Enfans terribles," "Les Impressions de Ménage," "Les Fourberies de Femme en Matière de Sentiment," "Les Faits et Gestes du Proprietaire," "Leçons et Conseils," "Les Parens terribles," "Le Carnival de Paris," &c. Of the last alone he has given several series; and his matchless "Debardeurs" have fixed themselves so strongly in the public mind, an impression has been almost created that he is great in this *genre* alone. It is a most unfounded notion, disproved by the power of hand and vivid conception displayed in his higher works, such as his illustrations to the fantastic tales of "Hoffman," the *contes* of the "Canon Schmidt," his sketches for a work called "La Police Correctionelle," besides the many "Physiologies" which have derived most of their character from his pencil, and are so numerous we

M. GAVARNI.

cannot recapitulate them. Other works, too, he has "scattered abroad" over the vast field of French illustrated literature. For fertility of design and execution he may be ranked with our own Cruikshank; but in style, breadth of effect, and Rembrandt-like power, we know no English artist who can be called his parallel. Gavarni was educated as an engineer, and it was while executing drawings of machinery and scientific diagrams, that the bent of his fancy towards the graceful and grotesque in human life developed itself. He used to cover the margin of his books and plans with heads and figures; and the tendency grew on him, as he says himself, till they intruded themselves on the text, and now they have absorbed the whole sheet! Segments and diameters are no longer to be seen. But he is still attached to scientific pursuits, and continues the study of mathematics and the higher branches of mechanics. He is also a writer of tales and fugitive pieces, which would be better known were his artistic reputation less: the world seldom allows two kinds of greatness to one man. In personal manner Gavarni has all the quiet and repose of conscious power: he is modest and unassuming, speaks but little of his works, and is better pleased at discovering merit in those of others than in having it pointed out in his own.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONS JULLIEN'S BENEFIT — ROYAL [illegible] with the splendid Band of the Establishment, a series of compositions of the most celebrated ancient and modern Masters. Solos will be given by Koenig, Collinet, Richardson, Sedgwick, and Chilla. The Vocal Department will be sustained by Mrs. and Miss Sandford, the Misses Wells, Mr. G. Tedder, and Herr Ilimmes. Conductor, M. Jullien, before the last appearance of the season.

In addition to the splendid Promenade Concert, all the attractions of Cremorne Gardens will be given as usual, concluding with the exciting [illegible] of the Storming of Bada on the Pyrotechnic device of the Sea Serpent, nightly increasing in popularity, will also be repeated. Doors open from Nine a.m. Concert at Half-past Five. Fireworks at Half-past Five. Sea Serpent at Nine. No Extra Charge. Admission One Shilling.

Open Daily, from Eleven to Five; and every Evening, EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven to Half-past Five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — First Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrative ROME, with a description embracing the most interesting points connected with the subject. Daily at Half-past Three, and in the Evening at a Quarter to Ten o'Clock.—LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr J. M. ASHLEY, Daily at Half-past Three, and in the Evening at [illegible] TURES, with EXPERIMENTS, by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, [illegible] ON HYDROGEN MIXTURES, and the Safety Lamp. Open from Ten to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission to Schools, Half-price.

LAW.—A Solicitor in old-established practice in London has a vacancy in his offices for an ARTICLED CLERK, and wishes to treat with a family of respectability to take such a vacancy, whereby a young Gentleman, who may, if required, reside with the principal. The most respectable references given and strictly required. For terms apply to Messrs. CLARK, SON, and ELLWOOD, 3, King-street Cheapside; or FALLOWS and ADCOCK, Hackney-road West, Bolgrave-square.

MADEIRA. YATES'S FAMILY HOTEL. — Visitors to Madeira are informed, that, on their arrival, they will find good accommodation at the above Hotel, which, Yates, an English gentleman, will give them every attention they may require as to Horses, Boarding-houses, Lodgings, &c. &c.

N.B. English money is received in exchange.

ROYAL HOTEL, LOWESTOFT. GEORGE WOUSE respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Visitors to this delightful Watering-place, that the above HOTEL is now OPEN, and he trusts that in every department it will be found to merit Hotels of the first character in the Kingdom. Cold, Hot, and Shower Baths of Fresh and Salt Water, by Coach-house, Pole and Post-horses.

CRICKET.—SUSSEX AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.—Further the play of this Grand Match, commencing THURSDAY, the 13th inst., the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY will Run TRAINS from Brighton, at 9, 6, 8, and 10, A.M.; 12 noon; 2, 4, 5, and 7, P.M.; and from Brighton to London, at 7, 9, 9, 11, and 11, A.M.; 2, 3, 5, and 8, P.M. Omnibuses, Carriages, and Flies will constantly p[illegible] between the Brighton Station and the Cricket Ground, at Hove, near Brunswick-square. T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary.

London Terminus, 6th Sept., 1849.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY'S SHIP.—The Fine, Class Passenger Ship, BERKSHIRE, 383 [illegible] lying in the London Docks will [illegible] spatched for the Company's [illegible] ports from the [illegible] 20th OCTOBER next, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.

Apply at the New Zealand House, 27 to 29, Broad-street, Buildings, to Mr. JOSEPH STAPLETON, Broker, 119, Fenchurch-street.

By order of the Court,
THOMAS CUDDAY LARKINGTON
New Zealand House, 8, Broad-street, Buildings.
London, 1st August, 1849.

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CLASSICAL MASTER
Mr. WILLIAM OLLING
FRENCH MASTER
M. [illegible] DREY, M.A., Ex-Professor [illegible]
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[illegible] MORTIMER
Mr. EDWARD BALDWIN

The course of Instruction comprises Biblical Lectures, Reading, Writing—English Grammar, Literature, and Composition—History—Latin and Greek Classics, and Correspondence—French, German, and [illegible] Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural [illegible] Mechanics, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

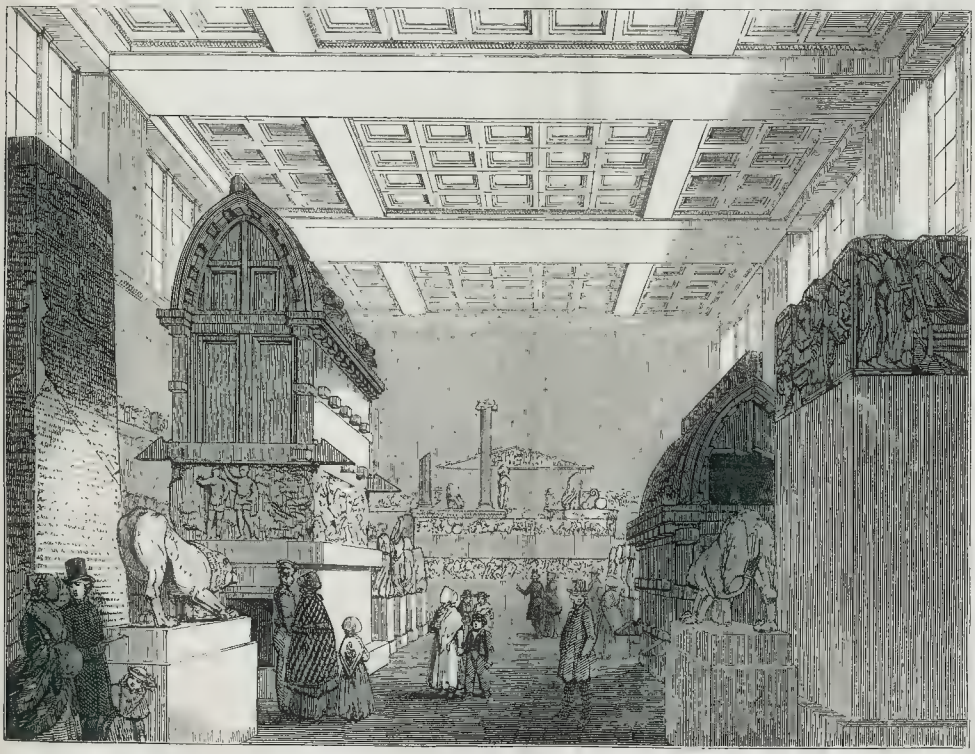
No 298—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848. [Sixpence.


## AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

LEAGUED together for ages in an alliance of tyranny, Austria and Rome seem to have separated their policies, and they have parted to go in such different directions, that a few years of constitutional Government in the Papal States, and of obstruction to all improvement on the part of Austria, will kindle a spirit in Italy too powerful for all the confederation of Absolutism formed by the Italian provinces, supported by Austria, to resist. In the middle ages, the "Pope and the Emperor" were perpetually at war, struggling for sovereignty in Italy; when their respective mights had settled their respective rights, they joined hands, and helped each other to abuse the power they had gained, in security. Rome brought the force of opinion and influence as her contribution to the armoury of despotism; Austria lent the material element, armies and bayonets; between them the machinery that held the whole peninsula in thraldom was complete. The other States dared not depart from the policy Austria dictated to them, even had they been so inclined; and as civil liberty was practically proscribed at Rome, the German Emperor had nothing to dread; he was as absolute in Lombardy as at Vienna; the other Sovereigns were little more than his agents; there was a complete net-work of coercion over the whole land. The effect of this league between an ecclesiastical and temporal power, against political liberty, was most fatal to the material prosperity of Italy. Cities that once furnished the models of municipal institutions to Europe, degenerated to mere military colonies; States that were free for centuries, and had constitutions, charters, legislatures and statesmen, when western Europe had scarcely emerged from barbarism, sank into the provincial dependencies of a foreign power and another race. Under the benumbing influence of despotism, arts, learning, and science perished; the Italian Universities were no longer the centres and sources of the erudition of the world, and one of the most celebrated schools of philosophy has for ages been nothing but an academy of music and singing. The population of whole regions died away with the departure of manufactures and industry, till towns that could once assemble thousands of armed men at the sound of the tocsin presented, to use the expression of Algernon Sidney, "the quiet and peaceable estate of a wilderness." Granting all to be true that is written of the turbulence of these Italian republics, of their frequent wars and feuds, still it was life and motion; amid them all there was energy, the materials for life and action. There was much vice and violence doubtless, but these have been left when all the co-existent powers for good were taken away. The abuses of liberty are better

> Than the gloomy errors,
> The weeds of nations in their last decay;

which are all that Italy has presented since the establishment of a torpid and jealous despotism. The States of the Church fared even worse under the system than the provinces which fell under the dominion of Austria. The Roman system threw all the civil powers of the State into the hands of the hierarchy; the Ministers were all cardinals; the lower offices all filled by priests. Piety there may have been in abundance, but of secular wisdom there was little or none. The principle of Conservatism carried to its utmost excess, let everything fall into decay and corruption. The Executive was negligent and venal, justice was sold, the revenues wasted; the nobles, deprived of all share in the business of the State, lost even the energy necessary to attend to their own, and their large possessions were left uncultivated—all things went to ruin. Even the public charities of Rome, more numerous and more splendidly endowed than those of any city in the world, were abused, the funds diverted from their proper purpose, and absorbed by the governors and officers. It would be difficult to name any one vice that can be exhibited by incapable and corrupt rulers, that was not fully developed under the old political



THE XANTHIAN ROOM JUST OPENED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

system of the Papal States. The decay and corruption had probably reached their worst stage under the late Pontiff, whose last days were disturbed by the apparition of railroads. A few years more of such political weakness would have ended in mere dissolution of civil bonds and social anarchy. Yet this system had the full concurrence of Austria — though in its own province the Government, however despotic, was administered with much more of worldly wisdom.

It is almost impossible for Englishmen to imagine the extent of the reforms the present Pope has introduced. Indeed the change is more than a mere reform; he has remodelled the whole State. The Constitution he has granted is one of the boldest steps ever taken, in the face of the hostility of Austria, by any Italian Prince for three centuries. We give it in another column. The most important element in it is the admission of laymen to the highest offices; only one Minister, the Secretary of State, is to be a Cardinal; the others may be clerics or laics indifferently, as their talents may fit them for their duties. In Rome this is a total revolution, scarcely to be appreciated in a country where the Clergy cannot hold even a seat in one branch of the Legislature; and, in the other House, have only the same rights as ordinary Barons; and where no greater secretary of the Church has been a Prime Minister since the days of Wolsey. It required a self-denial greater far than that of a Charles the Fifth, who merely laid down all his powers for his son to take them, in the ruler who strips himself of most of his direct authority, and continues to reign under self-imposed limitations to it. It would be absurd to suppose that the Pope entered on this policy without knowing the people to be fit to receive it, and carry it out. Political knowledge, and an aptitude for political action, must have grown up under all the repressions of the Austro-Papal system. At this moment, what a contrast there is between the State of Rome, where the citizens are at peace with each other, where the Government is popular in the extreme, and that of Milan, the centre of the Austrian power in Lombardy, where the streets are reddened by massacre, the people in rebellion, and, unable to escape from the military tyranny that keeps them in bondage, are conspiring to sap it by refraining from the use of all taxed articles that return a revenue to the Government! A great change is beginning in Italy; and, however reluctant, Austria will have to follow opinion,—or fall before it!

## XANTHIAN ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Xanthian Room, which is just opened to the public, is one of the most interesting collection of antiquities in the British Museum; and though the sculptures are not of such exquisite beauty as those in the Elgin and Towneley collections, there is no want of elegance and character in them. The appearance of the Room on entering is more striking and impressive than any other in the Museum, arising from two lofty tombs, or sarcophagi, apparently perfect, being erected in it. We say *apparently* perfect, for, in reality, the whole of the masonry is not antique; but the modern portions being fitted with the utmost nicety to the old, the general aspect of the tombs is complete. On one view of the Room, these tombs are conspicuous on either hand; and the peculiar forms of their lids, resembling inverted boats, having a ridge or keel along their tops, and the singular construction of the sarcophagi themselves, merit great attention, as they are made in imitation of wooden erections, the stonework being so wrought as to appear like pieces of wood most accurately fitted together. Sir Charles Fellowes, in his work on Lycia, says, these sepulchral erections are in perfect imitation of the wooden storehouses for grain still in use, and constructed by the inhabitants of Lycia.

From the lid of the lofty sarcophagus on the left of our view are lions' heads projecting boldly forwards; and on the Lid itself, and along the ridge, as well as on the sides of the plinth, are historical subjects sculptured in good relief. This sarcophagus was constructed for the Persian Satrap Paadin, as is shown by his name being sculptured in Lycian characters on the ridge above.

The lid of the smaller tomb is also elaborately wrought with historical subjects. On the extreme right of our Illustration is seen the portion of the tomb called the Harpy Tomb, from representations of harpies carrying off young girls, supposed to bear reference to the tale of the daughters of the Lycian King, Pandarus, being carried away by harpies when left orphans. This tomb is of great antiquity, as its early style of sculpture indicates.

The tall column in the centre, with a sculptured pediment affixed to the wall, and the frieze round part of the room, are from an Ionic monument discovered by Sir C. Fellowes, and a very beautiful model of the temple restored, is among the objects in the Room. The mutilated figures on pedestals are also from the Ionic monument. There are many objects of great interest, and friezes on the walls, some of them being merely casts in plaster from sculptures which it was impossible to bring to England, and some of them are gay in red and blue, having backgrounds of those colours.

These precious relics of early art were all discovered by Sir Charles Fellowes, between the years 1838 and 1843, in a district of Asia Minor, till then unknown. In 1840, Sir C. Fellowes explored the long-lost cities of Lycia, some of which he had discovered in his former travels in 1838, and brought others to light; and, in 1841-43, Government lent its aid to the enthusiastic traveller, and the result is the important collection of marbles and casts which are now open to the public, in the Xanthian Room in the British Museum; and which we have the privilege of illustrating in our Journal.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

### ENTHRONISATION OF THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

On Thursday the enthronisation of Dr. Musgrave took place in the Cathedral, at York, in the presence of many thousand spectators.

Shortly after ten o'clock the President took the chair, having at his right the [illegible] whilst the Chapter took their seats to the right and left. The Chapter were enclosed within a temporary barrier, covered with crimson cloth, outside of which stood the Clergy.

The Registrar having exhibited and read the letters mandatory directed to the Chapter for the enthronisation of the most Rev. Archbishop of York, the Clergy, &c., went in procession to the west door of the Cathedral, and then, having received his Grace, returned to the Chapter House, where the President took the chair, and his Grace was conducted to the seat at the head of the Chapter, on the President's right hand. The Clergy, &c., took their places, and then his Grace, in a clear and audible voice, read the petition which the Church formula contains for these solemn occasions.

The President accordingly decreed for the enthronisation as follows: "We, William Henry Dixon, Clerk, Master of Arts, President of this Chapter, by and with the consent of our brethren and canons now present, do decree the most Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of York, to be inducted, installed, and enthroned."

This having concluded the preliminary proceedings by the Chapter, the procession was again formed, and having reached the altar, the Archbishop was seated in a chair placed without the rails, and he shortly afterwards proceeded to penance as before, and then took the customary oath, which was administered by the Registrar, and the President invested the Archbishop with the pastoral staff and episcopal dignity in the prescribed terms.

The Archbishop and the President then proceeded to the episcopal throne, while they entered, the other members of the Chapter standing round. The Archbishop being seated, the President again declared him to be enthroned, in full possession of the privileges and jurisdiction of the Archbishopric and throne, and turning to the congregation, read a prayer, and the installation and enthronisation then concluded. The Archbishop remained sitting in the throne, and the canons having gone to their proper seats, the "Te Deum" was sung by the choir. The Archbishop then pronounced the blessing, with which the services concluded.

The members of the Chapter subsequently proceeded to the Chapter House, and there a demise of the manor of Bishopthorpe to the Archbishop was read, and sealed with the common seal.

DR. HAMPDEN.—We are informed, on good authority, that the inferences drawn by the Bishop of Oxford, in his published letter to the Bishop of Hereford (which, as to any alterations in a future edition of the "Bampton Lectures," or virtual withdrawal of the "Observations on Religious Dissent," are entirely groundless.

In reply to a requisition from certain members of his Clergy, Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, has published a series of "Statements and Reflections" on "The Hampden Controversy," in which his Grace strongly advocates the course which has been taken by the friends and supporters of Dr. Hampden.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

Apprehension of invasion has crossed the Channel. In the year 1845 it was proposed by the French Government that a sum of 16,000,000f should be applied to the fortifying of Paris. The *Débats* now states that the correspondence on these fortifications had been greatly changed and augmented, and that the new defensive works resolved on would cost 64,195,700f., or about £2,568,000 sterling.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Peers voted five paragraphs of the Address, after a very animated discussion.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that the King had received from Queen Victoria a most affectionate letter of condolence on the occasion of the death of Princess Adelaide. Her Majesty had likewise written a letter on the same occasion to her uncle, the King of the Belgians.

A numerous meeting of the Free Trade Association was held on Friday in the Salle Montesquieu, under the Presidency of M. Antoson-Duperron, Peer of France. The President related all the events which had occurred relative to Free Trade both in France and abroad, and drew from them the conclusion that a general disposition exists to lower the tariffs. M. Joseph Garnier, M. Coquelin, and M. Bastiat then addressed the meeting.

Letters from Toulon, of the 5th inst., say that, while waiting for the decision of the Government, with that resignation which is the characteristic trait of the Mussulman, Abd-el-Kader lives tranquilly in the midst of his family, in the building of the lazaretto, which is seen by scarcely any one except the officers of the navy, whom the affairs of their service call to this establishment. However, at his request, and, doubtless, also for safety, very strict orders have been issued that no person shall, without leave, enter the Lazaretto, where a guard has been placed, composed of 30 grenadiers of the 3rd Regiment of Marines, commanded by an officer. The Emir, and persons of his suite, are now very comfortably settled, and are in want of nothing. They have never, most certainly, been so comfortably lodged.

### SWITZERLAND

The result of the arrival in Paris of the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners empowered to treat of the affairs of Switzerland has been the adoption of another note by those diplomatists and by M. Guizot. This document purports to be a reply to the answer of the Swiss Diet, dated the 7th of December, and addressed to the Powers which had presented the first *note identique* of the 30th of November; but, as Great Britain and Russia had not caused their copies of the original note to be presented at Berne, and the answer was to have been written from this further correspondence, and this last despatch emanates exclusively from Austria, Prussia, and France. The whole tone of this paper is moderate.

The note begins by reserving to the Independent Sovereignty of the twenty-two Cantons, many of which were induced by the interference and recommendation of the great Powers only to give their assent to the Federal alliance. The neutrality of Switzerland and the independence of the Swiss territories were indications of the confidence then felt by the other Powers in the faithful maintenance of these fundamental conditions. These Powers, therefore, argue that their engagement as guarantees Switzerland as inseparably dependent on the engagement of the Swiss to one another. They acknowledge, at the same time, that as the Sonderbund has been dissolved, the Diet was justified in waving the formality of mediation; they assert the right of determining the principle of Cantonal Sovereignty, and to that principle alone, as the essential basis of the Confederation, the solicitude of these powers is directed. They, therefore, declare that, in their judgment, this Cantonal Independence cannot be said to exist as long as certain Cantons are in the military occupation of other Cantons, with all the circumstances resulting from such an occupation; that they and by stating that Switzerland will not be restored to her regular condition until all the Cantons have resumed the full and complete exercise of all their rights, upon which the fulfilment of the mutual engagements of the other Powers towards the Confederation is based.

Within the territory of Switzerland itself, things are going on badly, in consequence of the violence and injustice of the dominant party, who, having succeeded in their object of mediation; they assert the right of determining the principle of Cantonal Sovereignty, and to that principle alone, as the essential basis of the Confederation, the solicitude of these powers is directed. They, therefore, declare that, in their judgment, this Cantonal Independence cannot be said to exist as long as certain Cantons are in the military occupation of other Cantons, with all the circumstances resulting from such an occupation; that they and by stating that Switzerland will not be restored to her regular condition until all the Cantons have resumed the full and complete exercise of all their rights, upon which the fulfilment of the mutual engagements of the other Powers towards the Confederation is based.

Within the territory of Switzerland itself, things are going on badly, in consequence of the violence and injustice of the dominant party, who, having succeeded, on the 3rd of December last, in passing the Federal Pact, by a majority of 12 votes in the Diet, have proceeded, and still proceed, to the most arbitrary measures against the vanquished party. Under these distressing circumstances the following protest was signed:—

"The undersigned, regular canons of the Hospice of St. Bernard, in chapter assembled, legitimately represented by the Prior, against the occupation of their monastery by certain commissaries of the Government accompanied by 30 soldiers with fixed bayonets.

"They regard this invasion—

"1st. As a violation of an abode and an asylum open to all travellers.

"2d. As a serious insult to their religion and civil character.

"3d. As a violation of the rights of an establishment wholly devoted to the objects of beneficence for 850 years, constantly protected and supported by benefactors of all nations, by most of the Swiss Cantons, by ancient and modern Princes, who have all contributed to maintain the general hospitality of this house—of an establishment which Napoleon himself respected notwithstanding the laws of the Empire.

"They protest, in like manner against the inventory which these commissaries have taken of the property, moveable and immoveable of the Hospice; they regard this action as a check upon the exercise of that complete and free hospitality they have always exercised, and upon the property of the charitable. They regard the violent manner in which this inventory was taken as an act of persecution which nothing can justify or excuse. They regard it as a step towards the suppression and alienation of an establishment of beneficence, and they therefore formally demand that the troops which occupy it be withdrawn, and that the monastery be restored to its true destination, and to the exercise of the duties of religion and hospitality. This protest will be handed over to the commander of the picquet of occupation, to be by him transmitted to the proper authorities."

Signed by the Prior and 13 Monks of
the Hospice of St. Bernard.

### BELGIUM.

His Majesty returned on Monday night to Laeken from Paris. No slight excitement was occasioned in the afternoon in Brussels by the report that an individual had attempted to enter forcibly into the palace, and on being prevented, had fired on the portier. The facts are as follows:—A Pole, named Michael Krynkiewicz went to the chief entrance of the palace, and asked to be admitted to the King's presence. Having received the reply that his Majesty had not yet returned from Paris, he expressed a wish to see the interior of the palace. On being refused, he insisted on entering, and the portier was under the necessity of calling two soldiers on guard in front of the palace. Before they came up, however, Krynkiewicz drew out a pistol and fired at the portier, who immediately [illegible] without, however, receiving any injury. The culprit was immediately arrested, and conducted to the police office. On searching him the gendarmes found on his person a box containing percussion caps, a powder flask, a quantity of shot, an ivory whistle, and two pocket-books. It is supposed that he is insane, and that he has escaped from the Gheel, the well-known receptacle of madmen.

### GERMAN STATES

HANOVER.—A Royal decree has been issued, by his Majesty King Ernest, announcing that a new code of laws will be instituted in his dominions on and after the 1st of May, 1848. The code will be applicable to all the provinces which, in many instances under the existing regulations, are subject to special laws of their own.

Letters from Frankfort of the 6th instant state that the Envoys of Denmark and of the Hanse Towns had certified to the Germanic Diet the refusal of their Governments to concur in coercive measures against Switzerland, or to participate in the proceedings of a conference to be held at Aarau for the like purpose, or elsewhere.

On the 7th the Germanic Diet resumed its sittings at Frankfort.

### ITALY.

We noticed briefly in our Postscript of last week the important news of the Papal Dominions having just obtained from the enlightened Pontiff who at present sits in the chair of the Popes the greatest of all political advantages in the power of a sovereign to bestow, viz: a fully responsible and Constitutional Government. We now give somewhat more in detail the provisions of the *motu proprio* decree which his Holiness has issued on the subject, which relates to the organization of the Ministry, and which appears to have given universal satisfaction. The administration of the Holy See is, in future, to consist of nine departments, namely: foreign affairs, interior, public instruction, grace and justice, finance; commerce, fine-arts, manufactures, and agriculture; public works; war; and police. The chiefs of these departments are to compose the Council of Ministers. State affairs are not to be brought before that council until the Consulta (the deputies) shall have examined and given its opinion. Ministers are to be responsible for the acts of their respective administrations, and the subaltern officers are to be likewise accountable for the execution of the orders they may have received. The important affairs of the State are not to be submitted to the deliberations of the council until they shall have been discussed in the Council of Ministers. The latter are to appoint all public functionaries and officers, the consuls-general, the governors, and the councillors of the Government, the inspectors of the university and provincial colleges, the military commanders and officers, &c.; the Pope only reserves to himself the nomination of the cardinals, nuncios, &c. The Council of Ministers is to meet every week under the presidency of the Secretary of State. The latter is to be a cardinal, and his deputy a prelate; but the other Ministers may be indifferently [illegible] The Council of Ministers is to consist of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, &c.

On the 27th, St. John's day, the feast of the Pope, a grand demonstration took place at night in his honour. Upwards of 30,000 persons proceeded, by the light of torches, to the Quirinal to salute the Pontiff. Pius IX. appeared at the balcony and bestowed his benediction on the multitude, which, afterwards quietly dispersed.

The difficulties which Pius IX. has to contend with from some illiberal ecclesiastics and laymen, in developing his wise and temperate system of reform in the Papal Government, may be understood from the following:—Previous to the last inst., notices had been circulated that the Pope had declined to receive the felicitations of the people as usual on New Year's Day, on the plea of indisposition; and the plea not being believed to be true, general discontent prevailed, the leaders of the people went to the Prince Corsini, the senator, and expressed to him their suspicion that the Retrogrades were again busy at their dark designs, and urged him to go personally and remonstrate with the Holy Father. The Prince went accordingly to the Quirinal Palace, where he was at first refused admittance, all being seemingly obstructed. He found the Secretary of State giving orders to take measures to prevent a revolution of which he was secretly apprised, and which was expected immediately to break out. The Prince, however, insisted, and at length forced his way to the presence of the Pontiff, whose indignation had no bounds when he heard of the notices which had been circulated. He asked why his people had not felicitated him as usual? Because, replied the Prince, they were told that your Holiness was indisposed, and could not receive them. Upon this his Holiness answered that everything which had been said upon that subject was utterly false, that he was not, and had not been, indisposed, and had not issued any such orders as those which had been reported. "And could they suppose," said his Holiness, "my people are prevented from coming to me, I will go to them." Accordingly, on the 2nd, the Holy Father went through the city, surrounded by an enthusiastic people, stopping before the gates of the Austrian and Neapolitan guards, and blessing the populace, and showing himself to be more popular, and, if possible, more beloved, than ever.

The conduct of the Neapolitan Sovereign presents a sad contrast to that of the Roman Pontiff. In Naples the people and the King are in a permanent attitude of attack and defence; and such is the political intolerance and oppression to which the former have been and are subjected, that the nobility have felt themselves obliged to join in the popular movement for reform, and all ranks are now banded together to force by revolution or otherwise a change for the better in the Government of the country. Several young nobles are in prison, among them Don Carlo di Santi Teodoro, a member of the richest and most important family in the city. The nobles have organised themselves into bands of ten, and on any one or more being taken, the first interrogation is, "Have you signed?" "Have you joined?" "Have you taken the oath?" "Are you accomplices?" "Yes," and he immediately denounces the rest of his band. This is reading the Government a very important lesson, since nearly every important family in Naples is ready to join in the "fun." The people publicly ask for three things: 1. Freedom of the press. 2. A personal freedom, such as is enjoyed by an Englishman. (This idea came from Sicily.)—3. An independent Parliament.

Our letters from Rome speak with confidence of a treaty agreement between the Governments of Rome, Tuscany, and Sardinia, to proceed coincidentally, though separately, in the abolition of the Ghetto and most important family in the city. The nobles have organised themselves into bands of ten, and on any one or more being taken, the first interrogation is, "Have you signed?" "Have you joined?" "Have you taken the oath?" "Are you accomplices?" "Yes," and he immediately denounces the rest of his band. This is reading the Government a very important lesson, since nearly every important family in Naples is ready to join in the "fun." The people publicly ask for three things: 1. Freedom of the press. 2. A personal freedom, such as is enjoyed by an Englishman. (This idea came from Sicily.)—3. An independent Parliament.

Our letters from Rome speak with confidence of a treaty agreement between the Governments of Rome, Tuscany, and Sardinia, to proceed coincidentally, though separately, in the abolition of the Ghetto and most important family in the city. This understanding has for its object, not the suspension of reform, but to obviate discontent in any state which should have been surpassed by the other in its liberal views.

A sanguinary massacre has taken place at Milan, the capital of the Lombardo-Austrian dominions in Italy, apparently with the acquiescence, if not under the orders of the superior authorities. The number of the inhabitants killed and wounded by the soldiery is variously stated from thirty to one hundred and fifty. Among the killed is the aged custodian of the Casa Reyale, M. Mangenini, a man nearly seventy, and universally respected. He was murdered while peaceably and inoffensively entering his own house.

A letter, dated the 6th inst., furnishes the following details:—"The people of Milan, with a view to annoy the Government by diminishing the revenue, had resolved to discontinue the use of tobacco, the tax on which has hitherto yielded an enormous amount. Up to the first of the month, the pledge was rigidly observed, without any symptom of disturbance. Not a person was seen with either a pipe or a cigar, and hardly did a few old men venture to take a pinch of snuff. On the 1st inst., an Austrian captain and an American showed themselves in the streets smoking cigars. The captain received a blow on the cheek, and the American had [illegible] sands of cigars were sent to the barracks, with the following order of the day: 'Soldiers, you are to assist the Government in diminishing the revenue, and from now you have arms, make use of them.' On the 3rd, the garrison in bands of from 80 to 200 men, went through the streets and public promenades smoking cigars, and covering the populace with every species of insult, but attempted no violence to hiss the soldiery. The latter, heated with wine, fell upon the people; the [illegible] commenced at six in the evening, and lasted till midnight. A hundred and fifty wounded persons were taken to the hospital, and others were attended at their homes. The number of killed is not known. Among them is M. Mangenini, a counsellor of the Court of Appeal, a man 60 years of age, and highly esteemed. The police chief, Count Cenzi, who was in his coach, was arrested. The people breathing vengeance are arming with every available weapon. The lottery is about to share the fate of the tobacco duty. On the 3d, it was agreed that every person who put into the lottery shall be dismissed from his place, if he be a servant or workman, and if in an independent position, then he shall be treated with public contempt."

### SPAIN.

The debate respecting M. Salamanca was suspended on the 8th inst., in consideration of the indisposition of the accused; but the Chamber finally decided, by a majority of 188 to 33, that he should be brought to trial. This was contrary to the wishes of the Court.

General Espartero had arrived at Madrid before the 7th.

### THE UNITED STATES

The packet ship *Liverpool* arrived on Tuesday in the Mersey, with dates from New York to the 23rd ult. The *Liverpool* brings £1,000 in specie.

In Congress, a series of resolutions from the Legislature of New York in favour of the formation of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, has been received by the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A correspondence has taken place between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister at that Court, relative to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain. Mr. Bancroft applied to Viscount Palmerston early in November, to learn whether Ministers would consent to establish with the United States a perfect system of reciprocity, in making all vessels of either country, bringing cargoes from any part in the world, free to trade to any port of the other nation, whether home or colonial. Viscount Palmerston, after the lapse of some weeks, replied that, although her Majesty's Ministers did not feel at liberty to advise her Majesty at once to make such a change in the commercial system as was asked by Mr. Bancroft, without the sanction of Parliament, yet as soon as that body would meet, a measure would be introduced which would embrace all the views put forth by Mr. Bancroft in his note.

### MEXICO.

Santa Anna again seems likely to take a prominent position. He is stated to be at the head of a small body of Mexican troops, and ready to start from Tehuacan to call in the Congress of Queretaro, where the army has deserted the Government, and declared in his favour. Another revolution is consequently anticipated in the overthrow of the pacific President Anaya. Santa Anna breathing out revenge and bloodshed to the Americans is fearfully to ever.

Reinforcements continued to arrive with General Scott's detachment, he has from 25,000 to 30,000 men under him at present. Generals Worth, Pillow, and Duncan have been arrested, in consequence of a remarks reflecting in an improper manner on the General-in-Chief of the Army, General Scott.

President Anaya delivered an inaugural address to the Mexican Deputies, on being sworn into office.

A SPANISH NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper in Spain is too often the speculation of a literary hack, who, unable to find employment for his talents, or promote their own political and personal views, in which special line they embark equally without money or without character. There is nothing disreputable in a tradesman turning journalist, but the case is far different with the literary adventurer. The tradesman pays down the price of his establishment; but for promises or princes of the blood like the father of the present King, Don Francisco di Paula to embark in a newspaper speculation and be found wanting on the day of fulfilment, was not enough. The greatest literary labour, of type, paper, pens and ink, and paragraph and leading-article material. It follows that able political writers are not encouraged, for they cannot be paid, and hence the indifferent writing of the journals. A great many compilations are sent in reports by political men who desire to send their political opinions or to serve their party. The writers by profession have badly paid, and they make up an [illegible] by [illegible] a night. Men of talent who are not fond of writing, or not well weighing a subject, when they are not adequately paid for their pains. Declamation is so easy, and the Spanish language so gracefully and sonorously adapted for flowery and florid declamation, that a remarkable effect of volume is spun out full of sound, but signifying nothing. If Spanish newspaper establishments were prepared to pay as proprietors and editors pay their writers in Frederland and France, we do not doubt but they would get as many critiques can be procured in London and Paris, but we do say they might find sensible and instructed men, like Conde, the author of the "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en Espana," and Martinez de la Rosa, the author of the "History of the Spanish Revolution," written during his exile, and published at Paris in 1813; like Quintana, author of "Vidas de Espanoles Celebres;" like de Lara, author of "Espana desde Fernando VII. hasta Mendizabal;" like Caballero; like old Burgos, the excellent and trustworthy editor of Horace, or like old Martinez de la Rosa, who, though somewhat too jaded and flowery, ruined and broken down, is yet as the vase of Moore—

"Some time the richest perfume keeps,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

But no; there is an indolence and a stagnation among proprietors [illegible] which are extraordinary. All the *feuilletons* are translated at second [illegible] the French, and some of the most indifferent are translated. Occasionally, of the papers, there are humorous articles and pasquinades. The [illegible] art is tolerably well known at Madrid, and is brought to play an important part in the Spanish journals during the sitting of the Congress and Senate. The reporters of the Spanish press are a very hilarious, hirsute, filthy-looking race, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of this society was held at their offices, 3, Trafalgar-square, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The reports of the previous monthly meetings having been read and confirmed, the Duke of Norfolk was elected as President of the society; Mr. B. Hawes, as treasurer; and Mr. Charlier, as secretary. From the report of the operations of the society for the year just ended, it appears that the total number of cases relieved during the year 1847 were 130; each case comprising one or more individuals; and of these all were successfully treated, except nine, who were beyond recovery. There were also rewarded with medals, 10 of which were referred to the general court. During the past year the society had presented 21 silver pocketpiece, thanks to four persons on vellum—thanks to six upon paper, and 111 pecuniary rewards. The receipts derived from subscriptions, donations, sermons, &c., was £2573 16s.; from legacies, £101 15s. 5d.; making £2676 11s. 5d. The expenses were, for the general purposes of the society, £2080 2s. 6d.; for the new account at Sinker's, £12 14s. 9d. Paying-houses and conveyances in the office, £351 7s. 6d. Balance, £232 9s. 2d. Making a total of £2676 11s. 5d.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the Governors and Committee of the above hospital was held at the institution in West Strand, for the transaction of general business. Dr. Bowers, the Dean of Manchester, in the chair. The report for the year just ended stated that 12,602 indigent sick had, during the year, been admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £22½ 4s. 11d.; of which number 1150 were in, and 10,937 were outpatients, making a total of 933,708 individuals who have partaken of the charitable funds of the institution, from its commencement in 1818. The funds are at present in a very low state, and inadequate to the demands made upon the charity.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—This Society held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. Commissioner Fane in the chair. A paper by Wm. Sharpe, Esq., a member, "On the present state of Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts," was then read before the society, and discussed. The writer contended that the popularity of the measure was already so much on the wane, that, unless radical improvements were made in it, the Legislature would cease to be resorted to. He urged, however, that the general tendency being to resort, where at all possible, to the higher and more competent Courts of the country, for which Courts a greater respect is entertained, and to which a large Legislature, while it afforded all reasonable opportunities of resorting to local judges, to endeavour to bring the superior tribunals within the reach of all, rather than hypothitatory enactments to compel a more general resort to inferior and therefore unsatisfactory tribunals. Mr. Cheere, in controverting the statement that the County Court system was becoming unpopular, mentioned the fact that the number of cases brought before the Clerkenwell County Court, with which he was connected, had been, in nine months, no fewer than 11,949; while those brought before the Westminster Court in the same period had numbered nearly 13,000. The total number of orders issued by the County Courts had amounted to 7453; the fees paid to the officers of the Court on which had averaged not more than 7s. 6d. per case, the average amount recovered having been £3 3s. A proof that these Courts were not less resorted to than formerly considered that there were amendments which might most beneficially be introduced into it, and, at the same time, that much might be done in the way of facilitating access to the superior Courts. The resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted, and the meeting separated

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan sewers under the late Act met on Thursday morning in Committee-room No. 8, in the Cloisters, Lord Morpeth in the chair. Applications were received from Mr. Abraham, on behalf of the proprietors of Victoria-street, and from Mr. Grant, on behalf of the Metropolitan Sewerage Manure Company, both of which applications were referred to Mr Austen, to report thereon in a fortnight. Lord Morpeth announced to the Committee that the Government had determined to employ the expense of an Ordnance Survey of London, to be executed on a scale of five feet to a mile, and the total cost was estimated at £36,392. This map will be on a considerably larger scale than any of the Ordnance maps hitherto executed The noble Lord stated that a vote would be taken in Committee of Supply for this expense The Committee adjourned to the 27th inst

DISSECTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The first meeting of the session was held on Tuesday evening, Sir John Rennie, President, in the chair, when a paper was read, descriptive of Mr Frederick Ransome's process for making artificial stone The *modus operandi* appeared to be the formation of a siliceous paste (composed of flint) being subjected for a time to the action of caustic alkali, boiling under pressure in a close vessel, formed a transparent silicated solution, which was evaporated to a specific gravity of 1300 (distilled water being 1000), and was then intimately mixed with given proportions of well washed sand, broken granite, and other materials of different degrees of hardness. The paste thus constituted, after being pressed into moulds, drawn into wires, or otherwise formed were received, was subjected to a red heat in a stove or kiln, by which operation all the free or uncombined silica of the raw materials united with the excess of alkali existing in the solution, forming a silicate more completely insoluble than the compound from which it was derived, and rendering the artificial stone perfectly insoluble. This production must evidently be adaptable to a comprehensive range of objects for decorative art and architectural purposes bricks, pipes, tubing, tiles, roofing slates, chimney-pots, cornices, vases, busts, bases of columns, &c. Even grinding-stones and whetstones for scythes have been made of it; and, in fact, from the beauty and variety of the specimens exhibited, there would appear to be a vast field opened for such a production. It was stated to be already extensively manufactured at Ipswich; and it was allowed to admit of extensive application where elaborately carved stone would be too expensive. It was announced that the annual general meeting for the election of President, Council, and officers of the Institution would be held on Tuesday, Jan. 18

STATIONERS' HALL.—On Tuesday the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of this ancient and influential company, gave a dinner to a numerous party at their hall, at which were present the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, some gentlemen connected at the bar, and others distinguished in the walks of literature, science, and the fine arts. Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart., the present Master, was in the chair

VICARAGE OF CAMBERWELL.—The advowson of the vicarage of Camberwell, and the right of presentation, subject to the life of the present incumbent, who is forty-four years of age, were offered for sale by auction yesterday at the Mart. The particulars stated the gross income of the vicarage to be £2244 16s. 11d., from the tithe rent charge, ground rents, surplice fees, and Easter offerings, from which the outgoings were £140 11s. There was a full attendance, and a good deal of discussion took place upon the terms of the sale and other points. The first offer was £10,000, the highest £12,600 The reserve was £12,700, and that amount not being bid, the sale was not effected

INSTITUTION OF THE ARTS.—The Society of Arts is now exhibiting, at their rooms in the Adelphi, a large and interesting collection of specimens in every branch of lithography, for the purpose of illustrating the progress of lithographic art in England. The walls of the rooms are covered with the most highly-finished and expensive works when modern skill has been able to produce; and, as the series not only illustrates the advance of late years made in the effects and finish of stone-engraving, but exhibits at the same time the gradual development of a chromatic drawing until it reaches the gorgeous perfection seen in Owen Jones's "Alhambra," and other illuminated works, it is equally attractive to the professional artist and to the amateur Indeed, every kind of lithography from the simple drawing on stone with crayon, to the complicated process of printing tints and colours upon gold and silver, is abundantly illustrated by the richest and most highly-finished specimens the first houses in London have been able to supply. It is expected that, by giving encouragement to this favourite branch of art, it will further improve to such a point that it will eventually be made available for many purposes of illustration where steel or copper are now used. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the shops of the principal print-sellers in London

AMENDMENT OF THE BUILDINGS ACT The private Committee appointed by Lord Morpeth to consider in defects of the present Act, and to suggest remedies, met on Wednesday last in Lord Morpeth's room at the Home Office (what we have always urged must be done) the preparation of an entirely new Act, rather than any patchin of the old one Whether or not the Government will act upon this advice, of course remains to be seen *Builder.*

ALTERATION IN THE RIVER STEAM SERVICE.—For some time the ten steam packets between London Bridge and Chelsea have been running at a penny fare for the whole distance, whilst the Citizen Company have been charging their usual fare, twopence. An amalgamation has now taken place between them, and on Monday morning they commenced running at twopence to London and threepence to Chelsea, their boats calling alternately at the various piers

"CLEAN HANDS." A correspondent of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, referring to the habits of the workmen in the employment of Messrs. Boulton and Co., of the City-road, states that the refreshing and healthy custom of washing by the workmen, enables their employers to realise about £400 annually by the sale of the deposit of gold and silver remaining in the water-tanks after the men have performed their daily ablutions

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter before nine o'clock, smoke was observed pouring forth from one of the vaults used for burying the dead at St. Saviour's Church, London-bridge. Engines were soon upon the spot. The moment the door of the vault was opened, the effluvium that arose nearly knocked the firemen down. After considerable trouble the flames were extinguished, when a scene presented itself of a most horrible nature. A number of coffins were found to be so extensively burnt that the bodies had fallen out and were consuming. There were some had their hands burned off, whilst others were so charred that it would be impossible to identify them. Respecting the origin of the disaster nothing is precisely known, from the fact of a body having been interred the previous afternoon, it is believed that from a lighted candle during the funeral might have fallen amongst the coffins, and hence the calamity

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—According to the Registrar-General's report, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday were 1364. The weekly average for the winter quarter, corrected for increase of population, is 1107; whence it appears that last week's mortality is in excess of the average by 257. The abstract of causes of death shows that this excess is principally due to epidemics, of which influenza, typhus, scarlet fever, and measles are the most prevalent. To influenza, though this disease is steadily on the decline, there are yet 103 deaths ascribed. The unusual prevalence of fever in the metropolis is shown by the fact that during the last thirteen weeks, it has been fatal to 1206 persons, whereas in the early part of last year, and generally in former years, only about one-third of this number died during the same length of time. The following table of deaths from purpure, or no kindred scurvy, exhibits a remarkable increase throughout the whole of 1847 of this comparatively rare complaint, incidental to persons of a debilitated habit

| Years | Quarters of Thirteen Weeks each, ending on | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | |
| 1842 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| 1843 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| 1844 | | 3 | 7 | 6 | 17 |
| 1845 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 25 |
| 1846 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 22 |
| 1847 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 78 |

EXECUTION OF SALE. The unfortunate man Sale, who was condemned at the December sittings of the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Mr. Bell of chambers, suffered the extreme punishment of the law, on Monday, at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, by his political supporters, in testimony of their respect for the hon. gentleman's character

SCIENCE REWARDED BY THE EXCISE. We understand that the distinguished discoverer of the effects of chloroform, to obviate the difficulty experienced by his brethren of the faculty in London in procuring the articles in a state of purity, has been obliged to forward a sample made by him to the Excise Commissioners of Messrs. Duncan and Flockhart, of this town, when, lo! it was seized by the Excise upon the border. Chloroform, of course, does not contain one particle of spirits, but it is quite possible that spirits is employed in its preparation, although it is just as possible, we believe, to prepare it without. This little accident is like to show us that we have hardly yet got beyond the verge of the Inquisition. Is ben Galilee's astronomy was forced to bow to the dogmas of the Inquisition. It is quite wonderful what the vigilance of excisemen will prompt them sometimes to seize. We have heard of a late instance on the border of the sequestration of coffee, and all, because a few drops of spirits had been used preservative This, however, might be the means of saving the last scruples of a pledged teetotaler

REDUCTION OF WAGES. Friday last, notices were posted in all the mills of Blackburn, applying the hands that their wages would be reduced (generally 10 per cent.) at the expiration of a month after date. In a few instances the reduction will be 10 per cent. on the spinners' and weavers' wages, and 7½ per cent. on the wages of the card-room hands: but, in the majority of instances, it will be uniform. Sir W. Feilden and Sons' mill started on Monday last, after a cessation of about three months.

THE SUBWAY UNION.—On Tuesday night the demolition of the windows of this ill-fated nation-house, by the refractory paupers, commenced soon after the bricks from one of the chimneys, pulled down for the occasion, furnished materials, and were soon hurled through the glass, carrying, at each concussion, portions of the frame along with them. The assistance of the Parish constables was procured, and order speedily restored. One or two of the ringleaders were placed in the refractory ward, which was soon broken down, and they were ultimately taken before the Mayor, and committed to prison, in default of security to keep the peace towards Mr. Daly, the schoolmaster, and an inmate of the "house," named Fuller, who had given the necessary information for their apprehension, and whose safety was endangered by the threats of violence used towards them. On the person of one of the prisoners, named Bryant, a formidable weapon, in the shape of a crow-bar (which had formed the leg of an iron bedstead), was found concealed. Other instances have also been exhibited against two or three others.

ALLEGED MEDICAL NEGLECT The inquiry touching the death of Elizabeth Hopkins, *alias* Howard, whose death was alleged to have been occasioned by the neglect of Dr Berneastle, one of the medics officers of the Croydon Union, was resumed on Tuesday, at the Gun, Croydon. After a long inquiry, the Jury returned the following verdict:—That Elizabeth Hopkins, *alias* Howard, died from exhaustion, resulting upon protracted labour; and that Dr. Bernecastle has shown the greatest humanity towards the deceased, in having her seen in the night; and that it is the duty of the Jury, therefore, to give a very unfit person to act as a medical officer."

DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT VISCOUNT FOLKSTONE'S RESIDENCE. On one and half-past ten on Sunday night, while the servants of Viscount Folkstone, of Longford Castle (a few miles from Salisbury), had gone to the hall, for supper, &c., some daring thieves broke open the iron railing of the entrance to the man and stable servants, over the coach-house, and stole a small mahogany box, containing £42 in gold, thirty private letters, and other valuables; also a black dress coat and other articles of dress, the property of the coachman. They were also taken five sovereigns, a great coat, &c., belonging to the groom; and a silver watch belonging to one of the stablemen. The thieves have not been discovered

ALFRED BUCHANAN, the gentleman shoplifter, who was found guilty at the last Sessions, for stealing a purse and scent bottle, of the value of 6s., the property of Frederick James Hamper, was brought up on Monday for judgment. The Recorder (Mr. Jardine) sentenced him to three months imprisonment, with hard labour

PATRICK REID, who was recently found guilty of the triple murder at Mirfield, was executed on Saturday last, at York, in presence of a vast congregation He made a full confession of his frightful crime

A CABINET Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were—Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay The Council sat three hours

A SKETCH.—The following vigorous and graphic sketch of Lord Brougham is given by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, in one of a series of letters addressed by him to Lord Stanley on the subject of his Lordship's speech in the House of Lords, the 23rd of November last, on the alleged denunciations from the altar by the priesthood in Ireland:—"Never did a Stanley occupy a more discreditable position than you did on that memorable occasion. Your bottleholders in the calumnious onslaught you are said to have made upon us, were anything but reputable accessories for one of your nature to be sustained by the one a mushroom Lord, with a name as dissonant as his heart is discordant with every upright feeling and every generous sentiment the mercenary of party and of principle—the captain-errant of every wind, veering with every wind, uncertain in nothing but his instability the regular "fata morgana" of

this moment grave and serious, the next fantastic and grotesque the ridiculous harlequin, then the mystic philosopher, the perfect Proteus in the suddenness of his transformations—one while a seditious Gracchus, the outrageous abettor of licentiousness—again, a wicked Caligula, aiming for an occasion to strike down with one blow every rational liberty. He has, it is true, momentary convulsions which those at a distance are wont to mistake for the brilliant reflections of the gems of honour and truth, but which those who know him well, and happen to be near his person, have always understood to be nothing more than the transient glare of a brimstone heart on fire, or the pestilent light of incurable corruption. Dressed out in the full panoply of literature, he has been the constant oil cans of Fernley, without his genius, he apes his impiety. * * * * * * The patriot Swift would seem to have had his image before his mind when describing his infamous perjurer, Lord Wharton. "His behaviour is in all the forms, but none of its." Whether he walks, or whistles, or swears, or takes brandy, or calls names, he acquits himself in each beyond a Templar of three years' standing. Although of graver heads think too profane and scandalous, they dare not be ashamed of him, for he is very useful in Parliament, being a ready speaker, and content to employ his gift upon such occasions where those who conceive they have any remains of reputation or decency are ashamed to appear. Indifferent to the applause of the good, he is insensible to the reproach of any. His is worst the sense of shame or glory, as some are without the sense of smelling Therefore, a good name to him is no more than a precious ointment lost to these

CHRISTMAS FARE BY RAILWAY. From the 18th to the 24th of December last, a period of six days only, there arrived from the agricultural districts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, and Cambridgeshire, and the Eastern Counties Railway, 1647 sacks of flour, 11,546 sacks of malt, 3198 sacks of wheat, 3414 sacks of barley, 1374 sacks of oats, and 1003 sacks of seeds, 333 tons of potatoes, 193 tons of fish, 94 tons of poultry and game, 133 tons of beer, 5594 sheep, 545 oxen, 181 pigs, 10,600 quarts of milk, 2400 loaves of bread, and 480 tons of coal. During the same period 17,029 persons by passenger trains alone came to town, of which 6000 were turkeys for Christmas cheer

DISINFECTING FLUIDS The question of disinfectants the wards of fever Hospitals by different metallic compounds, which have of late been puffed into a most undeserved notoriety by Parliamentary and other documents, has received a fearful solution in the death from fever of one of the most active experimentalists, Daniel Calvert. This gentleman, who, unfortunately for himself, supposed that the poison of fever was as easily decomposed by a solution of nitrate of lead as sulphuretted hydrogen, and who had been officially sent to Canada, in company with M. Ledoyen, to test the efficacy of this liquid in destroying infection, has fallen a victim to his excess of zeal. M. Ledoyen has suffered himself from an attack of typhus, and is now on his way home to England. By report of the results of this mission is required, the fact that both commissioners were attacked with fever, and that one died from the effects of a febrile poison, which a disciple into a solution of nitrate of lead was utterly unable to destroy, is a sufficient proof of the futility of all such schemes

RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN PARIS AND LONDON.—The mortality from cholera in Paris during the epidemic of 1832 was

6000 in a population of nearly two millions of persons. The causes of the great disparity are most probably to be found in the free circulation of air, the more spacious streets, better supply of water, greater cleanliness, and more perfect drainage in London than in Paris. It would be difficult to find a stronger or more convincing argument for the general adoption of every sanitary preventive measure, than this important fact.

## IRELAND.

### SPECIAL COMMISSION IN LIMERICK

CAPITAL CONVICTION.—*Andrew Dea*, aged about 17 was on Friday found guilty of the wilful murder of Edmund Murphy, at Clonkeh-Roche, on the 9th June, 1847.—Sentence to be executed on the 7th of February next

*Bryan Ryan* was charged with having, with others unknown, appeared in arms, and forcibly entered the house of a person named Noonan, in the month of November last, with intent to rob the said Noonan of his moneys. There were several counts in the indictment, varying the charge in form, to all of which the prisoner pleaded guilty. Sentence—Transportation for life

DEMANDING ARMS *Patrick Farrell* and *John Farrell* were indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Patrick Barkman, at Tonagh, on the 11th November last, and for having then and there, with others, assaulted the said Barkman and demanded his arms. Several witnesses having been examined, the Jury retired (for the first time since the opening of the commission), and, after a deliberation of nearly two hours, intimated that there was some doubt entertained as to the identity of one of the prisoners, though they were perfectly clear as to the guilt of the other. They were sent to reconsider their verdict. The Jury were eleven to one for conviction of the two Farrells. Medical testimony was given to the Court of the illness of one of the Highlanders. The Attorney-General consented to receive the verdict against one (no entry being made on the issue paper regarding the other) The sick man was not the recusant one

On Monday, the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence on the various persons convicted of attacking dwelling-houses, &c. The convictions were upwards of [illegible] number; and the nature of the punishments awarded was transportation, and imprisonment for different periods of time. The convicts condemned to transportation were immediately removed from court, placed in irons, and taken away on cars *en route* for Dublin, escorted by a large force of the Queen's Bays and 47th Regiment Highlanders. There were upwards of 20 convicts in the batch.

THIRD CAPITAL CONVICTION. Thomas Renahan, a well-looking young man, about 20 years of age, was found guilty of the wilful murder of John M'Elroy on the 5th of October, 1847. Sentence was passed on the 14th of February next

The Court on Tuesday adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th inst.

It has been decided that a Commission is to be held for the South Riding of Tipperary, to will be opened at Clonmel on Monday, the 24th inst.; whether it will be extended to the North Riding is yet doubtful

An extraordinary *Gazette* was issued on Tuesday morning, containing proclamations against upon all persons (save and except certain reservations) residing within the lately proclaimed districts in the counties of Cavan and Galway, to deposit their arms within an allotted time at certain depots, under the penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, as prescribed by the provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Rent for the week, £70

NEWTOWNBARRY.—From the Special Commission, reports are still rife of the commission of violent outrages in different parts of the county

ILL LATE ON "SPAIN OR HONOUR" AT COBH.—A case of criminal prosecution, for an assault committed by Mr. Robert Hardy, of Cork, upon Captain G. Bunbury, of the 67th Regiment, lately stationed there, was tried on Friday, before the Recorder of that city. The proceeding arose out of circumstances connected with the interruption of an engagement subsisting between the prosecutor and a young lady, the sister of the accused. Captain Bunbury was expelled, and stated that, upon his representing the consequences, to the happiness of both, that would ensue from a marriage under the circumstances, in which the threatened displeasure of his father, with his own want of fortune, would place them, the lady herself, at an interview, released him from all previous engagements. If she had not, he declared that he was determined to fulfil his promise of marriage at any risk. As to the reason for Captain Bunbury's not retaliating upon his assailant, his Counsel observed, it was evident from the physical strength of each of the parties, that, had not Captain Bunbury been actuated by a spirit of forbearance, he might have raised Mr Hardy and dropped him over the side of the vessel on board of which the assault was committed. The Jury found a verdict of "Guilty." The sentence was postponed to allow affidavits to be put in in mitigation of the offence. Meanwhile, the traverser, who stated that he had not yet attained his majority, entered into a recognizance to come up for judgment

THE O'CONNELLS INVITED TO FRANCE.—The following invitation of the family of Mr. O'Connell to France was read, on Monday, at the Repeal Association. Mr. John O'Connell, in the name of the family, accepted it:—"Committee of the Defence of Religious Liberty, Paris, Jan. 5, 1848. Sir, I am charged by the Committee over which I preside to submit to you, in the name of the friends of Catholic liberty, the following proposition:—On Thursday, the 20th of February, the funeral oration of your immortal father will be delivered in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop, by the first orator of France, and perhaps of the Church, the Rev Father Lacordaire. The friends of the French Catholics, on Sunday, the 13th, or Monday, the 14th of February, or any other day it may be more convenient to you to name. In consenting to grant us this favour, you will contribute, Sir, to draw closer those ties already so ancient and honourable which unite the Irish and French nations, and which we proudly rejoice, since the example of your in comparable father has taught us how to combat for God and for freedom, Emancipate, Sir, and that you will receive with the assurance of the very high consideration with which I have the honour to be, your very humble and obedient servant, THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT, Peer of France.—To John O'Connell, M.P."

## FUNERAL OF MADAME ADELAIDE.

The funeral obsequies of the late Madame Adelaide took place at Dreux, near Paris, on Wednesday (last week). We subjoin the details:

The precise hour at which the funeral *cortège* of the illustrious deceased Madame Adelaide would reach Dreux was not exactly known, but as early as half-past ten o'clock every preparation was made for its reception. By that hour detachments of the National Guards, and of a regiment of infantry, together with a squadron of cuirassiers, the last headed by their band, took up their position at the barrier leading to the town, by which the procession was to enter. The troops were presently joined by the military and civil authorities of the department in uniform; by the Judges, Officers, and Advocates of the Tribunal of Dreux, in their robes; by several municipal persons, and by many of the principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity. Shortly after a numerous body of the clergy, clothed in surplices, and bearing wax tapers, to which were attached silver escutcheons, with the initials "M. A. O." in letters of gold, went in procession from the Royal residence, accompanied by a large train of singing boys and choristers. The clerical procession was wound up by three trophies in their respective stations.

On both sides of the streets through which the *cortège* had to pass, crowds of people were assembled from an early hour, and all appeared to feel deep regret at the event which had befallen the Royal Family and the nation. The better classes, both male and female, were all clothed in deep mourning; and even the poor country folk wore what mourning they had, or at least appeared with black ribbons or bits of crape. From the windows of a great many shops, both, and private houses, in the line of the procession, tri-color flags were displayed, with streamers in black crape; and similar marks of respect were profusely exhibited on the barriers of the town.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the mournful cortège entered Dreux, the hearse being followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Montpensier. In the course of a few minutes the troops, officials, magistrates, and clergy, formed themselves into procession, and proceeded through the town to the Royal burial-place. The bells of the Royal chapel and of the town churches tolled mournfully as the funeral *cortège* wended its way, with "solemn step and slow," to its destination. The crowds through which it passed regarded it with reverential sympathy, and without any of the vulgar curiosity which is too often exhibited on such melancholy occasions.

The following was the order of the procession:—Cuirassiers and gendarmes, a military band, detachments of cavalry and infantry, the latter with arms reversed; a detachment of national guards, muffled drums, the clergy chanting mournful psalms. Then came the hearse drawn by eight horses, the latter with large black mantles and plumes, the hearse being so constructed as to allow a sight of the interior. Priests were engaged in prayer at each side of the coffin, which was covered with a large pall, on which were inscribed the initials of the Royal deceased. The three Princes followed the hearse on foot through the town to the Chapel. The Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier were the ushers of Generals in the army, and the Prince de Joinville that of an Admiral in a ship were uncovered, and had on large blue cloaks. They were followed by the officers of their respective suites, and by several general and other officers, all of them being in full uniform and uncovered. The procession was wound up by another detachments of infantry and cavalry

The preparations made in the Royal Chapel were of a remarkably simple character. The pl[illegible] near the principal altar were merely covered with black velvet, ornamented with silver; and the floor of the chapel was also entirely covered with plain black cloth. The walls were not covered. In the centre of the Chapel, facing the great altar, was a catafalque, of simple, yet elegant construction. It was of black velvet, with decorations in silver, and the initials, "A. O.," were inscribed on different parts of it. At the top was the coronet of a Royal Princess, from which hung a veil of black crape The whole was surrounded by a canopy of Royal velvet and gruine, and surrounded by a multitude of wax-lights. Facing the altar, chairs and cushions were placed for the Royal Family. The outside of the Chapel had no decorations at all, unless two black hangings on each side of the entrance, with the Princess' initials on them can be called so

When the procession was within about a hundred yards of the Chapel, the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians (who only arrived at Dreux a few hours before), the Duchess d'Orleans, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Duchess of Saxe-

Coburg Gotha (Princess Clementine) entered the Chapel. They were all habited in the deepest mourning, with long black veils. It was remarked that the Queen appeared as if she had been weeping

A few minutes after, the hearse arrived within a short distance of the Chapel The King, who had been waiting in the vestibule of the residence, then advanced towards it, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Cobur. and when the coffin was removed, preceded it into the Chapel, the Princes leaning him. His Majesty was in a plain black suit, with a black paletôt. The King appeared in good health, notwithstanding the bitter sorrow which he has felt, and still feels, at the loss of his beloved sister. His Majesty, though he must have suffered acutely, was enabled to maintain perfect calm

The King, Queen, Princes, and Princesses having taken their places in the front of the altar, and their respective suites, the different officials and other persons, having occupied the body of the Chapel and the reserved seats, the solemn service for the dead commenced. The Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops of Eyreux, Versailles, and Metz took part in different portions of the service, which was throughout of that thrilling, affecting, and awe-inspiring character for which the Catholic Church has endeavoured to make it remarkable. The Royal party seemed borne down by affliction, and it was observed that the King scarcely removed his eyes from his prayer-book during the whole time

After a considerable portion of the religious ceremony had been gone through, the body was removed to the vaults beneath the chapel. The King, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha followed it with every outward mark of the most profound respect; and they were accompanied by most of the eminent personages of their suites from the body of the Chapel. The Queen and the Princesses remained in prayer before the altar. When in the vault, the remaining prayers of the Church were said over the body, the usual psalms were chanted, and the ceremony of casting earth on the coffin, and sprinkling it with holy water was gone through When the earth was thrown on the coffin, the King appeared to feel great emotion, but succeeded in quickly recovering himself. His Majesty then bent over the coffin, and with great solemnity kissed it.

On the return from the vaults of the King and the Princes, who were accompanied by the clergy, some more prayers were said, and the mournful ceremony was then brought to a close, after having occupied about two hours.

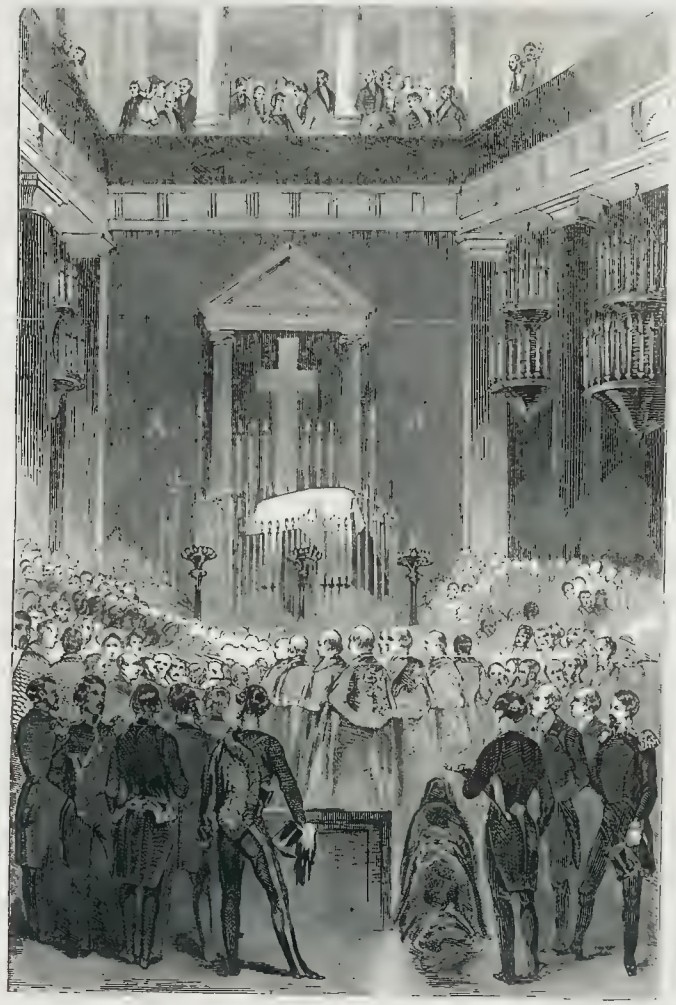
On leaving the Chapel, the King bowed repeatedly to the persons present, all of whom formed a passage for him and the Royal party.

The vault in which the remains of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide have been placed is near to that of the late Duke d'Orleans. It was set apart for her Royal Highness some time ago by the King. His Majesty, as may, perhaps, be known, has also caused the vaults of himself, the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, to be constructed.

At half-past four o'clock the King, Queen, and Royal Family left Dreux, on their return to Paris. Their Majesties were loudly cheered by the people as they passed through the town.

The Royal suite comprised General de Rumigny, General Arnyard, Baron Fain, Count Montalembert, the Duke de Montmorency, and several other distinguished persons. In addition to the peoples named above, the Bishop of Chartres was present, but was unable to take any part in the ceremony, owing to indisposition.

THE LATE MADAME ADELAIDE.—A SCENE IN THE FRENCH COURT.—There is but one instance on record of any difference between Madame and the female



FUNERAL OF MADAME ADELAIDE.

members of the Royal Family. This took place during the Carnival of 1836, when, the marriage of the Duke of Orleans having been arranged, the youthful members of the family assembled for the last time as bachelors together at the Tuileries—and it was resolved among the younger Dukes to give their elder brother a *charivari*, by way of farewell to the jolly bachelor's life he had hitherto been leading. Accordingly, on the night of Shrove Tuesday, the merry band, with the Prince de Joinville at its head, all masked, attired in the fantastic costume of Molière's apothecaries, and mounted on little ponies trained for the occasion, suddenly burst into the apartment where the Duke of Orleans, with the Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the other members of the Royal Family were quietly waiting the surprise, though little dreaming of its nature, and galloped over the polished floor with loud clatter and discordant cries; at the same time, amid roars of laughter, charging the young Duke with such weapons as they bore—weapons peculiar to their profession, a joke unmentionable in England, but vastly relished by the population of Paris during the Carnival time. The jest was quite in the style of the days of the Court of Marie Antoinette, and, as a souvenir of the youth of Louis Philippe and his sister, enjoyed by them exceedingly; but, however, like all other rough jokes, it ended ill for the perpetrators. The Prince de Joinville, who was considered to have been its inventor, met with a severe reprimand from high authority, and a request to absent himself for a while from the Tuileries. Madame Adelaide, whose godson and favourite was thus selected for punishment, ventured to intercede, but was reproved with so much bitterness, that, in defence of her own dignity, she found herself likewise compelled to withdraw; nor was she recalled until an apology, personally conveyed, assured her of repentance for the utterance of hasty expressions, and a promise of abstaining in future from the like. Since this event, the harmony existing at the Tuileries has been unbroken, for Madame Adelaide possessed in an enviable degree that quality which, according to Montesquieu, was peculiar to Cæsar and the Regent of Orleans, that of being invulnerable to offence when only directed against themselves.

THE ENGRAVING.

The Illustration shows the impressive ceremony of the Funeral of the Princess Adelaide, in the Chapel of the Tuileries. This Chapel is somewhat small, and is in plain Doric style. On this occasion, the walls were hung with black, as high as the first story, as were the columns, which had plaited capitals; and the altar was covered with black, except the upper part and the columns, which are of white marble. The catafalque was hung with black velvet drapery, embroidered with silver stars, and surrounded with wax-lights, in the midst of which was an escutcheon of black velvet, embroidered with the initials "A. O." in silver. The whole was a scene of imposing solemnity.

## GENERAL DE LAMORICIERE.

GENERAL de Lamoricière is the present Commander of the French province of Oran, and the Commander of the Army under the Duke d'Aumale, the Governor-General. He was well known as the ablest of the officers under General Bugeaud; but he is more popular than that chief, whose manners are said to be strongly marked by the *ton du garrison*. General Lamoricière has just been fortunate enough to have had the principal share in compelling the surrender of Abd-el Kader. His troops were in such a position that the Arab chief had no alternative, after failing in his attempts to force his way through the Moorish army, than to surrender to the Moors, to the French, or be driven into the sea. It is from General Lamoricière's letter to the Duke d'Aumale, that the details of Abd-el-Kader's attempt have been made known. His chief reliance was on the following stratagem:—

"His intention was to surprise the Morocco forces by a night attack. In order to facilitate this plan, he devised the following stratagem. Four camels, smeared with pitch all over, were loaded with dry plants, beaten fine by the hand, so as to form masses of a sort of tow. All this was again covered with pitch. Four foot soldiers, who were liberally paid beforehand, were to conduct these animals, and on arriving at the Morocco camp they were to set on fire all this inflammable matter. The effect which an apparition of this nature in the midst of an ill-guarded camp, consisting chiefly of cavalry, and composed of ill-disciplined troops, would produce, may be easily imagined."

The stratagem will remind the classic reader of one tried by Hannibal (also an African) when hemmed in by the Roman forces; he tied combustibles to the horns of oxen, and, setting fire to them, drove them in the night up the mountains. But Hannibal, we believe, succeeded, and Abd-el-Kader did not. Though animals are expended in war with as little scruple as men, it is impossible to help pitying the fate of these poor camels; the "ships of the desert" were never before converted into "fire-ships." The Duc d'Aumale, in his despatch, says—

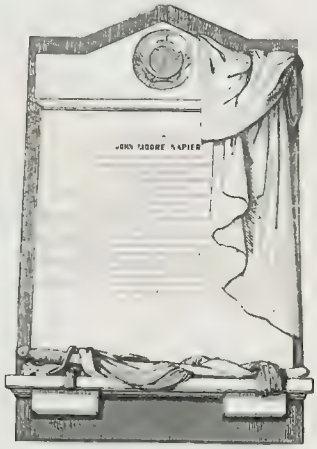
GENERAL LAMORICIÈRE.

"I cannot congratulate General de Lamoricière too much upon the part he has acted in this important event. I cannot speak too highly of the sagacity, prudence, and decision which he has displayed, and which have had so much influence on the satisfactory termination of this serious affair."

Crosses and honours no doubt await him. Perhaps he will have leisure now to attend to the civil affairs of the Colony. The state of things is not satisfactory; *The Presse* says [illegible]

## MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE NAPIER

THIS unostentatious tribute to the memory of a meritorious officer has just been completed by Mr. Richard Westmacott, A.R.A., and will be shortly placed in Chester Cathedral. It is, as our Illustration shows, a mural tablet, of neat design, supported upon a pair of trusses; at the foot lie the sword, belt, and sash; upon one side hangs a military cloak; and within the pediment are sculptured the arms of the deceased. The inscription is as follows:




MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JOHN MOORE NAPIER.

To the Memory of
JOHN MOORE NAPIER,
Captain in H. M. 62nd Regiment,
Who died of Asiatic Cholera,
In Scinde,
on the 7th July, 184-,
Aged 29 years.
The tomb is no record of high lineage:
His may be traced by his name
His race was one of soldiers.
Among soldiers he lived, among them he died
A soldier falling, where numbers fell with him,
In a barbarous land;
Yet there none died more generous,
More daring, more gifted, or more religious.
On his early grave
Fell the tears of stern and hardy men,
As his had fallen on the graves of others
To the Memory of their Comrade,
The Officers of the General Staff in Scinde
Erected this Cenotaph

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-FRIGATE "AVENGER," LOST UPON THE SORELLI ROCKS.

## THE LOSS OF "THE AVENGER."

IN our late edition of last week we gave the following further details respecting this melancholy disaster, from more recent advices from Malta than those already published:—

When the vessel struck upon the rocks laid down on the chart, two boats were instantly lowered; one containing Lieutenant Rooke, the surgeon, second master, and five others, who hoped to be in a situation to render assistance to their companions; but, the sea running high, they were driven out to a hopeless distance, from which they saw the vessel thrown upon her beam ends, with the sea making clear breaches over her.

The violence of the weather drove the boat ashore at Bizerta, and in the attempt to land she was swamped, and only four persons, besides Lieutenant Rooke, reached the land. Some friendly Arabs rushed through the surf to rescue the poor fellows, and, carrying them on their backs, provided them with refreshments, and the means of getting to Tunis, from whence the news was despatched to this place. The French authorities lost no time in despatching aid to the scene of the wreck; and some faint hopes are yet entertained that more of the ill-fated crew may be ultimately saved by boats, or on spars.

Little doubt seems now to exist that it was in endeavouring to make too direct a course from Gibraltar to Malta that the steamer touched on the rocks which abound off the Barbary coast near Tunis. However, all is conjecture, until the survivors have communicated the sad details of the catastrophe.

We add the following from the *Daily News*:—

"The arrival of the Oriental Company's steam-packet *Sultan*, at Southampton, had excited hopes that some additional tidings of the *Avenger* would be brought by her, as she might have met with the *Hecate*, the *Locoinar*, or any of the vessels that had been sent to the scene of the wreck, but she brings no intelligence whatever. The last ever seen of the crew of the *Avenger* was on board the *Pacha*, at Gibraltar, when about an hour before the *Avenger* left that port, the master came on board to ask news from England.

"The following letter, by a naval officer much experienced in the navigation of the Mediterranean, relates to the currents in the Mediterranean at the time of the loss of the *Avenger*:—

"'SIR,—It may be remembered that on the morning of the day on which this sad event occurred, the *Avenger* was seen by the steam-packet *Pacha* in the offing, on her port beam, hull down, and distant about twelve or thirteen miles. In running up the Mediterranean for Malta, it is usual to pass to the northward, or outside the dangers of the coast of Tunis, as you draw towards Cape Bon, and it was concluded the *Avenger* had shaped her course accordingly; and, had it not been for the very strong set to the southward, which was more perceptible to the *Pacha* in-shore than it could be in the offing, the former would, in all probability, have reached her destination in perfect safety. As a proof of what has been asserted relative to the current, on the morning of the 19th, the day previous to the disaster, the *Pacha*, at daylight, was found to have drawn so close into the land from the southerly set, that she had to alter her course two and a half points to the northward for some time, to clear Cape Teney, lying to the westward of the town of Algiers; and again on the 21st, the day following the wreck, the *Pacha* having taken her departure from Cape Bon at noon, it was necessary, on making the island of Pantelaria the same afternoon at three o'clock, to alter the course nearly five points to pass to the northward of it, so great was the southerly set in this short space of time. Likewise on the return of the *Sultan* packet with the India mail not many days after, the same current was observable; expecting to pass the island of Pantelaria in the course of the night, her course was shaped to take her well to the northward of it; but in the morning she was found further to the southward than could possibly have been anticipated; and for three successive days, in steering for Gibraltar, it was proved by the chronometers that there was a daily set to the southward varying from 17 to 34 miles.'"

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, (who last year visited Algeria) with the two accompanying Sketches, taken on the spot, of the coast of Africa, whereon the *Avenger* is believed to have been lost. The first Sketch shows the Fratelli Rocks, and, says our Correspondent, the coast on which Lieutenant Rooke (of the *Avenger*) must have been driven, as it is about 35 miles eastward of the town that he first arrived at. In the second Sketch is seen part of the coast between Tunis and Bona, "near where Lieutenant Rooke was driven." Our Correspondent adds that he twice passed over the spot, which must be close to the Sorelli Rocks: the island of Galita was in the distance, and when the Sketch was taken, the exact outline could not be made out, as it was covered with a mist.

THE FRATELLI ROCKS, ON THE NORTH COAST OF AFRICA.

NORTH COAST OF AFRICA, BETWEEN TUNIS AND BONA.

Of the 61 fatal *Accidents*, we also annex an Illustration. She was a first-class war steamer, built in Sir W. Symonds's plan, at Devonport, in 1845; 1445 tons, 560 horse power, armament on deck, 8 56-pounders; between, 8 32 pounders; length, 226 feet 9 inches; on deck, 210 feet; breadth, 39 feet. The entire details will be found appended to the account of her launch, in No 179 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, page 111

Letters were received on Friday (yesterday), at the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Carlis, dated Malta, 4th January, reporting the return of the *Hecate* to that port, after a close but fruitless search for any survivors from the wreck of H. M. late ship *Avenger*, and reporting that scarcely a vestige of the ill-fated ship could be found on the rocks and islands adjacent to the scene of wreck

No hopes are therefore entertained at the Admiralty of any lives being saved, excepting those of Lieutenants Rooke and the three other persons landed from the *Avenger*'s cutter on the Barbary coast.

## THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD-ENGRAVING,

IN FOUR PARTS BY W. CHATTO.

With many Additional Engravings

REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of learning Wood Engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the articles which appeared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin

The Work will appear in Four Monthly Parts, at 3s. 6d. per Part; and the first will be published on the 1st of February, 1848.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand,
January 15, 1848.

## THE NEW YEAR, 1848.

THE confirmed success of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.

With this determination, during the year 1848, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS

OF

PARIS AND EDINBURGH.

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

### THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. The Engraving will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on January 22, 1848

### THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city

New Subscribers to this newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 8th, 1848, commences a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies

TERMS—Per Post, Five Shillings and Fivepence; Single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all Newsagents and Booksellers in all parts of the world.

The ELEVENTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Volume 1, price 21s. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, price 18s. each.

The THIRD EDITION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is now READY, Price ONE SHILLING, containing upwards of Sixty Engravings

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, January 16. Second Sunday after Epiphany.—The Moon and the Pleiades are near together

MONDAY, 17.—The Sun rises at 8h. 0m., and sets at 4h. 31m

TUESDAY, 18. Prince Albert's Birthday

WEDNESDAY, 19.—Jupiter and the Moon are near together.

THURSDAY, 20. Fabian. Full Moon at 6h. 5m. P.M.

FRIDAY, 21.—Agnes.—The length of the day is 8h. 30m., and the day has increased 0h. 45m. since the Shortest Day

SATURDAY, 22. Vincent.—Mars south at 6h. 39m. P.M.; Jupiter south at 10h. 53m. P.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 10 36 | 11 13 | 11 46 | 0 19 | 0 51 | 1 20 | 1 50 |

* During the months of October there will be two high tides.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Vegetation.*" *Application for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, properly signed and attested, must be transmitted to the Master-General's Secretary, at the Ordnance Office, to Pall Mall: and also an address where the document may be sent for an examination. For further information, see Hudson's "Civil Service Hand-book," published by Longman and Co.*

"*Wagner*"—*Read the paragraph.*

"*W. S. P.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Robert, Norwood.*"—*We cannot seek for the date of the trial*

"*A Sojourner and Reader*" *is not understood*

"*W. W. C.*" *to Dover.*—*See the "East Indian Register."*

"*E. J. S.*," *Forest Side.* *Mr. Hopkins, in "Barnaby Rudge," doubtless intended to refer to the Magpie, at Chigwell-row*

"*Cosmorama.*" *There's work on the French Revolution, (Colburn's etc.), as not yet completed*

"*A. P.*, *a Subscriber.*" *The marriage in question would be illegal*

"*L. H.*, *Cambridge.* *We shall be glad to see a specimen of the page's writing! Our Correspondent seems to misstate the object of the corner in question, which is not to sell a new article*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Leeds.*—*It has been stated that the recovery of the M.P. manuscript is hopeless*

"*Sydney Charlotte,*" *St Asaph.*—*Cherry was born in Bohemia; Weber at Eutin, in Holstein*

"*A Subscriber.*" *We should say the statement is incorrect*

"*E. S.*"—*Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane; and Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross*

"*P. P.*"—*The official answer is justified in the course he has taken, though we do not approve of it to the creditor*

"*J. ——*"—*A small work on Photography, not published by Feltham, Brighton and Lambe, Chancery-lane*

"*T. M.*" *had better inquire at the Surrey Zoological Gardens*

"*J. P.*," *Dover.*—*The injury is irremediable, under the circumstances*

"*W. C.*"—*See to it*

"*J. W.*" *should consult a solicitor.*

"*Ellen*" *is thanked.*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the Sketch sent from Malta; it does not, however, show the event referred to*

"*A. B.*," *Brittany.*—*The course of Exchange between London and Paris is not published on Saturday, as that day only appears in a portion of our Journal. Neither would such publication be useful on the Continent, as the Exchange on London varies each almost every hour in Europe, from local causes*

"*W. S. M.*"—*Napoleon was born August 15, 1769; the Duke of Wellington, May 1, 1769*

"*Instruct,*" *Penstall.* *A work on the Inventors and not on Trades has been published by Farmer, West Street, price 2s. free by Rail. To answer the other questions would involve more inquiry than we can be expected to undertake*

"*Penl Bonnet,*"—*The Penny Postage came into operation Jan 10, 1840*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *Mr. Macready's address is, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park*

"*E. C. S.*" *should buy "Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide," to see the "London Post Office Directory"*

"*An Enquirer,*" *Hyde's Games,*" *to be had for a trifle of any bookseller*

"*Hello,*" *Selkirk* *Charivari is, literally, "rough music"—music of kettles, frying-pans, &c*

"*J. E. P.*" *Chorei.* *We do not know any maker of Telescopes*

"*J. A.*," *Edinburgh, is thanked, but we cannot avail ourselves of his offer*

"*T. T.*"—*By the Bankrupt's Act, the warrant of commission against a master shall not be superseded for an ordinance of apprenticeship; and provision is made by the Act for the return of the apprentice-fee, on part*

"*H. H.*," *Nottingham*—"*The Art of Singing,*" *not published by Bogue, Fleet-*

BACK NUMBERS.—As a number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, once month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers, and be charged each expense extra.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Emilia Wyndham. Domestic Tales.——Freiesart's Chronicles, 2 vols Popular Field Botany ——Bechstein's Chamber Birds.—The Berries and Fruit Knitting Book.—My Crochet Sampler.——Miss Lambert's Practical Hints on Decorative Needle-work.——Davidson's Universal Medical, vol. 2 ——Ecclesiastical Dict. or a Visitor of the Church

Music.—The Aurora Waltz ——The Mouse and the Plum Cake.——Davidson's Musical Treasury.——The Royal Cambridge Installation Polka.

*** In reply to Communications received respecting the departure from our usual plan of giving the Title-page, &c., on a separate sheet, we beg to state that it was adopted to prevent the non delivery by Newsmen of the Title Supplements, so frequently complained of hitherto. It is, however, our intention to give Supplements whenever subjects of great interest demand increased space. Next week will be delivered, as a Supplement, our LARGE VIEW OF PARIS

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY* 15, 1848.

As long as an old form is suffered to go unchallenged it may be harmless enough; but, if it is subjected to any test or actual trial, it often becomes a scandal or an absurdity. The scenes that have occurred in two of the metropolitan churches during the past week, on the Confirmation of two Prelates of the Church, have shown the right of objecting to any person named to the Episcopal office by the Crown to be such a shadow of a shade, that it really becomes the Church to consider whether it would not be better to abolish the citation of "objectors" to appear altogether. Indeed, as the law and practice stand, and have stood for centuries, it would be preferable to make the induction of a Bishop follow immediately on his nomination by the Crown, without any subsequent form of election, where there is no right or possibility of rejection, in which the essence of the elective principle consists.

The election by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, forcibly recalls the scene in the "Coriolanus" of Shakespere, where the citizens discuss their right of choice in the election of the Consul :—

Once, if he do require our voices, we ought not to deny him
We may, Sir, if we will.
We have power in ourselves to do it; but *it is a power that we have no power to do*

That is the exact definition of the right of a Cathedral Chapter in the Election of a Bishop. The direction to choose supposes a right to refuse; but it turns out to be "a power that we have no power to do." If we follow the proceeding to the next stage, the nomination of the election, we meet another old form, still more empty, and, for all practical purpose, utterly useless. "All manner of persons" are summoned to "make their objections in due form of law" to the new Bishop, "and they shall be heard." But, if an objector does appear, the law is so stringent that it does not allow him to be heard at all; he can only claim to be heard, and be told that all objections are useless! Beyond lodging that claim there is no form of proceeding known to the law by which an objection can be enforced or sustained. It is a perfect nullity, a traditionary custom, unsupported by any legal enactment. The Vicar-General says expressly :—

The act itself prescribes no mode of proceeding in the performance of the duty enjoined, nor refers to any; the office whence these proceedings issue supplies none beyond the form now in use, and which has prevailed and been acted upon for a period of 300 years. The citation and proclamation may seem to imply the existence of others in the call made by them upon opposers to appear and make their objections if they have any; but how these objections are to be received, in what form to be made, how to be proved or sustained, and with what result, is nowhere, that I can find, laid down with reference to the ceremony of confirmation by any book of authority, or writer on the law, or the practice thereof, as prevailing and existing in the country.

The Law of the Realm leaves no alternative to a Chapter but to elect, or to the Archbishop but to confirm, the person appointed by the Crown. The challenging objections to the confirmation is uselessly to invite a perhaps angry controversy. The challenge might very well be dispensed with; the ecclesiastical lawyers would have no difficulty in drawing up a form of Confirmation that should exclude it; but it is only a repetition of that which has been in use for some three centuries; but, till altered by authority, it must, we presume, be read just as it stands. The spirit of the time is not so tolerant of these legal fictions that they can be continued with safety to the Church. There are not wanting those who would gladly seize every opportunity of "objecting" to a Confirmation, for the mere purpose of casting some tinge of ridicule on the forms of the Established Church. What was the feeling of the mass who filled Bow Church on Tuesday last? When the decision had been given that the law of the land allowed of no objections of any kind to the proceedings, and the formal documents proving the Bishop's election had been read, the challenge to the "objectors" to come forward, was made a second time! With what result? This—

Opposers were then again publicly called, but the proclamation was received with loud laughter and shouts of "Oh, oh!" "A mockery," mingled with cries of "Shame," and "Order."

In a consecrated temple is not such a manifestation a scandal? Should not a repetition of the scene be made impossible? No law requires changing; it is only a useless form to be abolished.

Custom calls us to't:
What custom wills, in all things should we do't,
The dust on antique Time would lie unswept
And mountainous Error be too highly heap'd
For Truth, to over-peer

A ROBBERY has this week been committed in a train on the Great Western Line, which deserves to be noticed on account of the inconceivable carelessness which could alone have given to the thieves the chance of appropriating such an enormous booty. A box, containing, it is said, from £4000 to £6000 in sovereigns, was sent from London to a house at Taunton; it was booked at Paddington, like a common parcel, put into a first-class carriage, and left there unwatched all the way between London and Bristol. A gang of London thieves must have got information and very minute information, too—of the box, its contents, and its whereabouts in the train; for six persons of "fashionable exterior" engaged the whole of the next carriage, cut an opening into the one containing the box, cut a hole in the box itself, emptied it, and got clear off with the whole of the money! The Superintendent, on looking for the box, at Bristol, found it in that mournful state of emptiness—the thousands in gold evaporated and dispersed none can tell where!

Now, we ask if it is not inconceivable how any banking or mercantile firm, or any man of business, could venture to transmit such a sum without some one to take express charge of it? The first-class fare to Taunton and back, for a clerk or agent, would not be ruinous; and, with the ramifications that roguery has in this city, it is little less than madness to trust such a mass of wealth without having it, as the French say, *gardé à vue* by a confidential person. It is the easiest thing in the world to render such a robbery impossible; but, if the owners of such wealth will not sacrifice the trifling per centage on it that would suffice to grant it between point and point, they must be surprised to find themselves stripped of it by their carelessness is inexcusable. But another question arises out of this affair. How were the "swell mob" so well informed of all the particulars respecting this box of gold, of the train it would go by, of the precise carriage it would be in? How could they take the whole carriage next to it, without exciting either notice or suspicion? Granting these gentry the most acute powers of observation, it seems to us they must have had some information from persons connected with the railway office. There have been other robberies at the Paddington Station, that look very suspicious in this respect; and it behoves the Directors to institute the most searching enquiry.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### THE CASE OF DR. HAMPDEN

In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH yesterday (Friday), Sir Fitzroy Kelly obtained a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to Dr. Burnaby, his Vicar-General, commanding them to allow the Rev. Mr. Overbury, and two other beneficed clergymen, to be heard in opposition to the Confirmation of the Bishop elect of Hereford, and to determine on such opposition

IRELAND.—SPECIAL COMMISSION, COUNTY CLARE. The Judges opened the Special Commission for this county, at Ennis, on Wednesday last. The Grand Jury having been sworn, and addressed by the Lord Chief Baron, the day was occupied in examining and finding "true bills" in the several cases of indictment submitted to their consideration.

MONEY ORDERS. A return just published, from which the following is an extract, will convey some idea of the enormous number of money orders issued by the various postmasters in the United Kingdom:—At the General Post-Office there were issued during the quarter ending the 5th January, in round numbers, about 12,000; at Edinburgh, 13,000; Dublin, 30,000; Liverpool, 30,000; Manchester, 30,000; Birmingham, 17,000; Glasgow, 16,000; Bristol, 12,000; Hull, 10,000; Southampton, 7000; Brighton, 10,000; Bath, 8000. The number of orders issued in London is immense. There are thirty-five branch and receiving-offices within the three mile circle that are money order offices, and in addition to the 17,000 issued at the General Office, there were granted at the Lombard-street branch office during the last quarter, as many as at the Bristol office; and at the Charing-cross branch office, as many as were granted by the Postmaster of the Strand receiving-house, there were granted about 7000; at the office in the Borough, about 5000; and at the Edgware-road street office, about 4000. There are also forty-four London receiving-houses beyond the three mile circle which grant and pay money orders.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies were engaged on Wednesday with the examination of the budget of 1849. The estimates for the department of the army amount to 320,703,084f. The force amounts to 333,510 men and 50,051 horses, of which 58,729 men and 9,504 horses are employed in Algeria. The estimates of the navy are 139,369,604f. The force consists of 293 ships of all classes, and 17,372 men. The following are the details of the ships in service: 9 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 15 corvettes, 16 brigs, 21 light vessels, 23 transports, 51 steam-vessels, 28 vessels on the African station, 12 vessels would remain in *commission de rade*, and 13 in *armement de port*

A GRAND banquet, attended by upwards of six hundred guests, was held at Cambrai, on Sunday

NEW ZEALAND

The latest advices mention that an encounter took place on the 19th of July last, between our troops and the natives at Wanganui, which, from the very mystified account given in Col. McCreverty's despatch, relative to the affair, would appear to have terminated much in favour of the natives, as of our troops, of whom, there were one officer wounded, two men killed, and eleven wounded (one, Royal Artillery, mortally, since dead)

## CONFIRMATION OF DR. HAMPDEN, THE NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

TUESDAY being appointed for the Confirmation of the election of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, the doors of Bow Church, Cheapside, in which edifice the proceedings were to take place, were besieged by a crowd of persons anxious to be present; and the church was crowded to excess in a few minutes after it was opened. An attempt was made to preserve a few pews in the immediate neighbourhood of the pulpit and desk, for those who were to take part in the proceedings; but the vacant circle was narrower every minute. Four or five persons occupied the pulpit, and the open space in front of the communion table was so full that it was difficult to pass from the vestry into the centre aisle. Among those who were present we observed—The Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Virtue, Rev. Dr. Wright, Rev. Messrs. Hughes, Hessey, E. Hawkins, E. Symons, Tottenham, Scott, Dodsworth, Webb, Irons, Richards, Wade, G. Miller, Sebb, Eden, M'Leod, Pocock, Bittlestone, Blunt, Wix, Powell, and, indeed, a host of clergymen. A few minutes before eleven o'clock, the Alderman Sir John Shaw, Alderman Salomons, and Mr. Waugh, made his way through the crowd, and took his seat in the Corporation pew; and shortly afterwards the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Burnaby, came from the vestry in his robes, followed by his assessor, Sir J. Dodson, and by Dr. Lushington and Sir J. Dodson, who all three took their seats at a table placed in front of the reading desk, near to which were seated, in the middle aisle, Mr. F. H. Dyke, Principal Registrar of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the advocates for the Chapter of Hereford, Dr. Bayford and Dr. Twiss; Mr. Glenny, Proctor for Dr. Hampden; Mr. John Burder, of Parliament-street, Dr. Hampden's Secretary; Dr. Addams, Dr. Harding, and Dr. R. Phillimore, advocates for the opposers, and Messrs. Townsend and Roberts, the Proctors who instructed them

The Litany was read by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, whose sonorous voice sounded strangely familiar in the vicinity of the desk; though, in the remoter parts of the spacious Church, signs of impatience soon began to manifest themselves, and it was impossible to doubt that very many persons had come "for nothing else but to hear some new thing." During the argument which followed the religious service, a constant buzz of conversation was kept up among the spectators

Prayers being concluded,

Mr Underwood, the Chapter-Clerk of Hereford advanced towards the Vicar-General, and said: "Right Worshipful Sir, I exhibit my proxy for the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, and thereby invest a party for them, and do present unto you the letters patent of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the confirmation of the election of the Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., to be Bishop and Pastor of the said Church, and do pray that the same may be read."

The letters patent were then read accordingly, as follows:

"Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith; to the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, William, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and to all other Bishops herein concerned, greeting. Whereas the Episcopal See of Hereford, being lately vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Thomas Musgrave, late Bishop thereof, to the Archiepiscopal See of York, upon the humble petition of the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedra Church of Hereford, we did by our letters patent grant them our leave and license to choose to themselves another Bishop and Pastor of the said See; and the said Dean and Chapter, by virtue of our said leave and license have chosen for themselves and the said Church, our trusty and well-beloved Rand Dickson Hampden, D.D., to be our Bishop and Pastor, as by their letters sealed with their common seal, directed to us thereupon, does more fully appear; we, accepting of such election, have given our Royal assent thereto; and this we signify unto you by these presents, requiring and strictly commanding you, by the faith and allegiance by which you stand bound to us, to confirm the said election, and to consecrate the said R. D. Hampden, D.D., so as aforesaid chosen by the said Dean and Chapter of the said See, and to create with due diligence, favour, and effect, all and singular other things which belong to your pastoral office, according to the laws and statutes of England in the behalf made and provided. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 6th day of January, in the 11th year of our reign. By writ of Privy Seal."

Mr Underwood then prayed the Vicar-General to take upon him the duty of the confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the letters patent and the exigency of the law, and the Vicar-General, in obedience to her Majesty's command, took upon himself that duty, and decreed as prayed

Dr. Hampden was then conducted from his pew to the table, and took his seat opposite the Vicar General; Mr Underwood declaring that he presented the Bishop elect, and judicially produced his Lordship, and that as Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter he also exhibited an original mandate, together with a certificate thereupon endorsed, touching the execution of the said mandate against all and singular opposers, and the Proctor added that he prayed they might be publicly called.

Then the Apparitor-General, by command of the Vicar-General, made proclamation as follows:

"O yes, oyez, oyez: all manner of persons who shall or will object to the confirmation of the Rev. R. D Hampden, D.D., to be Bishop and Pastor of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, let them come forward and make their objections in due form of law, and they shall be heard."

Mr. R. Townsend, the Proctor, immediately stood forward, and said I appear for the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, Clerk, Vicar of Alberbury, in county of Salop and Diocese of Hereford, Master of Arts of the University of Oxford; the Rev. John Jebb, Clerk, Rector of Peterstow, in the county and Diocese of Hereford, Master of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin; and the Rev. William Frederick Powell, Clerk, Perpetual Curate of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge, and exhibit proxies under their hands and seals respectively, and declare I oppose the Confirmation of the elect, Rand Dickson Hampden, Lord elected to the office or dignity of Bishop of Hereford.

The Vicar-General, as we understood, inquired whether Mr. Townsend had not his objections in writing; but, on Mr. Townsend answering in the negative, desired him to select a document from his papers, added—We are acting here under a mandate from the Crown, issued pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the 25th of Henry VIII, cap. 20, and we conceive ourselves bound to confirm without suffering any opposition.

Mr Townsend (apparently answering the Vicar-General's question) Right Worshipful sir, I will bring in a libel.

Dr Lushington: No, you will not. You are not permitted to appear; and, Mr. Townsend, you know perfectly well, as an ecclesiastical practitioner, that you are not able to bring in a libel until you are permitted to appear

Dr. Addams: I appear for

Dr Bayford: I object to this, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter. The Court has already decided that Mr. Townsend is not to appear for his parties, and now my learned friend wants to appear for nobody.

Dr. Addams: I appear, and beg to be heard—

The Vicar-General: Upon what do you wish to be heard?

Dr. Addams: Upon the statute

The Vicar-General: You mean upon the question, whether you have a right to be heard or not?

Dr. Addams: Precisely so.

The Vicar-General: We confine you to that.

Dr. Addams: I do not mean to say a word beyond that point.

Dr. Lushington: Distinctly understand to what you are confined—namely, to the question whether, considering the statute of Henry VIII, which has been referred to, you have a right, notwithstanding that statute, to be heard at all.

Dr. Addams: I will confine my observations to that. I certainly did not expect an objection to my being heard upon that. However, the Court has decided that I must be heard upon that point; and I may say I undertake to satisfy the Court that the statute has nothing whatever to do with the present question; and I shall be exceedingly surprised if their ultimate decision should be that it is incompetent to them to entertain this objection to the Confirmation of the Lord elected Bishop of Hereford, by reason of any provision of that statute; and after considering what the true construction of that statute is, I shall be surprised, indeed, if this Court decline to entertain this objection under the supposition that by so doing they will fall within the penalties of *præmunire*.

Dr. Bayford: I must beg leave to interpose.

Dr. Addams: I know my learned friend's pugnacity; but really he is wrong now.

Dr. Bayford: My learned friend is standing here offering an argument for nobody; the Court has already decided that it will hear no opponent.

Dr. Lushington: No, no; the Court has decided that Dr. Addams should be heard upon the question, whether he has a right to appear for the parties named in the proxy. [So we understood the learned Doctor, but the remark was made in a very indistinct tone.]

Dr. Addams: He having pledged himself to confine himself to that question.

Dr. Addams would take care not to go beyond it. It would be necessary to begin with a brief reference to the history and introduction of this statute. Bishoprics, it was well known, were anciently donative by the Crown, by far more common than they are at the present day. Afterwards the election was by the Chapter; and it was supposed to be a free election, and founded upon the *congé d'elire*. But it was agreed that the confirmation and consecration of a Bishop at elected belonged to the Pope, and by that means the Pope had in effect the disposal of all the bishoprics in England. (See 1 Inst, 134.) But the Popes were not content with merely the confirmation and consecration, but resulted on various occasions upon collating or nominating to bishoprics, and that produced the first enactment, 25th Edward III., c. 6. That statute provided—"That free election of Archbishops, Bishops, and all other dignities and benefices vacant in England shall from henceforth be in the manner as they were granted by the King's progenitors and the ancestors of other lords, founders of the said dignities and other benefices. And in case that reservation, collation, and provision be made by the Court of Rome of any archbishopric, bishopric, dignity, or any other benefice, in disturbance of the free elections aforesaid, the King shall have for that time the collations to the archbishoprics and other benefices, and the

# CONFIRMATION OF DR. HAMPDEN, THE NEW BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. HAMPDEN BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

THE VERY REV. DR. MERIVETHER, DEAN OF HEREFORD.

thus think fit, to proceed to the giving our definitive sanction or final decree in this business, in manner following:—Whereas, by the acts enacted, deduced, alleged, propounded, exhibited, and proved before us relating to such confirmation, we have amply found and do find that the said election was rightly and lawfully made and celebrated by the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of Hereford of the said Rev. the Bishop elect, a man both prudent and discreet, deservedly laudable for his life and conversation, of a free condition, born in lawful wedlock, of due age, and an ordained priest, and that there neither was nor is anything in the ecclesiastical laws that ought to obstruct or hinder his being confirmed by our authority Bishop of the said See; therefore, we, S. B. Burnaby, Doctor of Laws, the Judge aforesaid, having weighed and considered the premises, and with the assistance of the learned in the law, do, by the authority wherewith we are invested, confirm the aforesaid election made and celebrated of the person of the said Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., to the Bishopric of Hereford. And we do, as far as is in our power and by law we may, supply all defects whatsoever, in the said election, if any there happen to be. And we do commit unto the said Bishop elected and confirmed the care, government, and administration of the Spirituals of the said Bishopric of Hereford. And we do pronounce, decree, and order, by this our definitive sentence or final decree, which we make and publish in these presents, that the said Bishop so elected and confirmed, or his lawful proctor for him, shall be inducted into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the said Bishopric, and of all its rights, dignities, honours, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever, and be installed and enthroned by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, or by his deputy, according to the laudable and approved manner and custom of the said Cathedral Church, not being contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm."

The proceedings then terminated, and the crowd began to leave the church. Dr. Hampden took his leave immediately, and, on reaching the street, was cheered vehemently. The people, however, began to press upon him very inconveniently; and the Apparitor-General, who was conducting him out, found it quite impossible to reach the Doctor's carriage, and with some difficulty placed him in the coach that stood nearest.

It was rumoured that an application would be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to interfere in regard to the election and proceedings thereupon.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

### THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Dr. Hampden entered Oxford University in 1809 as a commoner of Oriel College, and passed his examination for the degree of B.A. At the same time with his predecessor in the chair of Moral Philosophy, Mr. Mill, of Magdalen College, Dr. Hampden's name appears in the first of "Literæ Humaniores," and also of "Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ" in the year 1813. Dr. Hampden subsequently obtained the prize for the Latin Essay in 1814, and was successively fellow and tutor of Oriel College. In 1829 and again in 1831, he filled the office of Public Examiner in Classics. In 1832 he was Bampton University Lecturer. In 1833 he was elected White's Professor of Moral Philosophy; and in 1836 had the Regius Professorship of Divinity conferred upon him by the Ministry of the day. His [illegible] were the "Bampton Lectures," which have recently occasioned so much discussion, and "The Philosophical Evidences of Christianity and Observations on Dissent." He has written several minor works, and has contributed to the most popular Encyclopædias. He was appointed to the Principalship of St. Mary Hall by Lord Granville.

### THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.

Dr. John Merewether, Dean of Hereford, who has taken so prominent a position in opposing the election of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, has distinguished himself by his very extensive and tasteful repair of the Cathedral, as well as by the pious zeal with which he has discharged the duties of his high office. The Dean is an able member of the Archæological Institute, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. During the Confirmation, on Tuesday, the Dean was in plain dress, and sat in one of the side pews of the church.

### THE CONFIRMATION.

The Illustration shows that point of the ceremony at which the New Bishop ushered by the gentlemen, with the mace, &c., is about to take his seat at the end of the table; whilst the officer with the book stands ready to record any objection made to the election.

THE CONFIRMATION IN BOW CHURCH.

## MISS POOLE.

Of the "signal success" of Miss Poole's performance of *Maria*, in "The Daughter of the Regiment," at the Surrey Theatre, we spoke emphatically in our Journal of December 25. We have now the gratification of presenting to our readers a very characteristic Portrait of the gay *Vivandière*, from a drawing by Mr. Frederick Goodall, whose taste also designed the very pleasing costume.

Miss Poole received her early education in music from the late Mr. J. T. Harris, to whom she was apprenticed when a child. At this time, her precocious talent was surprising; and she appeared at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, in pieces written for her.

Many of our readers will doubtless recollect the then popular song of the "Merry Little Drummer," in the "Legion of Honour," composed expressly for Miss Poole, by Alexander Lee, in which she played the drum to perfection, and sang it two hundred nights, to a nightly encore.

In the year 1839, she became the pupil of the late Mr. T. Giubilei, and accompanied that gentleman's party to America, where she played in numerous operas with great success.

For the last two years, Miss Poole has availed herself of the valuable instructions of Mr Frank Romer; and under his guidance is rapidly attaining a high position in her profession.

MISS POOLE IN THE "DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

## *MUSIC.*

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

On Monday night I was present at the first representation of Rossini's beautiful work "La Donna del Lago," at the Theatre Italien. A more ludicrous *mise en scène* I never have witnessed. Being somewhat acquainted with the scenery at this theatre, I can give you a notion how Sir Walter Scott's lake scenery was depicted. The opening scene was in Greece, with Sappho's rock in the foreground; the second scene was made up from "Maria di Rohan"—French, of course: the third scene, with the bridge, was partly from "Linda da Chamouni," and partly Corsican scenery, from "La Fidanzata Corsa." In the second act, we had the Doge's room in Venice, a grotto in Corsica, and the last scene from "La Cenerentola." As to the costumes, the tartans were of the Egyptian and Babylonian styles—some of the soldiers were in Spanish dresses with Paxton hats; Coletti, who was the *Douglas of Angus*, had a Corsican dress from "La Fidanzata Corsa," mixed with Scotch pepper-and-salt attributes; Gardoni, who was the *Roderick*, had a most extraordinary mixture, which is indescribable. The military band was composed of dummies, headed by men with enormous French horns.

This mounting was too much, even for the good-humoured *habitués*, and there was from time to time an explosion of laughter. It was, as the bills truly affirmed, "une représentation extraordinaire," not, however, for the benefit of Gardoni, as stated, but for the amusement of the public. Before the performance began, an apology was made for Alboni, who had a cold.

As for the chorus and orchestra, they were equally intolerable. The band without a spark of brilliancy at the violins; a tone of shrillness in the wind instruments; the drums wooden and overweening; the brass harsh and discordant—had not even the merit of pertinence of attack and answer. To those amateurs who had heard the performance of this fine work last season at the Royal Italian Opera, the infliction at the Italiens here was, indeed, terrible. Nor was the cast of the principals at all calculated to satisfy the auditory, notwithstanding the strength in names. Grisi was not so brilliant in *Elena* as in *Lucia*: on Tuesday night, the second performance, she sang, however, the finale with its florid divisions, exquisitely. Alboni was, on both occasions, too tame and spiritless for the impassioned *Malcolm*; although in the duo with Grisi, in the second act, her superb organ was heard to the best advantage. The Rossinian music is not at all adapted for Coletti; and I am surprised that Labbache did not resume his part of *Douglas*, in which he was wont to produce such an effect. The character of *Roderick Dhu* was quite out of Gardoni's element; had as Bettini was last season, at Covent Garden Theatre, his energy was preferable to the physical debility of Gardoni: he introduced, as his *aria di sortita*, a *scena* by Tadolini, the Musical Director of the Italiens, but it was a very indifferent composition, indifferently sung. Dal Fiori, who played the friend of *Malcolm*, created a merriment at every note, that gave the opera the air of a Palais Royal farce. The honours of both representations fell on Mario. I can afford you no idea of the sensation produced by this tenor. He had been suffering for two months under influenza, and it was imagined that it would be a long time before his voice would be right. Nevertheless, so far from this prophecy being fulfilled, he came out with a force and brilliancy which I do not think he ever before attained. His vocalisation was of the purest and polished style; there was a pathos and energy, a facility and flexibility, a profound sensibility, and a sublimity of expression in his cavatina in the second act, which took the house completely by storm. There was a hurricane of bravoes, and the cries of "Bis! bis!" were deafening. Four times was he called for in succession, the whole house rising to cheer—the ladies waving handkerchiefs and throwing bouquets with fervor. I have rarely witnessed more exciting displays than those of Monday and Tuesday evenings at this great vocal triumph of Mario. M. Vatel ought, indeed, to be grateful, for Mario saved the opera from a failure.

I witnessed the fourteenth representation of Verdi's "Jerusalem," at the Académie Royale. I see no reason to modify my opinion of its merits. It is evidently a failure, for it has ceased to draw money. Duprez's voice is now nearly gone, but it is astonishing what he can still do with it as an actor and singer. In the first act, he managed to raise the enthusiasm of the audience. Madame Julian Van Guelder was heard in Leonora to advantage, and is therefore well calculated for Verdi's strains. Ahzard, the bass, had a magnificent organ, but his dwarfish and fat figure is against him. I announced to you the engagement of Roger for Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot has not yet accepted the contract of M. M. Duponchel and Roqueplan; but Meyerbeer has written to her, and I think it probable the composer will persuade her to be the *prima donna* of the Académie. She is now creating a powerful sensation in Berlin, in *Valentine* in his "Huguenots" —in the "Somnambula"—in *Norma*—in *Romea* in "Il Barbiere," *Alice* in "Robert le Diable," &c. The rehearsals for the "Prophète" begin in September, and it is to be produced on the 17th of January, 1849. Gueseo, the Italian tenor, has been engaged also at the Académie. He is now with Salvi, Tamburini, Frazzolani, Angri, &c., at St. Petersburgh.

Auber's "Haydée" is drawing immense houses at the Opera Comique. M. Roger, who is the representative of the Venetian Admiral *Loredan*, in addition to his engagement at the Académie, which begins in September next, and is for two years, at 60,000 francs per year, has just signed a contract for the forthcoming season, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. He will make his *début* in the opera of "Ismène," the Italian version of which will be written by Signor Giamboni. Auber will compose the recitatives, and make some changes expressly for the Covent Garden company, and there is a great probability of his visiting London, to superintend the mounting of his masterpiece. This is the first time that one of Auber's productions has been prepared for the Italian stage in London; and, with the coming of such a famed tenor and fine actor as Roger, will create no little curiosity and interest in our musical circles.

In addition to Mdlle. Lind, Madame Tadolini, and Madame Montenegro, as *prima donne* for her Majesty's Theatre, the engagements of Madame Barbieri, now at the San Carlo, in Naples, and of Madame Stoltz, are rumoured. The latter is now in Paris, and offered to sing gratis for six months at the Opera National, which was declined by M. Adam, the Director. There is also a report that she will appear at the Opera Comique, with Duprez and Barrolhet, who leave the Académie Royale shortly.

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ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—An old "man-of-war's man," the bostwain of a yacht belonging to a gentleman who was about to sail for the Mediterranean, having obtained a brief leave of absence, went lately to London in one of the Gravesend steamers. In the boat he met with a young man, a servant to one of the officers at Tilbury Fort, whom he had never seen before, and on returning the next day, he found the same man on board, and "Jack" having scraped acquaintance, they entered into conversation, during which the officer's servant stated that he was to start for China in ten days, and that he had been to town to see a lawyer respecting some property to which he believed he was heir; but upon referring to the will it had been discovered that he was only to inherit the property in the event of an uncle, supposed to be drowned some years since, not coming forward to claim it. The name of a Lord Glanville being mentioned, the sailor observed, "Why, messmate, I have heard and know that name well." Mutual explanations took place, when it turned out that the bostswain was the very missing uncle, and will now inherit the property, worth in all about £5000.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT EDIFICE.—In digging foundations for a new court of correctional police in the Court and to the south of the Sainte-Chapelle of the Palace of Justice, at Paris, a surface of from 400 to 500 square mètres, forming the foundations of an ancient edifice, have been discovered. These consist of several chambers, with walls two mètres in thickness, like those of the Palais de Thermes, Rue de la Harpe. As in the Parvis Notre Dame, parts of columns, medals, broken crockery, and some small works of art, have been found.

LITERARY DISCOVERY.—An enrolment has been found of the letters belonging to Edward, the first Prince of Wales; which from its antiquity of above five centuries, its interesting contents, with its historical bearings, besides being the only record of that nature in existence, is decidedly the most important discovery of modern times.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—In consequence of the action which was recently raised by Miss Hoare against Captain Dickson, as Secretary of this institution, a very considerable expense has been incurred, and a subscription has been got up to liquidate the debt. This will enable the society to apply its funds to the objects which its promoters had in view. The subscription has already reached a considerable sum.

THE Government have determined upon granting a gratuity of £70 to the widow of the late Mr. James Walker, surgeon, of Manchester, who died in the early part of last year of fever, taken in the discharge of his duty as medical officer of the London-road district. We understand that Government has also granted similar gratuities in some cases at Liverpool and Chester.

## SOLE-FISHING.

THE Artist has chosen for the locality of this picturesque British Fishery, the Silver Slip, about fourteen miles off Flamborough Head, on the Yorkshire coast, where he shows us Margate boats trawling for Soles. The Silver Slip was discovered about six years ago, by chance: it then appeared to be a fault in the strata about three-quarters of a mile long, the depth from 24 fathoms, dropping suddenly down to about 40 fathoms. When the Silver Slip was first found, the fishermen considered there to have been a bed 5 or 6 feet thick of fish; but it is now nearly all worked out.

The Sole inhabits the sandy shore all round our coast, where it keeps to the bottom, and feeds upon small testaceous animals, and the fry of other fishes: as Soles will not readily take bait, they are almost entirely caught by trawling. Mr. Yarrell states that eighty-six thousand bushels of Soles have been received at Billingsgate within twelve months.

SOLE FISHING.—MARGATE SMACKS TRAWLING IN THE SILVER SLIP, OFF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

## LITERATURE

REAL LIFE IN INDIA. By an Old Resident. Houlston and Stoneman

Lest our readers may be misled by the title of this very useful book, it may be as well to state that it is not a Sketch-book of Scenery and Manners, and Anglo-Indian gossip, of tiffins and tiger-hunts, of lotterings in camp and quarters, a la of Doré and Club squibs—such as form the staple of scores of flimsy volumes purporting to show "Life in India." The volume before us is of a much more real and serviceable character: its author, the "Old Resident," remarks that these are not times in which persons can look out for and relish the merely immediate concerns; and thus he explores how hand-books and guide-books, in octavo, have taken precedence of quarto Histories and ponderous travels. His pocket volume carries economy still further, by condensing in the fewest possible words and the smallest compass, a body of serviceable information not only in relation to the preparation for a visit to India, but to what likewise concerns European "Life in India." Thus we have a brief description of the country, and its Government; the India services—what appointments to get, and how to get them; a chapter specially serviceable to the thousand and one "Old Correspondents" and "Constant Readers" who address us upon such matters during the year. "The Choice of Routes to India" is as minute as Marianne Starke or John Murray upon the Continent of Europe, where every pin-pot kingdom has its "best book." Thus the "Old Resident" gives us preparations for the voyage to India, equipments by ship and overland route; rates of passage-money, baggage-charges; cab-fares across the desert, and transit by dromedary or donkey; and how, by the concerts of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, you may live luxuriously upon turtle and champagne in steam-boat palaces, spin out the journey by being alternately dropped and picked up in Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar (the line, indeed, falling in pleasant places), and at the latter point, as soon as you get tired of its rock wonders and picturesque population, get again picked up by the Alexandria steamer, and thus conveyed to Egypt, where the plagues of the journey begin. However, you are told how to encounter these—how to keep off musquitoes and travelling sharks, and save your three dozen shirts and six scouts and, having arrived in India, you are informed how to travel in the Presidencies, and to live at an Out-station; the latter, by the way, is "bad Life:" made up of tiger and hog hunting, *giving fêtes in bungalows* that would shame Portland-place in its magnificence, and ruin everybody. All these matters not forgetting money accommodation and "up the country"—are minutely explained; and we have a chapter on health, telling us how best and brought round the Indian life; and the sum of the whole is the abuse of medicine in India has increased the decrement of life one-half per cent. Lastly, come lists of agents, tables of distances, regulations, and precedence; the latter, by the way, an important matter in a nation of nabobs. Altogether we will find in this work a great amount of information, such as is most in requisition among persons interested in India.

THE SOUVENIR OF THE SEASON. THE WAKE OF EXTACY, A MEMORY OF JENNY LIND. By F. W. N. BAYLEY. Willoughby and Co

This is a poetic commemoration of MISS LIND's lyrical triumphs; or, as the author terms it, "an ideal and happy memory of the glorious and gifted being, whose genius crowned, and whose triumphs celebrated, the Summer Season at her Majesty's Theatre." The plan of the work is first, a brief biographic portrait of Mdlle. Lind; and then seven Ideal illustrations, designed by Kenny Meadows, of the Invocation, Alice, Amina, Norma, Maree, Amalia, and Sonnina; all lithographed by Hammerton. To each illustration is appended a poem descriptive of the character represented, and this is written in a vein of genuine enthusiasm and extacy.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK. By Miss LAMBERT Second Edition Murray

Tapestry, or canvass work, and the Marking and Making-up of Needlework, are the matters treated of in this manual; and those with the precision and distinctness which the subjects demand. Miss Lambert has lately retired from the active duties of the profession, and the little book is a sort of legacy for the improvement of the branch of decorative art, which the author thinks has, hitherto, depended too much on the taste, frequently a false one, of France and Germany

THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE-BOOK Edited by MRS S C HALL. Virtue

An elegant Gift-book of the season, consisting of Poems by various hands, and Tales by the gifted lady whose name appears in the title-page. The illustrations are from steel-plates, printed on the same page with the letter-press, within a tasteful border. The plates are acknowledged to be selected from the best of a large number at the command of the Publisher: they are not original studies, but are specimens of first-rate engraving, mostly from pictures by masters of the first eminence. The Tales by MRS HALL are distinguished by that naturalness and vivacity, as well as excellent moral aim, for which the writings of this lady have ever been remarkable

LONDON CRIES AND PUBLIC EDIFICES. Grant and Griffith

A little book for the play-room, with portraits of the "Cries," and a view of some public building in the background of the picture. We cannot say much for the artist, who, perhaps, is not aware of the benefit of accurate observation in works of pure art; his plates are scratchy and feeble, and want colouring The descriptive letter-press is scarcely of average merit; for example, of St. Paul's Cathedral "It took thirty-five years building, the expense of which were raised by a duty on coals" such loose writing as this must be prejudicial to the children's minds, and tend to make education almost as much a matter of unlearning as of learning. The best portion of the book is the wrapper, which is an ingenious and spirited design

PHOTOGRAPHY. By an AMATEUR. Folthorpe, Brighton.

This is a popular treatise, designed to afford the reader a practical acquaintance with photography. The instructions appear to be clear and concise, and, briefly; and to be worthy of the attention of all who aim at becoming photographers.

BECHSTEIN'S CHAMBER BIRDS. Orr and Co.

This is a translation of Dr. Bechstein's well-known Treatise on Chamber Birds, an excellent edition of which, marked by several improvements, has been produced, since the author's death, under the superintendence of Dr. Brehm and Dr Lehrmann, of Hamburg. The translation has been ably executed by MR W. C. Shuckard, the naturalist, and who, to the description of each bird, has added observations compiled from the works of British writers on Natural History. There are, also, cleverly engraved heads of the principal birds described; and the work is otherwise produced in good taste

THE HISTORY OF ROME. By MISS CORNER. Dean and Co.

A volume of an educational series, adapted for youth, schools, and families. The principal authorities for the present work are Professor Niebuhr and Dr. Arnold; and with this eminent aid, and her own sensible method, Miss Corner has produced a very serviceable work

TREATISE ON MECHANICS. By J. F. HEATHER, M. A. STATICS PART I World

This work, published in Parts, will, we are informed, when completed, form two handsome volumes, in royal octavo. It will consist of eight books, of which the first four will treat of the first part, and the last four of the second part, of the following heads, viz:—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics

The first volume, we are told, will comprise as much of the elements of their several subjects as it is generally found practicable to introduce into our elementary seminaries, and similar institutions, in the last four books, the subjects will be severally resumed; and thus it is the design of the author to form a complete and valuable work on the science. Numerous problems will be given, as exemplifications of the various principles deduced, and as exercises for the student; but, no lengthened dissertation upon any particular application of the subject will be introduced, should this, it is hoped, not be found to be acceptable addition to the libraries of students of all classes, whether as an introduction to the principles and practice of various branches of engineering, or to the sublime investigations of physical astronomy

It would, doubtless, be premature to form, from this published portion of the work, any decided opinion respecting the merits of the whole We are enabled, however, to judge, from what is before us, that the work is intended to furnish a philosophical as well as a mathematical treatise on forces: based, if we may so speak, on the labours of Poisson and Duchayla, with some variations and probable improvements. The author, therefore, flatters himself, and we think not without satisfactory reasons, that he has now rendered complete Duchayla's proof of the statical parallelogram The introduction consists chiefly, and of course, of the definitions relative to the science of Statics; and it is necessary

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday last a page in the service of Mrs. Dickinson, of Bramblebury House, Plumpstead, Woolwich, absconded with £189, in Bank of England notes and gold, the property of the butler. He is described as between 17 and 18 years of age

Mr. Miranda, Director of the Madrid and Aranjuez Railway, is making arrangements for carrying on the line to Alicante.

The people of Milan, with a view to injuring the Austrian revenue, have entered into a voluntary obligation to abstain from smoking.

The deliveries of tea last week were about 532,400lb., being a large increase compared with the previous week.

On Monday Mr. Thomas Quested Finnis was elected as Alderman for Tower Ward, in the room of the late Alderman Lucas, deceased

His Excellency General Eathen Bey and son, and Colonel Lambert Bey, with suite, from Egypt, have been lately staying in Manchester for the purpose of visiting the principal manufactories and works

The Baroness de Beck expired on Wednesday (last week) at Bath. She has been ill only a few days

The good-service pay of 2s. per diem has been conferred upon Messrs. Generals Richard Egerton and Sir W. Chalmers, the former dating from the 18th of December, the latter from the 20th of December last

The *Shenandoah* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last from New York, with £20,000, in specie, on freight. The *C. Brownell* arrived the same day from Valparaiso with specie to the amount of 130,000 dols

Prince Frederick, the son of the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hombourg, died on the 5th instant, at Bonn, in his 18th year. He was the last male branch of the dynasty

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have, according to their annual custom, distributed beef, bread, rice, blankets, and clothing, among 300 of the cottage-tenantry on his Lordship's estates in Cheshire and in Shropshire

A body of more than 4500 students waited lately on M. Michelet with an address, expressing their regret at the suspension of his lectures at the College of France.

Westminster Hall is itself again, the internal erection for the purpose of exhibiting the cartoons and other works of art for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament being entirely removed.

The Municipality of Rotterdam has placed a tax of 1, 2, or 3 florins (2, 4, or 6d.) on dogs according to certain classes.

The King of the Belgians, during his recent visit to Paris, was in frequent communication with M. Rothschild and other capitalists on the subject of a new loan

When General Espartero arrived at St. Sebastian on the evening of the 4th inst., at four o'clock, the inhabitants spontaneously illuminated the town.

George Thurtell, son of the late Alderman Thurtell, of Norwich, and whose brother John was hanged at Hertford for the murder of Mr. Weare some years ago, has just been convicted of *felony*, at the Norwich Sessions, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Prince Albert of Prussia is about to imitate his cousin, Prince Waldemar, by visiting the East Indies and other parts of Asia.

The Consecration of Dr. Lee to the See of Manchester, will take place on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at the Chapel at Whitehall, by his Grace the Archbishop of York

Jedburgh Abbey is undergoing the process of architectural restoration, at the cost of the Lothian family, and not of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, as has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers.

At the Quarter Sessions at Durham, on Wednesday last, the Rev. G. H. Hamilton, B.A., Curate of Sunderland, was unanimously elected Chaplain to the County Gaol, in the place of the Rev. C. G. Wheeler, who has resigned. The salary was fixed at £200

The Austrian Field Marshal, Prince Charles of Auersperg, died a few days ago at Oldenburg, in Transylvania

Letters from Tangier of the 26th ult. announce the death of Bending, Prime Minister of the Emperor of Morocco, who, it was believed, would be succeeded by his son, Haggie-Arab.

A statue is about to be erected at Hull, in honour of the celebrated Andrew Marvel, who represented that town in Parliament during the reign of Charles the Second

Mr. Herve, a former Deputy, and Councillor of the Court of Cassation, committed suicide in Paris on Tuesday.

General Count Chalot, formerly Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Paris on Sunday.

The Rev. J. Browne has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of the parish church of Barnang, in the county of Kent (annual value, £660,) void by the resignation of the late incumbent.

At the Rathdowney (Ireland) petty sessions £1340 was awarded against the Great Southern Railway, being £20 a day for stopping a road without having substituted another

Commander Birch and the officers, late of the *Waterwitch*, have received from the the account sales of the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave vessel, name unknown, on the 8th day of May, 1846, will be registered on or after the 17th inst.

At the last quarter sessions in Killarney, 47 prisoners were convicted, of whom 14 were sentenced to transportation.

Two flag officers—Admiral of the White Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral of the White Pringle Stoddart—have died during the week

M. Lecomte, the chief registrar of the civil tribunal of Valenciennes, France, committed suicide lately by blowing out his brains with a pistol

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Paris for Brussels on Tuesday

The Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay, Rear-Admiral of the Red, succeeds the late Sir Thomas Usher on the Cork station

New conferences have been opened between the military officers of engineers and the head engineer of the port of Havre, to operate an almost complete change on the works that are to be undertaken for the defence of the town. The plan is now far more extensive than that of 1846

The French Government is said to have decided upon having a medal struck in commemoration of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader

The pistol of Abd-el-Kader, delivered up to his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale, is to be deposited in the musée d'Artillerie at Paris, and Madame de Lamoricière has intimated an intention of placing his sword in the same place

Several German and other journals have spoken of the contemplated marriage of Baraga in favour of Prince Maximilian, but these reports are without any foundation.

Advices from Vienna state that Lord Palmerston has applied to the Austrian Government for an explanation of the motives for the military display making by it in Italy.

The indictments on the Crown-book at Galway quarter sessions, before Mr. Fresman, this week, exceed one hundred

On Thursday last the number of recruits who marched past, in the garrison at Woolwich, for the inspection of the Colonel in charge of drill was upwards of 1500 all the young men, well adapted for the service

It is said that the Rev. Jno. Garbett, rural dean of the Birmingham district, has been appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, and that he will preach the consecration sermon of the right rev. Bishop

There are 150 prisoners for trial before Mr. Sergeant Howley at the present quarter sessions of Cashel

During the week ending Sunday last, the number of persons landing and re-passing between France and England at the under-mentioned places was—At Boulogne, 713; at Calais, 184: total, 897.

The officers of the 16th Lancers intend to give a grand ball at the Town Hall, Brighton, on the 26th inst., in commemoration of the battle of Aliwal

The funds of the New Cut Ragged School boy now nearly exhausted, to which sympathy be not promptly excited in their behalf, the numerous destitute children of that demoralized locality must be left a prey to ignorance, to crime, and to ruin

General Cuppage, who was for upwards of 72 years connected with the Hon. East India Company's service, died on the 8th inst., at his residence near Dublin, aged 87.

A skeleton clothed in sheep-skin was recently exhumed in a distant part of Ireland, and the intelligence having reached the ears of an editor in that country, he forthwith manufactured it into a neat paragraph, headed "Fossil remains of an Irish gentleman

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have transmitted to Lloyd's a statement of beacons erected, and buoys laid down in Loch Ryan, Lame Loch, and the Frith of Forth.

Barons Pennefather, Richards, and Lefroy; Judges Moore and Jackson; Mr. Hemn and Mr. Brooke, Masters in Chancery, have been sworn in Commissioners "to hear and determine causes in the Court of Chancery, Ireland during the illness, or in case of the death, of the Lord Chancellor."

On Wednesday a new entrance from the Kensington-road into Hyde-park, called the Prince of Wales's Gate, was opened to the public. There are two entrances for carriages and equestrians, and two for foot passengers.

Mr. M'Cliery, chairman, and Mr. Naughten, one of the directors of the Dennegara Railway, had an interview with Earl Grey on Wednesday at the Colonial-office

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, in the house of Mr. Lazarus, No 33, North Frederick-street, Dublin, by which a lady aged 80, was burnt to death

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE COURT AT WINDSOR

The Queen and Prince Albert take their usual early walks each morning. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice also take walking exercise each forenoon

On Saturday Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord John Russell, and was attended by the Marquis of Ormond, Mr. G. H. Anson, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness took leave of Lord and Lady Fromore House at the Castle, in the afternoon, and visited her Majesty and Prince Albert. Lord John Russell left the Castle for his residence in Richmond Park

On Sunday, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the morning, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated

On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left the Castle, en route for Claremont, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. In the first carriage, with her Majesty and the Prince, were the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales. The second carriage contained the Princess Alice and the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, with their attendants. Another carriage followed, with the Master of the Household and the Ladies in Waiting; and in the fourth carriage were General Wemyss, Colonel Seymour, and Mr. George Edward Anson. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton did not accompany the Royal children on this occasion, but will rejoin them on their return to the Castle. The escort was relieved at Egham by a detachment of Lancers from the barracks at Hounslow. The Court returns to the Castle on Monday or Tuesday next, at furthest.

### THE COURT AT CLAREMONT

On Monday her Majesty and Royal Consort and family arrived at Claremont, soon after four o'clock in the afternoon, from Windsor Castle

On Tuesday morning the Royal children took their usual exercise in Claremont Park

On Tuesday evening Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle

On Wednesday Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting. His Royal Highness was attended by the Earl of Morton and Mr. G. E. Anson.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday, at Gloucester House, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived in town the same day, from her residence at Kew

We are happy to be able to contradict a report which would be received with universal regret, that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort labours under a disease of the lungs. Several frivolous and unauthenticated reports have been going the round of the newspapers to the effect that her Majesty had been bitten by a dog, had established a "military department," and engaged a German physician: they were all unfounded.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—By the death of Sir Robert Laurie, Sir Henry Heathcote becomes Admiral of the White; and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., becomes Admiral of the Blue; Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, becomes Vice Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral W. H. B. Tremlett becomes Vice-Admiral of the White; and Rear-Admiral the Hon Frederick Wm. Aylmer, C.B., obtains his promotion to the rank of Vice Admiral; independently of what Sir James Gordon may determine with respect to keeping or relinquishing his appointment. Rear-Admiral Lyssely becomes Rear-Admiral of the Red. By the deaths of Sir Robert Laurie and Rear-Admiral Stoddart, Rear-Admirals Robert Elliot and Cuthbert Featherstone, Daly, C.B., Leonne Rear-Admirals of the White, and Captains Barrington Reynolds, C.B. (1812), and the Hon Geo. Alfred Crofton (1812), obtain their promotions to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Captain W. Fanshawe Martin, (1824), commanding the *Prince Regent*, 90, at Portsmouth, and the Hon R. S. Dundas, C.B. (1824), succeed to the half-pay list of 14s. 6d. per diem, and Captains C. Graham, C.B. 1830) and G. B. Maxwell (1830), succeed to the half-pay list of 12s. 6d. per diem by the above promotions. As Senior Vice-Admiral, Sir Thomas Usher, K.C.B., is the Senior Rear-Admiral, Sir Thomas, and the Senior Captain, Sir Hatton (1812)

A CAPTAIN'S good-service pension, held by Captain Reynolds, reverts to the patronage of Lord Auckland, and the appointment of paid naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, held by Captain Crofton, devolves on Captain Sir G. A. Westphal, Kt., will be found among the list of the first six paid aides-de-camp, and the new appointment will be honorary

APPOINTMENTS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—An order was issued on Tuesday afternoon for each of the ten Battalions of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to give in to the Adjutant-General's office on the following day a list of the names of the non-commissioned officers eligible for promotion to that rank in foreign stations may be immediately sent home to join the twenty new companies ordered to be formed, being two new companies to each of the ten old Battalions. The formation of the twenty new companies will promote twenty second captains to be Captains, and to have the command of companies; twenty first Lieutenants to be second Captains; twenty second Lieutenants to be first Lieutenants, to fill up the vacancies by the promotion from the above companies; and twenty-four Lieutenants will also be promoted, to give two second Lieutenants to each of the new companies. The number of promotions amongst the non-commissioned officers will be 20 Sergeant Majors to Quartermaster Sergeants to be Sergeants, 160 Bombardiers to be Corporals, 160 acting Bombardiers to be full Bombardiers, and 240 Gunners to be made acting Bombardiers, and 40 boys will be enlisted to serve as drummers.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD FROM THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Another extensive robbery has been committed, under circumstances of a peculiarly mysterious nature, from the Great Western Railway Company. The circumstances, as far as they have been allowed to transpire, are these. A box of sovereigns—it is said amounting to several thousand pounds—was booked on Monday morning at the Paddington station, for the purpose of its being carried by the mail to Bristol, and thence over the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Taunton, to a banker's house in which town it was consigned. The box was deposited in a box of one of the carriages, and was, up to the time of the starting of the train from London, seen properly safe. On the arrival of the carriages at Bristol, the parcels were looked over in the usual mode by the officers of the company, and upon the box in which the bullion had been placed being examined, it was found that the golden treasure had been abstracted by some cutting instrument of the kind. It is said that six persons, having the appearance of gentlemen, occupied the box of the railway carriage next to that in which gold was deposited, and some suspicion falls upon them, as they supposed that they belong to the London swell mob. It is also rumoured that one of the company's guards has been apprehended. The Directors of the Company have ordered a searching inquiry into the circumstances. It is said that a clue has been obtained, which may not only lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties, but will likewise exculpate the principal guard, in whose charge the box was, from any participation in the transaction.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A PASSENGER TRAIN.—At the quarter sessions held at Cardiff, on the 8th inst., William Sloan was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation, for wilfully and maliciously attempting to overturn a passenger train on the Taff Vale Railway, by removing the rails. The train proceeded at its usual rate, of which apparent security he was aware, until it had gone nine miles from Cardiff, when the engine, tender, and three of the carriages went off the line. Fortunately for the lives of the passengers, the engine went off on the side of the mountain for some time before the line, it was discovered that the rails had been taken up. Had the rails been displaced only a few yards further on, the train must have gone into the river. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion, and the evidence fully bore out the verdict of guilty.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF POWIS.—On Friday, his Lordship, accompanied by Lord Clive, the Hon. R. H. Clive, and the Hon Robert Herbert, were shooting on the preserves adjacent to Powis Castle; a gun accidentally fired by the elder gentleman fired; the contents of the gun unfortunately struck the Earl, who was standing on an eminence a short distance off, and they lodged in the left side of His Lordship neck, and fell. The noble sufferer was immediately conveyed to the Castle, where medical gentlemen were promptly in attendance. Several of the shots have been extracted, and his Lordship continues to progress favorably.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Halliwell, cash-keeper to the Duke of Bridgewater's dock and warehouse at Preston Brook, had been waiting for a short time on the platform the arrival of a train from Crewe to which was attached the up express train, which leaves Liverpool at half-past six, for London, was seen at the distance, and on Mr. Halliwell crossing from one side of the road to the other, the engine struck him on the side and knocked him down. The front wheel guard in front caught his hand, and dragged him for some distance. When taken up his foot was found to be severed, and, besides other very serious injuries, several of his ribs were fractured. The unfortunate man only lived a very short time after the accident

During the alarm caused by a threatened invasion of this country by the French, in 1798, the following singular announcement appeared in the public papers:—"The Bishop of Winchester has sanctioned the whole of the clergy of Hampshire, and especially of the Isle of Wight, to take up arms in the present crisis, and also to do whatever they may think best for the service of their country."

THE GOOSE IN FRANCE.—On the 26th October last a man, named Morel, employed in the iron works of St. Paul de Jarret (Loire), was condemned to six days' imprisonment for a petty theft upon a M. Tardy, who gave evidence against him, and in consequence of this and other misconduct he was not allowed to return to his employment. In revenge for this, Morel obtained a double-barrelled gun, which he carried about with him, openly declaring that one of the barrels he would shoot M. Tardy, and with the other kill himself. In the evening of the 6th inst., seeing M. Tardy seated in his own house, Morel fired at him through the window, struck him in the face, and, believing he was killed, went hurriedly home, where he placed the muzzle of the other barrel under his chin, and blew out his brains. Fortunately the wound received by M. Tardy is not dangerous

## THE WEATHER.

THE temperature of the air during the past week has been somewhat below the average for the season, every day. The air has been in gentle motion, and principally from the N. and N.E. The sky has almost always been covered by strong nimbus cloud. The following are some particulars of each day.

Thursday, the sky was mostly clear from 8h. A.M. till 8h. P.M., at other times, it was overcast; the direction of the wind was N.N.W.; the average temperature of the air this day was 43½°. Friday, the sky was covered by cloud all the day, with the exception of an hour interval early in the morning, and rain was falling from 9h. A.M. till 4h. P.M.; the wind was light, its directions were S. and S.E.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 33°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and the air was misty; at about 4h. P.M., some rain, mixed with hail, fell; the direction of the wind was N.E.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 33½°. Sunday, the sky was covered by cloud all the day; the direction of the wind was N.E.; the day was cold, the average temperature of the air was 31°. Monday, the sky was overcast all the day; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature of the air was 31°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 31°. Wednesday, the sky was covered by cloud throughout the day, but at times less so than it had previously been, as the sun was occasionally seen, and about the noon was seen, surrounded by a misty halo; the direction of the wind was N.W., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 35½°, and that for the week ending this day was 32½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Jan. 6 | Sunrise | 11 | 27 |
| Friday, Jan. 7 | Noon | 33 | 29 |
| Saturday, Jan. 8 | Noon | 33 | 29 |
| Sunday, Jan. 9 | Noon | 33 | 29 |
| Monday, Jan. 10 | Noon | 31 | 27 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 11 | Noon | 31 | 27 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Noon | 34 | 28 |

Blackheath, Thursday, January 13th, 1848.

J. G.

## MR. LAYARD'S ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

THE following extracts from a recent article in the *Journal des Débats* show the estimation in which the Parisians hold the antiquities lately discovered among the ruins of Nineveh by our countryman, Mr. Layard, a small portion of which have already arrived, and have been placed in the British Museum. The testimony is the more valuable from the circumstance of the attention which has been attracted by the recent exhibition at Paris of the Assyrian remains, discovered by M. Botta, at Khorsabad. Mr. Layard's drawings, referred to in the extracts, were, on Saturday last, explained by him to a meeting of the trustees of the British Museum, numerously attended, by the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Northampton, &c.

"Mr. A. H. Layard, an *attaché* of the British Embassy at Constantinople, arrived at Paris last week. He stayed but a few days, being impatient to revisit his country and family after an absence of eleven years spent in traversing different parts of Western Asia; the fame of his important discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh in 1846 and 1847 has already spread throughout the whole of Europe. We feel confident that we shall be rendering acceptable service to our readers by submitting to their perusal the following notice, which M. Felix Lajard, member of the Institute, read on the subject of these discoveries at the weekly sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres on the 24th instant:

"The Academy at its last sitting was enabled to judge from the drawings laid before them by Mr. Layard how greatly the discoveries of that zealous traveller exceed the expectations raised by all the private correspondence and newspaper articles on the subject. And yet the drawings exhibited by Mr. Layard do not constitute one-fourth part of those so ably executed by him on the site of the ancient Assyrian empire. During his very short stay in Paris he kindly consented to gratify my curiosity on the subject, and allowed me to examine, one by one, the 270 drawings which, exclusive of the impressions of inscriptions, are contained in his portfolio. Many of our members, on being informed of this fact, expressed to me their desire to know the impression created in my mind by [illegible] these archæological riches.

"After a long disquisition on some of the religious symbols found upon the monuments discovered by Mr. Layard, M. Lajard proceeds to say: 'As long ago as the year 1825 I stated to the Academy that I felt justified in connecting with the mysteries of Mithra certain bas-reliefs of Persepolis, which, at one time, were supposed to represent Ormuzd, commanding with the evil genii Ahriman metamorphosed into a lion, a bull, or a griffin; and, at another, the King of Persia as the conqueror of a hostile nation, represented under the same animals. My opinion meets with a full confirmation in the Nimroud bas-reliefs (and what is well worthy of remark), more especially in those bas-reliefs which Mr. Layard, from their style and antiquity, thinks to be older than the sculptures of Khorsabad. Indeed, at Nimroud, not only do the Kings appear surrounded by symbols and scenes which incontestably belong to the mysteries of the national religion; but the same colossal figure of one of the Kings is covered with embroidery or painting representing scenes of imitation analogous to those of Persepolis, and in addition to this a multitude of other figures and symbols, which I also find on the coins and cylinders, and which, in my opinion, belong to the mysteries of Mylitta, Astarte, or Mithra. The King of Assyria is here dressed in a costume which leaves no doubt that the intention of representing the remembrance of his initiation into the mysteries of Mithra; and this costume, found in no other Asiatic monument, reveals the Assyrian origin of the celebrated Olympic stole, with which Apollutus, in his Metamorphoses, tells us it was customary to clothe the initiated. Considered as a whole, and in connexion with the numerous cuneiform inscriptions, of which Mr. Layard has brought over copies, the drawings of this traveller combine all the data necessary in order to present an almost complete picture of the religious, civil, and warlike life of the Assyrian Kings, and, at the same time, to make us acquainted with the deeds, exploits, and conquests of the Assyrian Kings, which are themes and beautiful workmanship of their stuffs, and of their tissues, their peculiar mode of arranging the hair, their carrings, necklaces, bracelets, arms, thrones, furniture, vases, and the carriages of war, which ornamented the gardens of the palace, and which will attract the attention of naturalists, besides a lake, in which were kept different kinds of aquatic animals. Considered with reference to the history of art, the bas-reliefs discovered are not less interesting, for they belong to a period which, according to Mr. Layard, would embrace the size or seven last centuries of the existence of the Assyrian empire. It would, therefore, extend as far back as the fifteenth century before the birth of Jesus Christ—that is to say, to a period about 100 or 200 years after the siege of Troy. And even if this date should appear too remote, it must still be admitted that the sculptures of the Assyrian palaces are anterior to the conquest of the Assyrian empire by Cyrus, and that they show how much Greek has borrowed from Assyrian art. The bas-reliefs of the most ancient of the Nimroud palaces are the most perfect specimens of the latter as yet bequeathed to us, and leave far behind the sculptures of the palace at Khorsabad, which so recently were the objects of our wonder and admiration. In the former we find more truth and variety, in the attitudes of the figures, and, above all, more elevation of style and fidelity of imitation, in the animals in the hunting scenes, &c. The lion and panther are remarkable for bearing the horses fearfully exhibit the admirable type of the purest Arabian breed, and may, with advantage, be compared with the most beautiful models left by Greek and Roman artists, and which are now in the Parthenon. When I add that Mr. Layard found among the ruins of Nimroud small figures in terra cotta vases of the same material, or of marble, ornamented with figures, bricks covered with cuneiform inscriptions, and even the cylinders, figure works in metal and ivory, when I say that no less discovered in other places bas-reliefs, entirely coloured, and a small obelisk, covered with 20 bas-reliefs and 300 lines of cuneiform characters; and when I add that during a stay of two days in Mr. Layard's house, he has described most partly sketched many monuments which no European before him had ever visited, particularly a bas-relief, containing more than 400 figures cut in a rock, representing the two inner walls of a castle—when I say, finally, that all the drawings brought from Nimroud by Mr. Layard are executed with a true and profound feeling for Assyrian art, and that he has sent to the British Museum the original of a great number of those selected specimens amongst those our acquaintance with whirl, we owe to him. I shall still but very imperfectly have stated the services rendered by Mr. Layard to archæology, to geography, and to history.

"And I add that, very many years, no traveller has made so many discoveries which can be compared with those of which I have just given so imperfect a sketch? But ought I not here to declare, as I have declared elsewhere, that the most important of these discoveries, that of the four palaces of Nimroud, is, in reality, due to M. Botta? Had it not been for his intelligence, perseverance, and zeal, the palace of Khorsabad would to this day have remained buried under the ten thousand tons of which had already been removed from it by a modern village, and, but for the exhumation of the ruins of that building, Mr. Layard would not have been led to explore the tumulus at Nimroud, which covered the ruins of three palaces of more ancient, and a fourth of recent date, in perfect preservation."

FEE PRISONERS AT LARGE.—If the following circumstance may be mentioned as a trait of the Irish character, it may be likewise regarded as a remarkable one. Last Saturday fortnight, being Christmas Day, the police magistrates at Dublin did not sit at their respective offices; and, not wishing that the prisoners in custody for drunkenness, and various other petty charges, should remain in confinement, they agreed to discharge all, to the number of 100, on their own recognizances, until Monday morning, when they were directed to appear. The value of such personal recognizances could not have been highly estimated; however, every one of the accused appeared to answer the charge for which he or she had been arrested. The magistrates very properly showed their sense of this regard for their promises by inflicting very light punishments

TWELFTH-DAY CUSTOM AT HAVANA.

## TWELFTH-DAY IN HAVANA.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the sketch of the accompanying Illustration of the Celebration of Twelfth-Day in the capital of the island of Cuba. It was taken by him from a window, in the principal square, Havana, on the 6th of January, 1847. It represents an annual custom—a kind of Saturnalia—permitted by the authorities to the Slaves or Negroes of what they call "Nacion," or Nation—that is to say, those *born in Africa*.

It is impossible to conceive a scene more truly startling than this *one* day of noisy liberty given to these Negroes. They dress themselves in their national, and every kind of fantastic costume; and then, with their grotesque music and wild antics, produce a *tableau* that can be but faintly rendered by the pencil. The whole city, from sun-rise to sun-down, is one confused, horrid din; and it might almost be imagined that all the maniacs in the world had broken loose, and had congregated here, to hold a Carnival.

Such is the curious custom upon Twelfth-Day, or the "Day of Kings," as it is called in Havana.

## VALPARAISO.

SOME interesting intelligence has just been received from the *Times* Correspondent at Valparaiso; among which are the details of a severe earthquake, at about half-past eleven o'clock, on the 8th of October. The shock lasted a few seconds over a minute, and was the severest felt in Chili for sixteen years, although, fortunately, it was not attended with loss of life or of property in Valparaiso. In Santiago, where the shock seems to have been more powerful, some damage to houses resulted, but of no great importance. In Illapel, a town in the interior, near the Cordillera, some houses are reported to have fallen, and one life to have been lost. Perhaps so strong an earthquake never before occurred which was so merciful in its visitation. The vibration of the earth was felt throughout the whole extent of Chili, and at sea, near the coast, as well as in the republic of Mendoza, on the other side of the Andes, where considerable damage to houses is reported to have taken place.

The spirit of railway enterprise has already reached here; though the Bill or the line from Valparaiso to Santiago has not yet reached maturity

Valparaiso is the port of Santiago, and was once the main seat of Chilian commerce. It is situated on a long narrow strip of land bordering a semicircular bay, over which impend on all sides steep cliffs nearly 2000 feet high, and sparingly covered with shrubs and stunted grass. The principal street of the town, about three miles long, runs along the sea, and contains the houses of the most opulent citizens; the lower ranks being huddled in ravines among the hills in the rear. During the summer, which lasts from November to March, the bay affords a safe and pleasant anchorage; but, in winter, especially in June and July, the north wind often blows very violently.

Business is stated, in the *Times'* letter, to be unprecedentedly dull, though it is expected the causes are only temporary.

"The commercial supremacy which Valparaiso has for the last twenty years maintained over all the other ports of the west coast of South America, owing to the domestic tranquillity which Chili has enjoyed, while the neighbouring republics of Peru, the Ecuador, New Grenada, Central America, as well as Mexico, have been suffering from a succession of revolutionary movements, is rapidly declining; nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider that, great as are the natural resources of Chili, they are far inferior to those of Peru, that Callao possesses acknowledged advantages over Valparaiso as a harbour,—that the voyage from England to the former is only, on an average, one week longer than to the latter port,—and that Peru (now beginning to reap the fruits of the peace which she has for the last few years preserved) offers at least equal advantages as a market for English goods to Chili; while the rapid steam communication with Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, places our Peruvian neighbours in nearer contact with the fountain of commercial enterprise. These facts considered, it is easy to conceive why Callao should increase in importance, as it is now actually increasing, and bid fair to become the first commercial port on this side of the continent.

"The immediate cause of the decline of the commercial importance of this port is, however, of domestic origin, and the more to be regretted because remediable by the adoption of an enlightened commercial policy on the part of the Chilian Government.

"Another drag upon the industry of Chili is the heavy export duty levied upon copper and copper ore, the staple of the country, and a great proportion of which is worked by British capital; here, and on silver, the fiscal hand falls heavy. Agricultural produce—wheat, pulse, flour, &c.—are quite free; but these productions belong to another class (the hacendados) who understand quite well the action of an export duty"

## THE LATE SAMUEL HAMILTON WALKER,

### CAPTAIN OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

THOSE of mankind who watch narrowly the diversity of human actions, have ever remarked that great events, of either a civil or military character, are essentially necessary to draw into activity the dormant powers of the Statesman, or of the warrior, whose retiring nature counsels him to withdraw from that which should have been his own field of usefulness; thereby preventing the world from acknowledging his ability, from profiting by his talents, and from imitating his virtues.

Among this class must be recorded the name of the late Captain Samuel Hamilton Walker, of the Rangers of Texas. Born near Pansville, Prince George County, in Maryland, about the year 1815, he served as a private in the army of the United States, ably and gallantly, and at the commencement of the war waged against the Seminole Indians, which broke out in the autumn of 1835, and continued about five years.

Persevering and vigilant, energetic and brave, he was, on account of these soldier-like qualities, chosen by Colonel Harney, to penetrate, with a body of valiant, tireless men, the even glades of Florida, where the prints of the foot of the white man never appeared to Indian before

About four years after the close of the war Florida was admitted into the Union; before that time, however, Captain Walker offered his services to General Houston, of Texas, who gladly availed himself of the assistance of one who was "unelated by success, and undiscouraged by defeat," and "whose patriotism was pure and lofty as his character."

This province was annexed to the United States July 4, 1845.

On the 24th of April, 1846, Captain S. H. Thornton, with a party of sixty-three dragoons, who had been sent some distance up the left bank of the Nueces river, became engaged with a vastly superior Mexican force, commanded by Brigadier-General Torrejon, being surrounded, they were compelled to surrender, with a loss of sixteen killed or wounded in the encounter.

On the 24th of the same month, Captain Walker, at the head of a small company of Texas Rangers, endeavoured to proceed from Point Isabel to Fort Brown, but without success. On the day following, however, he succeeded in hearing to General Taylor a communication from Major Munroe, commanding the depôt, advising him that the Point was menaced by a large Mexican force.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WALKER, TEXAN RANGERS.

On the 19th, May, 1846, Matamoras was taken possession of by General Taylor, Anxious to ascertain the strength and position of his enemy, General Taylor detached the squadrons of Kearney and May, and the Rangers of Walker, to follow in pursuit. This detachment was subject to the orders of Colonel Garland

From this period of the war in Mexico, the services rendered by Captain Walker and his brave Rangers, have been of the utmost importance.

After the arrival of General Lane, at Tenoic, Captain Walker joined him with his command, when they advanced together till they reached the town of Dreyes, at which place Captain Walker, by order of the commanding General, took up his line of march to Huamantla, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guapaulla.

Arriving at that town on the 9th of October 1847, a sanguinary engagement took place between the forces of Captain Walker, consisting of 250 men, and those of the Mexicans, numbering about 900: supposed to be under the command of General Santa Anna.

The Mexicans were expelled from Huamantla, which was occupied temporarily by the troops of the gallant Walker, and those of the valiant and brave General Lane.

Of whom, the former fell in the streets of the town, mortally wounded, by a cannon-ball from a masked battery, early in the action

He was much esteemed, and beloved by those friends who watched, with intense anxiety, his gallant achievements, in the most hazardous undertakings; and now that he rests in the grave of a soldier, his name is respected, and his daring deeds admired, even by the war-made enemy.

J. B. W.

VALPARAISO

TWELFTH-NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

## TWELFTH NIGHT AT THE HANWELL ASYLUM.

"SEVEN years have elapsed since the experiment of non-restraint has been fully tried in the Hanwell Asylum; and Dr. Conolly, in the spirit of a Christian philosopher, thanks God, with deep and unfeigned humility, that nothing has occurred during that period to throw discredit on the great principle for which he has so nobly battled."

We quote this emphatic testimony to the success of the non-restraint system of management of Lunatic Asylums from the first Number of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology*, edited by Dr. Forbes Winslow; a work specially devoted to the humane treatment of the Insane, and from which the most beneficial results may be anticipated.

The accompanying Engraving presents a very interesting illustration of the non-restraint system pursued at Hanwell. Among the in-door recreations for the patients during the winter days and evenings, music is the greatest favourite. There are three pianos; flutes, clarionets, and violins have been bought for patients who could play. Some of the attendants are tolerable musicians, and a small band has been formed, which contributes much to the enjoyment of the winter evening parties. It is by no means uncommon, on approaching the wards appropriated to the more tranquil female patients, on the male side of the Asylum, to hear a lively performance on the fiddle, and to find patients dancing to it. The patients often have small parties for dancing, and there are some entertainments on a larger scale. One of the latter, given to the female patients, took place on New Year's Eve; and, on the 6th instant (Thursday week,) the usual Twelfth Night entertainment was given to the male patients, in the institution.

They assembled, to the number of about 250, in the gallery of No. 9 ward, and in the adjoining tower, both of which were tastefully decorated with evergreens; coloured lamps were suspended from the ceiling, and the gas-burners were altered so as to appear like ornamental fan-lights; and many devices and mottoes were placed on the walls. At about half-past four o'clock these patients partook of coffee and cake in the above apartment, and all the others were similarly regaled in their respective wards; after which some danced, others sung, some played on various instruments, others amused themselves with cards, draughts, dominoes, bagatelle, &c. At eight o'clock a supper of roast beef and vegetables was served to them, with an allowance of beer and tobacco. At the conclusion of this repast they again engaged in amusements till about half past nine, when, after singing the National Anthem, they retired to bed, in tranquillity and order. Good humour and mirth prevailed during the entire evening, not a single circumstance occurring to mar the happiness which all appeared to enjoy. The attendants were most zealous and assiduous in contributing to the festivity of the patients; and their exertions were, in the highest degree, praiseworthy. All the officers of the Asylum, and several of the Committee of Visitors, were present.

Dr. Conolly has just published a very interesting volume on "The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums, and Hospitals for the Insane;" in which we find the following striking passage on these evening entertainments:—

"The first sight of three hundred insane persons, assembled for an entertainment, all stimulated by a lighted and decorated apartment, and the presence of strangers, and the sound of music, and allowed to dance as freely, and even as fantastically, as each may choose, is one which an unfamiliar spectator can scarcely witness without feeling some immediate trepidation. But, in an asylum where kindness is the rule, and where all the officers and all the attendants, and even the visitors, are known to entertain cordial feelings towards the patients, and where the patients are unaccustomed to any kind of violent treatment, or even to sharp or unkind reproof, it is found that a character of order prevails, which is not lost sight of amidst the excitement of the liveliest dancing and enjoyment. What appears to be an almost unrestrained activity is moderated by one timely, kind, and judicious word; and excitement which seems likely to transgress due bounds, is suspended in a moment by friendly conversation. When the hour of separation arrives, cheerful faces and grateful expressions show the general good effect of the indulgences accorded, on which, usually, sound sleep is found speedily to ensue. Such are the general effects; and the especial effects on some of the patients are even more remarkable."

Our Illustration shows at one view the supper and the lively dance. In the latter, the right-hand figure is poor Rayner, many years *Harlequin* at Covent-Garden Theatre. The reader, by the way, will find a minute account of a visit to the Hanwell Asylum in No. 55 of our Journal.

## MRS. MOWATT.

THIS lady, who has just made a successful appearance at the Princess' Theatre is a native of New York, her father being Samuel G. Ogden, Esq.; and her mother's grandfather, Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In her thirteenth year, Mrs. Mowatt studied Voltaire's "Alzire," and remodelled it for private representation; and her spirited performance of the part of the heroine is yet in the vivid remembrance of her friends.

After her marriage, Mrs. Mowatt visited Europe, and passed sufficient time in France and Germany to acquire the languages of those two countries. While in Paris, she was a frequent student of Rachel's classical and severe style of acting. While here, Mrs. Mowatt also wrote a first-rate [illegible] of which the American critics speak very highly. In 1845, Mrs. Mowatt wrote a comedy, entitled "Fashion," which was performed at the Park Theatre several nights, with greater success than had attended any other American comedy.

In June, 1845, Mrs. Mowatt made her *début* on the stage at the Park Theatre,

MRS. MOWATT, OF THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

as *Pauline*, in "The Lady of Lyons;" and, says the New York critic, "we doubt if ever *débutante* met with success so brilliant and unequivocal." Her *Julians*, *Juliet*, *Mariana*, and *Lucy Ashton*, are spoken of with equal eulogy.

Mrs. Mowatt has since produced a drama in five acts, entitled "Armand; or, The Child of the People," in which she played the character of *Blanche*. It was performed with triumphant success during Mrs Mowatt's last engagements in New York and Boston, previous to her sailing for England.

## *THE THEATRES*

Very little has taken place in the dramatic world since we last wrote, the Christmas pieces generally having proved sufficiently attractive to fill the houses without any novelty. A glance, however, at what they are doing, and what they are about to do, may not be out of place.

### DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday evening, Donizetti's opera, "Linda da Chamouni," was brought out at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing three new singers to the English stage. That they did not achieve any remarkable success is to be regretted; since M. Jullien's exertions in producing a perfect opera, sustained by native singers, have been most untiring and praiseworthy. He has already made us acquainted with a number of the finest melodies and most admirable representations with a completeness never before known on our boards. But of the *débutantes* of Wednesday, we are sorry that we can say but little. They consisted of a soprano, a baritone, and a bass—Mrs. J. Lea, Mr. J. Lea, and Mr. Tonna.

The story of "Linda da Chamouni" is well known to the play-going public as the "Village de Dieu," Madame Albert, in its principal character, drew forth the tears and bandits of hundreds, at the St. James's Theatre, three or four years ago; and seven or eight translations of the piece were afterwards performed at the different minor theatres. The plot somewhat resembles that of "Clari," and the principal part was first played in London by Madame Vestris.

Mrs. J. Lea, who, in a bold flight for a *début*, undertook the character of *Linda*, was known a few years ago, in our Concert Rooms, as Miss Susan Hobbs. In the present instance, we fear she has been led to over-rate her powers. The part as regards its impersonation merely, is a difficult one, requiring great powers of acting. The music, also, is difficult; and, to combine the two, and produce an effect in a task of [illegible] practice *d'acteur*. With Mrs. Lea's execution we have little fault to find, in itself, but the weakness of her voice is such that at times we questioned whether those in a remote part of the house heard a note of it. The area of Drury-Lane is a far different thing to that of our largest concert room; and the singer that might create some effect in the Hanover-square Rooms might also be a cipher on the boards of our "Grand Opera." Not that Mrs. Lea entirely failed; there was much to commend in her performance; but an ear-trumpet, as well as a *lorgnette*, will be requisite to enter entirely into its merits. Mr. J. Lea, we are sorry to say, is more powerless in singing and acting than the lady; and the recollection of the original representative provoked no very favourable comparisons. Mr. Gregg promises well; but much study is required before he can attain a safe high position. He must get rid of certain mannerisms, at the same time, which interfered with his intended effects. Mr. Santiago, who played the tenor part, (and who appeared in Mr Reeves's character in the "Maid of Honour" last week, at a remarkably short notice,) acquitted himself very creditably. But, for the sake both of the opera-going public and the theatre, we wish the four new singers had created a little more enthusiasm. For the empty clamour which attends a first night's performance may usually be taken in an inverse ratio.

Come we now to the only feature of the night, the acting and singing of Miss Miran, in the character of *Pierrotto*. We anticipated much from this lady's performance, and we were not disappointed. Her beautiful contralto voice was heard to the greatest advantage; and she gave additional promise of becoming one of our greatest singers—a prophecy already made by those who heard her in the masque scene of "The Maid of Honour." It was fortunate that Miss Miran was included in the cast of the opera; without her aid we scarcely knew what its fate might have been.

The house was well attended, and the audience liberal in their applause, bestowing the customary ovations. But we are not sanguine as to the favour with which "Linda da Chamouni" will be received on future representations. It will serve as an "off night" representation; but that will be all.

We were present at the second representation of the opera, after the above notice was written, on Thursday evening, and feel bound to state that its reception was more gratifying than on the previous night—the new singers appearing to have acquired more confidence, and certainly displaying their powers to greater advantage. We omitted to pay a just tribute of praise to Mr Weiss; his fine voice told with admirable effect whenever he was required to exercise it.

The Pantomime improves considerably upon repetition; and that was out of

MISS MIRAN, AS PIERROTTO, IN "LINDA OF CHAMOUNI," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

order, during its earlier representations, now works well, and it promises to enjoy a [illegible]

The HAYMARKET visitors were disappointed on Monday, by a certificate of the indisposition of Mrs. Charles Kean, which prevented her from performing with her husband on the opening, as we announced [illegible] put off until Monday next, when Mr. Lovel's play, "The Wife's Secret," which has never been acted in England, will be produced. The plot is laid in the time of the Cavaliers and Round Heads, and the cast will include Mr. Webster, Mr. Charles Kean, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Keeley, and Mrs. Charles Kean.

At the PRINCESS', Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport, two actors of Transatlantic celebrity, have appeared with success. The lady is an agreeable person, and plays with archness and spirit, and the gentleman bids fair to be an acquisition to the company. Anew comic [illegible] Mr. Sister's Secret," is said to be very brilliant; it has the merit of a decidedly funny denouement, and is elevated by good writing. Shirley Brooks is the author of the piece.

The houses at the ADELPHI are also very good. "The Pearl of the Ocean" has created its own the holiday audiences; and M. Paul Legrandy's "Italian Peasants," having come down to a "Comic Ballet of Action" in three scenes, is well understood by the audience. Since the improvements behind the scenes, we shall expect great things at the Adelphi. If the management will now be able to bring forth any effects, of the most elaborate kind, this can be introduced into the pieces.

"There is no mistake," to echo the *Times*, "about Mr. Gustavus Brooke," whose success at the Olympic is decided. Indeed, the enthusiasm created by his performances has been increasing nightly. The [illegible] announces that the Management has entered into a permanent engagement with him. It is to be hoped he remains long enough for a fair trial of his best characters, and especially his celebrity, Othello, [illegible] yet in any minted or "original" parts—the OLYMPIC will once more become an established fact. If Mr. Brooke, however, has any views on the accommodations of the house, we would strongly urge upon him that he insist upon being better supported. At present, every representation is an uphill fight on his part against indifference; and we are not ashamed of the audience to call the "stock" company as talk about, when one is not on the stage, is the best proof of this.

At the FRENCH PLAYS, "Antigone" has been so successful, that her Majesty and Prince Albert have commanded a re-ining performance on the 26th instant. [illegible] of "Diogène," in which M. Bocage performs [illegible] only one hundred consecutive nights at the Odéon, is in active preparation.

SADLER'S WELLS and the SURREY MARYLEBONE and ASTLEY'S are filled nightly with crowded audiences from their respective suburbs.

## THE BATH AMATEURS.

It is long since the interior of the Bath Theatre presented so brilliant a spectacle as it did on Tuesday evening, when the amateur performance took place for the benefit of Mrs. Mayo. [illegible] that the pit of the theatre was converted into stalls, and, on the after [illegible] Tuesday, any reasonable sum might have been commanded for the sale of a box.

Several of the performers were from London; many also were residents in Bath; and, to assist them, the services of Miss Julia Bennett and Mr. Anderson were fortunately secured, the latter having given his kind permission for the former lady to appear.

In the [illegible] Mr. Anderson, [illegible] Mr. Lacy Foote (Major Simpson); [illegible] Mr. Lacy, Mr. Hilton), Mr. Anderson (Mr. Mayhew), [illegible] Mr. Mayo), Mr. Martin [illegible] Mr. Cecil Blake); *Crabtree* (Mr. Mayo), *Lovelace* (Mr. Charleton), [illegible] Mr. Anderson), *Trip* (Mr. Lionel Herbert); *Rowley* (Mr. Hodgson); *Lucy Teazle* (Miss Julia Bennett); *Maria* (Miss Rosa Bennett); *Mrs. [illegible]* (Miss Beaufort); *Lady Sneerwell* (Miss [illegible]).

It was requested that the audience would be in their places by seven o'clock, at which time every available corner was occupied. The performance commenced with a prologue, written for the occasion, and spoken, by Mr. Albert Smith, which we subjoin:

PROLOGUE.

"When, in the Forum of old Rome, they found
One morn, a mighty Senate in the ground,
As Marcus Cartius to its midst [illegible]
Vowing this opening for a nice [illegible],
And by a massive of his own [illegible]
Insisted, for Rome's early [illegible],
Saying he perish'd for the people's fault,
And made a leap that landed in a vault—
So we, to night, regardless of our fate,
Have come, prepared our lives to immolate,
Not, as they did, with implement worn,
And the wide gulph of empty benches close:
Too pleased to find in this fair railway age,
Some still will entertain the good old stage.

"Yet, understand our aim  We come not here
With the profession's claims to interfere.
Let not our presence the beat [illegible]
Be deem'd a wish to [illegible] the actors' art!
To serve them, in a dull, cold time, we come,
And throw some cheering comfort round their home—
Strive but to make some baby [illegible]
For those who [illegible] so oft delighted us

"Our rashness let the object then excuse—
Kindly receive our efforts to amuse;
Compare us not to those weak-minded souls
Who to Newcastle sometimes carry coals,
By saying we have followed the same path,
In bringing a supply of pumps to Bath!
No! [illegible] teeth the sad reminder fish!
That 'well-met' be, as now, a cause of wrath,
But kindness, to be told to 'Go to Bath.'"

After the comedy an epilogue, sparkling with allusion, written by Mr. Charles Mackay, was admirably delivered, by Miss Julia Bennett. Then followed Lewis Lee's celebrated *entr'acte* of "Mr. Penn [illegible] Mr. Mayo), a most [illegible] reference to "the old road" between Bologne and Paris, given by Mr. Albert Smith; a farce of comic scenes, by Mr. Arcedeckne; and the performances concluded with the Adelphi "Normal" farce, *Sarsaw* (Mr. Buckstone), *Scaffold* (Mr. Cuthbert), *Pronoso* (Mr. Harley), *Clotilda* (Mr. Arcedeckne); *Polito* (Miss Beaumont), *Harlus* (Miss Ellen O'Hara).

Criticism, in a performance of this kind, is not expected [illegible] Enough, the entire programme gave the greatest satisfaction to a very elegant audience, and that a handsome sum was realized over the expenses. The good city was filled with strangers, every train brought a fresh influx, and the theatre was at a premium. Indeed, we think, on a future occasion, when any object calls for a similar reunion—that the interest would, if anything, be doubled.

THEATRICALS AT WOBURN ABBEY.—Amongst the amusements provided for the distinguished guests by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at the annual family meet in Bedfordshire, during the Christmas festivities, was an histrionic exhibition at the "Woburn Abbey theatre." According to the bill, the performances were "in honour and under the [illegible] Queen's Servants, the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary." The secretary acted on the occasion was [illegible] drama, entitled "Our Virgin Queen; or, Too Much Supper," the *dramatis personæ* being as follows:—*Queen Elizabeth*, the Duchess Dowager of Bedford; the *Duchess of Bedford*, Lady Rachael Russell; *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Mr. [illegible]; *Sir Walter Raleigh*, Mr. R. Monckton Milnes; [illegible] Lord [illegible]; the *Mayor of Ecatil*, Mr. Sanford; *Mr. Aldermen Scarlet*, Lord [illegible]; *Sally Scarlet*, Lady Rachel Russell; *A Friend who Drops in*, Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P. *Attendants, Prisoners, Soldiers, Citizens, &c.* &c. The entertainments concluded with a "A Mystic Ming," never before acted, never to be acted again. Verses, a grand, contained [illegible] tale and profundity, the Month of December, [illegible] Christmas. It was further announced to those anxious to witness the performances, which subsequently took place, would commence as soon as clarified coffee [illegible] The box-office is not open. [illegible] price or half-price. No suspension of the free-list. No new scenery, dresses, or decorations. There have been no rehearsals, and there is no [illegible] Mr. A Stafford, M.P., created much merriment by the able manner he enacted the humorous part of *A Friend who Drops in*. Lord [illegible] Russell gave *Scarlet*, and Mr. M. Milnes, as *Sir Walter Raleigh*, also ably acquitted [illegible]

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mr. Salmon, of Cambridge, has bequeathed [illegible] he noted very handsome sums to the following charitable institutions:—Addenbrooke's Hospital, £500; Victoria Society, £500; Mr. Simpson's Asylum, £500; Sunday School, Barnwell, £300; Lying-in Charity, £100; Samaritan Fund, £100; [illegible] Dispensary, £100; and Blind Institution in Lincoln, £100.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NAPIER.—A committee of gentlemen formed for presenting a testimonial to Mr Charles Napier for his exertions (as associate [illegible] the Committee of Management) and anxieties in arranging [illegible] Mr. Barnett, Mr. [illegible], and Farr gangs, for depredations on [illegible] age, while exertions [illegible] terminated so [illegible] to the companies as well as to [illegible] the enormous expense to Mr. Napier, have received [illegible] acknowledging the kindness of the committee and the press, but stating that he cannot personally accept of contributions from private individuals, and expresses confidence that the companies whom he endeavoured to benefit will not allow him to suffer further loss in the business."—*Globe*

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Nor long ago a foreign Nobleman, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, had his vessel seized at Cowes, for smuggling. At the present moment, a foreign nobleman, belonging to a member of the same club, is under *arrest* at Gravesend, [illegible] of his ultra warlike demonstrations. "When sorrows come, they come not single spies" May we expect, at no distant day, the Squadron will furnish its *Red Rover*?

With the turn of Christmas, fox-hunts [illegible] with the title of flood. Never was Diana worshipped with more fervour than at this present writing. [illegible] that our country is [illegible] "There was [illegible] canary [illegible] champion; infantry from Weedon; muffs from Leamington; sojourners in Rugby; lawyers from London; our old friend Snob, and old Mr. Last Red Cap, always behind when she ought to be in front, and [illegible] There were jack-boots and top-boots; short legs and long pedigrees, all bone and no blood, and the reverse; long-tails, bob-tails, and rat-tails. Now, had there been no North Warwickshire, this would have been no such scene as that at [illegible]

Shooting terminates with the present month; and, immed [illegible] the season will have an opportunity of amusing themselves with the [illegible] Lords, in the House of Peers. It is to be hoped, if they be merry, they will be wise also. When the existing game laws are discussed, many of the rural members pledged [illegible] come a law, it would be the death warrant of the whole [illegible] of game. It came to pass, [illegible] the enactment, the [illegible] Leadenhall Market ruled pheasants to be the cheapest [illegible] procured in the metropolis. While upon the subject of wild animals, it would be well that rabbits did not overlook the game. If a man must pay his ten shillings for a licence to kill a hare, why may he kill a score for [illegible] There is no subject upon which popular philosophy appears to be so much lacked as that of humanity. A gentleman lately read [illegible] papers, to the effect [illegible] his full-bodied "gents" repaired to a livery-stable-keeper, for the purpose of hiring a horse and gig, to take them to Brighton and back the same day. "What," cried the [illegible] "you [illegible] want to drive a poor beast upwards of a hundred miles in a day?" "Why, sir," said one of the applicants, "*We're all gentlemen*." A gentleman (who, no doubt, has got a wife, and a pair of spare boots) rode his mare, the other day, from Leamington to London and to death—in less than twelve hours. Persons should [illegible] for their pleasure after a rate suitable to the amount of enjoyment. Why [illegible] charge the sportsman [illegible] as much as the [illegible] for killing a couple of thorough bloods? [illegible] of the Animals' Cruelty School is all at fault!

As [illegible] are cheap in the City, the odds look up at the West End. Various [illegible] nominations are beginning to find friends at the Corner. We shall take [illegible] early soon to speak of the state of the market.

## PUBLIC SALES.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of the betting this afternoon was the restoration of Spring Jack, for, although it was [illegible] to 1, the feeling was so decidedly in his favour, that it would have been impossible to "get on" to any [illegible] Beborough was also in great force, and a few scores were laid out quickly on Cossack, Swiss Boy, and Nil Desperandum. In other respects the betting was unimportant.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] WHEELS.—HAS | |
| [illegible] | 50 to 1 against Lionet |
| [illegible] Dick Turpin's | |
| TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES | |
| 80 to 1 sgst Brocket. | |
| CHESTER CUP. | |
| 1 sgst [illegible] each sgst Cossack, Lady Dylan, and The Tartar | |
| [illegible] | 2 to 1 agst The Stripper; 4 25 to 1 sgst Sessarita. |
| [illegible] | 30 to 1 — Spring Jack |
| [illegible] | 50 to 1 sgst Flatcatcher |

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The difficulty of investing unemployed capital has been [illegible] the present state of the half-yearly dividends, at an extent that [illegible] impossible to find borrowers upon good security, either on the Stock Exchange or Discount Market. [illegible] sums have been offered at 2½ per cent until the 31st inst. The Discount houses are [illegible] sums, with difficulty finding [illegible] cent for small amounts [illegible] This state of things offers a striking contrast to [illegible] of Money Market in October last. At that period cent was paid for short [illegible] and Stock, and the most unexceptionable paper was rejected if tendered for discount. Notwithstanding a great reliance is not to be placed upon the present position of affairs, the general feeling is apparently shared by the Directors of the Bank of England. It was strongly anticipated that a reduction in the rate of interest would be announced from the Bank on Thursday. It was not, however, and the Government would not have [illegible] to the accumulation of capital arising from the small demands [illegible] cent rate of the present state of the money [illegible] calculated to check desirable operations, although it may be a bar to more speculative [illegible] On the other hand, an impetus to speculation [illegible] was chiefly been checked by the high rate of discount, would have been a certain result, and even now, as present rates, may be possibly only postponed [illegible] a sudden return to activity [illegible] must be earnestly desired [illegible] the case of the Bank [illegible] With [illegible] from 13 to 15 per cent. in New York, an efflux of gold may be rationally anticipated, if any [illegible] to the Bank of England [illegible] most distressing results, tarrying back to an indefinite period a return to settled [illegible] It may be therefore [illegible] the Bank has obtained [illegible] and a deliberate course of action been more requisite. [illegible] rapid improving state of the Money Market is likely to [illegible] a more extensive trading, instead of cautious operations. To avoid such temptation is difficult, but the course of safety for some months to come will be to limit credit, and check [illegible] approaching an undue extension of trade.

The [illegible] of the North Western Bank of India still remain unaccepted by Glyn and Company.

A writ of bankruptcy has been issued against Messrs Lesley, Alexander and Company, of Sunderland, shipowners, Mill-farmers. This, of course, takes the estate out of the hands of the inspectors, by whom it was in process of [illegible]

The suspension of Messrs. Cargeill, Headlam, and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was announced on Friday, with much regret. As brokers, the firm ranked highly, and no speculation, either on the part of partners or clerks, has been [illegible] to account for Messrs Hayworth and Co., of Calcutta, is the cause of their stoppage.

There has been [illegible] buoyancy in the English Market during the week. The opening at the close of the previous week, improved 1 per cent. upon the arrival of the West India mail, leaving off at 8 [illegible] On Tuesday Consols opened firmly, and an immediate advance, which ultimate [illegible] Consols for money, and the closing quotations were 87½ to ⅞. The Bank of England Returns were then 87¼ to ⅞ for Account. A reaction on Wednesday, arising from the prices of the French Funds coming worse from [illegible] Consols for money, and the closing figures were 87½ to ⅞. It is [illegible] apparent on Thursday, a general belief existing that a reduction in the Bank rate [illegible] Bank broker purchases [illegible] induced this belief. It [illegible] the case, as [illegible] from [illegible] but prices generally [illegible] were [illegible] improving, and the [illegible] were [illegible] Consols, [illegible] Long Annuities to expire [illegible] New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent [illegible] Long Annuities to expire [illegible] 1860, 8 13-16; Ditto Oct. 10, 1859, [illegible] Ditto 33 years, [illegible] 1860, 9-16; Ditto [illegible] under £1000, 1½ per cent; Ditto [illegible] Ditto, £1000, 26 pm; £500, 27 pm; Stock, 27 pm.

The Foreign Market has shared in a slight degree the improvement in the English Funds. Mexican Bonds, 20½ to ¾. Brazilians at a later date leaves quotations [illegible] Portuguese have improved considerably, advancing, [illegible] 23¾ to 24. Spanish [illegible] announced, and the remainder securities quote as follows:—Equador Bonds, 2¾; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 2¾; Mexican, 3 per Cent, 1846, 18; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 25½; Spanish, 3 per Cent., [illegible] Active Stock Bonds, 1 per Cent., Deferred, 19½; French Rentes, 4 per Cents., 76f.; Ditto, Amortissement, 3 per Cent.; Ditto, 5 p. Cent., 94f. ex div.; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, [illegible]

A marked advance in the price of the dividend-paying lines is the prominent feature in the Railway Market this week. The following closing prices will best corroborate this fact:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, [illegible]; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 44; Caledonian, 9½; Chester and Holyhead, [illegible]; Eastern Counties, [illegible]; East Lancashire, [illegible]; Ditto, £18, £[illegible]; Eastern Counties, 16; East Lancashire, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 9¾; East Lincolnshire, 12½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Northern, 76¾; Great Western, 78½; Ditto, Fifths, 23¾; Ditto, New, £17, 11; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 8; Leeds and Bradford, [illegible]; Leeds, Brighton, and South Coast, 13¾; Ditto, Consol. [illegible]

[illegible] Ditto, Fifths, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 3¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 3¾; Midland, 114; Ditto, £40 Shares, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 3¾; Newcastle and Darlington, [illegible]; Ditto, Fifths, [illegible]; Newcastle and Carlisle, [illegible]; Ditto, Fifths, [illegible]; North Staffordshire, [illegible]; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, [illegible]; South Eastern and Dover, 31; Ditto, No. 4, 5½; Ditto, New, 3¾; Newcastle, and Berwick, 31; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 39½; Ditto, Extension, 1¾; Ditto, 1½; Ditto, 1¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, [illegible]; York and North Midland, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 3¾; Ditto, Extension, [illegible]; Boulogne and Amiens, 4½; Northern and Eastern, [illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market opened buoyantly, and business was done in Consols at 88 [illegible] hence from Italy, with news of the [illegible] of Louis Philippe, soon, however, caused a [illegible] and [illegible] was effected before the close of business. Consols for the opening close 1 at 87, and Exchequer Bills received to 24s. The Foreign and Share Markets closed heavily.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for one market during the present week [illegible] fine parcels on offer sold at Monday's prices, but all other [illegible] were heavy, and, in some instances, the turn in favour of the buyers. The show of foreign wheat was not large, yet that trade went very dull, and previous quotations were with difficulty supported. For barley the supply was moderate, and [illegible] demand, at barely late rates. The supply of oats being small, and steady, and peas were well supported. Beans, peas, and [illegible] corn were neglected. The parcels of flour were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS: English wheat, 4730; barley, 2240; oats, 2130 quarters. Irish: wheat —; barley, —; oats, 850 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 6070; barley, —; oats, 360 quarters. Flour, 4,420 sacks.

*English Wheat*.—Fine, 48s to 50s; fine white, 52s to 53s; fine red, 49s to 50s; Suffolk, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling, ditto, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 52s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier ditto, 52s to 58s; Scotch oats, fine, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 22s to 23s; Irish ditto, 20s to 21s; feed ditto, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; —; beans, 34s to 36s; ticks, 34s to 36s; harrow ditto, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 43s; boilers, 43s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 40s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*. Lately red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

*English Miscellaneous Articles*.—For all kinds of seeds the demand still rules very heavy. Canary seed [illegible] and is to be had on the same [illegible] other articles has had a downward tendency. For rapeseed [illegible] a steady, at very full prices.

*Linseed*.—Baltic, sowing, 38s to 39s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean, and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 30s to 32s per quarter; rapeseed, £24 to £25 per last. Linseed cakes, £11 10s. to £12 10s. per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s. to £8 per ton. Coriander seed, £15 to £16 per cwt. Cloverseed, £3 to £4 10s. per cwt. Canary, 60s to 68s per quarter.

*Bread*.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d. of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average*.—Wheat, 53s 10d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 40s 8d; peas, 40s.

*The Six Weeks' Average*.—Wheat, 52s 10d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 40s 8d; peas, 40s.

*Beef*.—The sales of about 15,000 packages have been held this week. A fair portion found buyers at last rates, if any alteration in prices. Privately, the demand is in a sluggish state, but the importers are not willing sellers at the present quotations.

*Pork*.—The market has not been quite so active as in the previous week: nevertheless, the prices [illegible] have been pretty generally supported.

*Lard*.—The transactions [illegible] of trifling importance to take place since our last report. In prices, no [illegible] alteration has taken place.

*Butter*.—This article has fallen at value in per cwt, with a slow [illegible]

*Provisions*.—For most kinds of Irish butter we have to report a sluggish demand, at barely [illegible] quotations. Generally speaking, the rates for Dutch and Friesland are [illegible] and Kilkenny, and Scotch, ditto, 90s to 98s; Cork, 90s to 92s; Limerick, 86s to 88s; Waterford, 84s to 86s; Sligo, 84s to 86s; Belfast, 84s to 86s, per cwt. Fine Dutch butter is [illegible] but fresh butter is fair sale, at 100s to 104s per cwt, for fine Friesland; 90s to 100s for other fine marks; and 84s to 88s for middling. Fine parcels of Belgian have been disposed of freely, but the inferior qualities move off slowly. Good Brunet, 88s to 102s, middling ditto, 94s to 98s per cwt; fresh, 14s to 16s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in very good request. Prime Waterford [illegible] 60s to 62s; and [illegible] 58s to 62s per cwt. The best bladdered lard and Irish hams are quite as dear. In other lights [illegible] quotations are well supported.

*Spirits*.—The market has not been quite so active as in the previous week: nevertheless, the prices [illegible] have been pretty generally supported.

*Tea*.—The public sales [illegible] of trifling importance to take place since our last report. In prices, no [illegible] alteration has taken place.

*Coffee*.—The public sales [illegible] of trifling importance to take place since our last report. In prices, no [illegible] alteration has taken place.

*Sugar*.—The public sales [illegible] of trifling importance to take place since our last report. In prices, no [illegible] alteration has taken place.

*Tallow*.—This article has fallen at value in per cwt, with a slow [illegible]

*Provisions*.—For most kinds of Irish butter we have to report a sluggish demand, at barely [illegible] quotations. Generally speaking, the rates for Dutch and Friesland are [illegible] and Kilkenny, and, ditto, 90s to 98s; Cork, 90s to 92s; Limerick, 86s to 88s; Waterford, 84s to 86s; Sligo, 84s to 86s; Belfast, 84s to 86s, per cwt. Fine Dutch butter is [illegible] but fresh butter is fair sale, at 100s to 104s per cwt, for fine Friesland; 90s to 100s for other fine marks; and 84s to 88s for middling. Fine parcels of Belgian have been disposed of freely, but the inferior qualities move off slowly. Good Brunet, 88s to 102s, middling ditto, 94s to 98s per cwt; fresh, 14s to 16s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in very good request. Prime Waterford [illegible] 60s to 62s; and [illegible] 58s to 62s per cwt. The best bladdered lard and Irish hams are quite as dear. In other lights [illegible] quotations are well supported.

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*Tallow*.—This article has fallen at value in per cwt, with a slow [illegible]

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MILLS, Ipswich, licensed victualler. E. D. W. MITCHELL, Brighton, boarding-house keeper. T. MASTERSON, Clare, Suffolk, [illegible]. J. ARCHBOLD, Hampton-bar, Middlesex, [illegible]. G. GINLER, Canterbury, [illegible]. W. T. RICKARD, Regent-street, Middlesex, [illegible]. J. ROBERTSON, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, [illegible]. T. PASKELL, Highstreet, Poplar, [illegible]. [illegible] proprietor. G. and P. LUNGLEY, Rockwell, soap-boilers. W. SHEPHERD, Bishop's Stortford, [illegible]. J. KEELY, Manchester, Lancashire, [illegible]. J. MEADMORE, Manchester. J. GOODWIN, Cheltenham, carrier. T. C. PAUNCY, Shrewsbury, Gloucestershire, [illegible]. D. DAVIES, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, [illegible]. J. HOLDEN, Rochdale, [illegible]. [illegible] Lancashire. T. GLARK, Sunderland, baker. J. E. MOTLEY, Boston, Lincolnshire, [illegible]. SCUTCHEON, Worcester, [illegible]. T. MUGFORD, Bath, [illegible]. [illegible] Gloucestershire. [illegible] C. H. LEVI, Bucklers-, Lancashire, [illegible]. R. MURRAY, Liverpool, [illegible]. [illegible] Liverpool. J. W. CHEFFINS, Liverpool, draper. [illegible] Manchester, Mill. Darnesbury, flax-spinners. J. D. BLAKE, Hendon, Devonshire, [illegible]. W. H. PINE, Honiton, Devonshire, [illegible]. J. WILKINS, Bridport, Dorsetshire, [illegible].

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M. RIE, Stonness, Edinburgh, brewer. J. ANDERSON, Glasgow, glass-merchant. [illegible] DOUGLAS, Holytown, watchmaker. MITCHELL and MUNTIE, wrights, Aberdeen. D. [illegible] Govan, Ayrshire, [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE. GRAND OPERA. —THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 17th, her Majesty's Servants will perform Donizetti's Opera THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. Edgar (Master of Ravenswood) Mr Reeves, Colonel Ashton, Mr. Whitworth; Raymond, Mr Weiss; Lord Ashton, Mrs Anne Duras Gras The Orchestra Conductor Mr M. Hennings.

After which, the New Pantomime, called FRIAR RUSH; OR, HARLEQUIN AND KING OF IVY.

On TUESDAY (original tune) LINDA OF CHAMOUNY

On WEDNESDAY, THE MAID OF HONOUR.

On THURSDAY, LINDA OF CHAMOUNY

On FRIDAY, THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

On SATURDAY, THE MAID OF HONOUR.

Ballets by Mr. Hoppe. The Pantomime every evening.

Bellini's Opera I PURITANI, arranged for the English stage, will shortly be performed. Gluck's Grand Opera Scena IPHIGENIA, is also in rehearsal.

ANTIGONE. — ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. MORNING PERFORMANCE.

Mr. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that in consequence of numerous applications for a Morning Performance the celebrated Play of ANTIGONE, with the entire Music of the illustrious Composer, MENDELSSOHN, will be given at this Theatre, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY the 26th, commencing precisely at Half-past Two o'Clock, and terminating before Five.

Previously to the Music and the Play of "ANTIGONE," the Orchestra will perform A Selection from THE WORKS OF MENDELSSOHN.

Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, may be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Crowded Houses. [illegible] AT 7h, and during the Week THEATRICAL [illegible] Gymnastic Feats, and the trick [illegible] Austrian Pantomime HARLEQUIN BOUTON SAUTAN AMUSE PARPE [illegible] MARIE Harlequin Herr Desiret Scharmbeck Miss Theodore Clown Mr C. Anderson Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury.—Stage Manager, Mr. Wild Wise.—Box-office [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. —Monsieur HECTOR BERLIOZ has the honour to state that his FIRST GRAND CONCERT, in this Theatre, will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th. Full particulars will in duly announced.

A GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will be given at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS in AID of the FUNDS of the PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF DANCES on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 26th. Tickets, Single, 10s. 6d.; Double, 15s.; and Family Tickets, admitting Three Persons, One Guinea. Of the Gentlemen of the Committee of Management, and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES. —PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, MONDAY JANUARY 17th, and every Monday. A Subscription of Two Guineas for the Season Ring a Tick [illegible] Ticket as usual, admitted by Programme. M. [illegible] Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and Programmes of [illegible]

GUILDFORD. LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, Jan. 17, Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance at the PUBLIC HALL [illegible] JOHN MAYNARD [illegible] Feb 1, at the PUBLIC HALL, THING.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the SCHOOL ROOMS, SHEFFORD.—On MONDAY, Feb. 7, at the LECTURE HALL, TOTTENHAM.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 8 at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, KENSINGTON.—To begin each Evening at Eight.—Tickets, 3s. Books to be had at the Hall.

WILL SHORTLY BE CLOSED AT THE PANORAMA, ROYAL LEICESTER SQUARE, Lo VIEW of CAIRO, from Draw ings taken by DAVID ROBERTS, Esq., and a Diorama of the Interior of the Great Pyramid, and a View from the Summit of Mount Sinai, the VIEW of the HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, with the PLAINS of HINDOSTANA, and of the Gigantic CITY of AURUNG, are also NOW OPEN.

NOTICE.—Previous to the CLOSE of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION on the 26th Instant, for Alterations and Improvements, the Rooms will be [illegible] MEANS REQUISITE for the NATURE of DISINFECTING AGENTS, in order to obtain [illegible] Lecture Theatre, on Monday, Friday, and Saturday at Half past Three [illegible] Evening except Saturday. [illegible] and every other [illegible] CHEMISTRY [illegible] four will lectures on INSPIRATION and VENTILATION, [illegible] which will be on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at Half past Three. [illegible] GEOLOGY [illegible] ELECTRO-MAGNETISM [illegible] JEFFREY'S Patent Working Apparatus, will be [illegible] DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS and the CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN, with DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. WORKING MODELS of MACHINERY explained. The DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA.—Immense success of LADY GODIVA, from [illegible] Tuesday, the 4th, and every Evening. This splendid production has been [illegible] for the past 4 months to [illegible] and patronage by Lord [illegible] Longmore, Sir C. Eastlake, Mr. Hallam, and many other acknowledged manhesters by the public press to be the chief drawer of Mr. WARD'S Original and Unequalled Pantomimes, which, therefore, cannot be approached [illegible] received each Afternoon and Evening with acclamations of wonder and delight by [illegible] and fashionable audiences. Madame WARTON will appear Every Afternoon at Three and Evening at Half-past Seven, in her Original Performance of the Statue of LADY GODIVA [illegible] GERMAN HARVEST-HOME, THE COMBAT BETWEEN IDAS AND APHEUS [illegible] the Remarkable WITCH, MARBLE STATUE GROUPING [illegible] NEW SCENES, Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

MR MINASI, Artist in Pastel [illegible] has been so flatteringly eulogized by the public press, begs to inform the nobility and gentry, parents and lovers of the Fine Arts, that he gives LESSONS.—For Terms, address to Mr. M. 76 Horndon-street, Harrow-road.

DRAWING GALLERY, 184, Maddox-street. —SCHOOL for the STUDY of PAINTING and SCULPTURE and Preparatory School for the Royal Academy. Open every Even [illegible] at 7 to 10. The Living Model Daily [illegible] Mr. Dickinson Esq. Sculptor. [illegible] Patron Lee to [illegible] Grandfactory, 24, City-road, London.

PATENT LEVER POINTED PENCILS.—S. MORDAN & Co. caution the public in purchasing this useful article to see that the patentee's name [illegible] PATENT LEVER POINTED PENCIL, and [illegible] Patent Lee to [illegible] Grandfactory, 24, City-road, London.

RIDING-SCHOOL, SOUTH-STREET, PARK-LANE.—Ladies and Gentlemen taught to RIDE and PROPERLY Manage their Horses in a few easy lessons, by Mr JOHN HAWKINS Riding Master. Terms will be forwarded by Post upon application. Terms for Children of all Ages. Horses and Ponies to let for any period. Horses thoroughly broke for Lad.

PROUT, BRUSH and COMB MAKER, [illegible] Strand, solicits the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his Splendid and varied Stock of fashionable [illegible] MRB the largest and most complete in the metropolis at moderate all the newest designs in the most beautiful colours, of workmanship not to be surpassed [illegible] Every Description.

ITALY.—A very favourable opportunity is offered to PARENTS having a SON of Delicate Constitution, to whom they may be desirous of giving a Professional Education. A Gentleman, some years established in one of the healthiest and most beautiful cities of Central Italy, wishes to take a PUPIL. For further particulars, apply by letter post-paid to J. D., 57, Finsbury-square.

WYCOMBE DIOCESAN SCHOOL, under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for the Education of the Sons of Gentlemen, affords the advantages of a sound and liberal Education at a moderate expense. Terms, 36 guineas per annum; under Ten years of age, 24 guineas. For further particulars, apply to the Head Master, J. B. MALCOLM.

A MARRIED INCUMBENT on the Hampshire Coast, and [illegible] Parish, [illegible] has a Pupil [illegible] much experience as a Tutor, and highly recommended by the Parents of the Children he has educated, or the Public Schools, can direct their French or Italian studies. Address, Rev. F. S. A., Post [illegible]

TO GENTLEMEN in Professional Life or of Limited Income. The PRINCIPAL of an Establishment of superior connection, a [illegible] filling up FOUR VACANCIES. His terms vary from 40 to 70 Guineas; but he would [illegible] the above number at 35 Guineas each, provided they be Sons of Gentlemen. The [illegible] [illegible] character.—In reply, the real name must [illegible] pre-paid, to Jaxin, care of Mr. Cornish, Stationer, 55, Baker-street.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful [illegible] For proof of the extreme durability and power of cleansing and [illegible] fresh purchase [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MARTELLO TOWERS ON THE KENTISH COAST.

## COAST DEFENCES.—MARTELLO TOWERS.

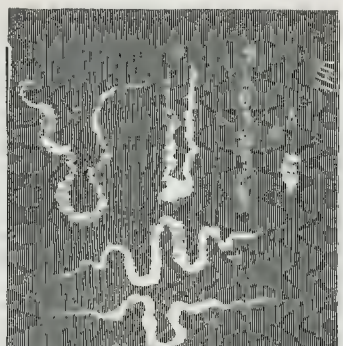
SETTING aside the prognostications of "Francis Moore, Physician," or of any other seer, whether employed by the Company of Stationers, or prophesying *propria motu*, at the Horse Guards, we transcribe a page from the old Almanack of History with respect to our Coast Defences.

At the time when there appeared to be good reasons for believing that France seriously contemplated the invasion of England, the attention of the Government was emphatically called to the defence of such portions of the coast as seemed to present the greatest facility for the landing of a hostile force. As the Kentish coast, from East Were Bay to Dymchurch seemed more specially exposed, a line of Martello Towers was erected between these two points, at a distance from each other of from one quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Other Towers of the same kind were erected on various parts of the coast where the shore was low, in other parts of England, but more particularly in the counties of Sussex and Suffolk. The reason of the Government for adopting Towers of this kind, appears to have been owing to the resistance made by the Tower of *Martella*, in the Island of Corsica, to the British forces under Lord Hood and General Dundas in 1794. This Tower, which was of the form of an obtruncated cone—like that of a windmill—was situated in Martella, or Martle Bay. As it rendered the landing of the troops difficult, Commodore Linzee anchored in a bay to the westward and there landed the troops on the evening of the 7th of February, taking possession of a height that commanded the Tower. As the Tower impeded the advance of the troops it was, the next day, attacked from the bay by the *Fortitude* and *Juno*, but, after a cannonade of two hours and a-half, the ships were obliged to haul off, the *Fortitude* having sustained considerable damage from red-hot shot discharged from the Tower. The Tower, after having been cannonaded from the height for two days, surrendered; rather, it would appear, from the alarm of the garrison than from any great injury that the Tower had sustained. The English, on taking possession of the fort, found that the garrison had originally consisted of thirty-three men, of whom two only were wounded, though mortally. The walls were of great thickness, and bomb-proof; and the parapet consisted of an interior lining of rush matting, filled up to the exterior of the parapet with sand. The only guns they had were two 18-pounders.

Upon this hint our Ministry appear to have subsequently acted, in ordering Martello Towers to be erected on such parts of the coast as seemed to be most assailable. On the Kentish coast, between East Were Bay and Dymchurch, forty wards of twenty of these Towers were erected. They were built of brick, and were from about five-and-thirty to forty feet high: the entrance to them was by a low doorway, about seven feet and a half from the ground, and admission was gained by means of a ladder, which was afterwards withdrawn into the interior. A high step, of two feet, led to the first floor of the Tower—a room of about thirteen feet diameter, and with the walls about five feet thick. Round this room were loopholes in the walls, at such an elevation that the men would be obliged to stand on benches in the event of their being required to oppose an attack of musketry. These benches were also used as the sleeping places for the garrison. On this floor there was a fire-place, and from the centre was a trap-door leading downwards to the ammunition and provision room. The second floor was ascended by similar means.

## METEOR SEEN AT BENARES.

THIS singular and beautiful phenomenon, (of which we have been favoured with a Sketch and details by a Correspondent), was seen at Benares, in the East Indies, on the evening of November 11, 1847, at a little after six. A meteor of great brilliancy suddenly shot up vertically in the western horizon, and burst at an angle of about 30 degrees, or less, and was followed by a luminous streak, like the tail of a comet: it remained stationary and vertical for a few seconds, when it commenced to bend and assume the shape of a snake; it then continued to change its form, as shown in the Illustration, till it entirely vanished. The intensity of its light diminishing as it widened and extended its figure, it moved slowly, perhaps, three degrees on towards the south. The Meteor first appeared at 17 minutes, and disappeared at 26 minutes, past six, P.M.; being visible for a space of nine minutes. "It is at this particular season," says our informant, "that these wonders of nature are most commonly observed; and it was on November 13, 1843, that showers of meteoric lights were seen here, (at Benares), and in every part of the globe."



METEOR SEEN FROM BENARES.

The numbers in the Cut show the various forms the meteoric light assumed from its first appearance till it vanished.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND*

### THE "CROSS HOUSE," SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS curious structure, situated on the East side of Southampton, was originally erected for the purpose of affording shelter to the numerous passengers frequenting the ancient ferry across the River Itchen, in the year 1534, during the mayoralty of Peter Claughton, Esq., whose initials, together with the Arms of the town, are carved on a stone built into the angle of the walls of the Eastern compartment. The walls are built in the form of a cross (hence its name), and, from this peculiarity in their construction, they afford a commodious shelter from any wind. At the time of its erection, the ground on which the Cross House stands was a bleak, isolated spot, far removed from any habitations; and tradition assigns the origin of the building to the bequest of a lady, who died from the effects of an illness, caused by exposure to the inclemency of the weather, whilst waiting for the return of the ferry-boat from the opposite shore; but now, in consequence of the construction of a floating bridge at another part of the river, the old ferry is deserted, and the building is no longer of much service. The Town Council, in December, 1846, resolved to destroy the Cross House, on account of its dilapidated condition; but an individual having undertaken the expense of repairing it, the sentence of destruction has not been carried into effect.

THE CROSS HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*"Two Tyros."—Black cannot capture the Rook in the case mentioned.*

*"Argus."—With the most perfect play on both sides, it is now considered that the Rook and Bishop against the Rook tend to a drawn game. Such is the nicety and precision required in the defence, however, that, among ordinary players, the greater force will win in nine cases out of ten. We should call the position you send a drawn battle*

*"S. H. H." "C. W. R."—Von Oppen's Enigma, 262, is perfectly correct. Do not despair, but try it again and again till you master it.*

*"E. S." Chess Club, Worcester. The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" returns to its old form of a monthly periodical, at 1s. 6d. per No. The opening No., full of interest and variety, is to appear on the 1st of February.*

*"Woolwichensis." Your suggestion does not avert the mate. If Black move the Q P, White simply plays the Rook to Q Kt 5th first, and then mates with the Kt next move. The Problem sent is quite unadapted for publication.*

*"Sopracita."—You have failed in Enigma 247, and must try 250 once more. It is quite practicable, we can assure you.*

*"Pyro," Leicester.—See our notice to "W. F. S.," in the last No.*

*"Eta."—The solution of "S. H. W's" ingenious Enigma, No. 219, is—1. Kt to Q 8th; 2. R to Q Kt 2d; 3. B to Q 2d; 4. Kt to K 3d; 5. Kt to Kt 4th; double ch and mate.*

*"J. Mc. G——y."—Received with thanks*

*"H. B. B."—1. Your analysis of the opening from Greco has a grave flaw in it. If Black, as you propose, instead of playing his Q Kt to K 2nd, at the 12th move, take the Pawn at Q 5th, White simply checks with his Q at her R 3rd, and then captures the adverse Queen. 2. There is no portrait extant of the gentleman named. 3. Your Problems are always acceptable, and would be doubly so, were they a little more carefully composed.*

*"A. B. C."—It is an error. The celebrated German player mentioned is attached to the Prussian Legation.*

*"D. M."—If a player contrives to get one of his Pawns to the 8th square before he has lost any of his pieces, that Pawn assumes the name and power of any piece he chooses, except a King. Thus he may have two Queens, two Rooks, &c., on the board at once.*

*"Slow and Sure."—A glance at the position must show you that if Black, in Problem No. 206, for his 3rd move, play P to Q 6th, White has only to move his Rook to Q Kt 5th, and then make next move with the Kt, either at K 5th or Q Kt 8th.*

*"Archimedes."—Sometimes, when there is a great disparity of force between two opponents, one party, placing a cap or ring on a Pawn, undertakes to give checkmate with that particular Pawn, which is called the "Capped Pawn" (Pion Coiffé.) Fool's mate is effected by the second player as follows:—*

| WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|
| 1. P to K Kt 4th | 1. P to K 4th |
| 2. P to K B 4th | 2. Q to K R 5th—checkmate |

*"W. A. T."—We are too much pressed for room to make the deserved distinction which you suggest.*

*"A. T." Milton Abbey.—Ingenious, but not at all difficult. It shall appear anon among the Chess Enigmas*

"ACTEOS."—*The King can Castle on either side.*

*Solutions by "Mickey Free," "N. R.," "T. C. Q." "Ambulator." "W. A. T." "Sigma," "T. T." "Sopracita," "G. A. B." "Woodstockensis," "T. R. C." "Mag." "M. P.," "P. R. S.," "G. P." are correct.*

*** The answers to several communications are unavoidably deferred, from want of room, until next week.

*** Chess Amateurs in the neighbourhood of Camberwell and Peckham, willing to join in establishing a Chess Club, will please address a note on the subject to "J. N.," 11, Park-place, Camberwell Grove.

### CHALLENGE TO THE METROPOLITAN CHESS CLUBS.

The following communication has been forwarded to Mr. Staunton by the members of the Chess Club at Amsterdam, with a request that he would exert his influence to promote the match, and add to its interest by taking part in the contest:

"Amsterdam, Jan. 3, 1848.

"The members of the Philidor Chess Club of this city, although fully convinced of the superiority of the leading Chess players of your capital, and having unequal chances of a contest with your Club, but desirous of deriving some benefit from the skill and ingenuity of English players, herewith do themselves the pleasure of inviting your members to a single or double Game at Chess, by correspondence, for a certain stake, the amount of which to be respectively deposited at a London and Amsterdam banker's.

"Should you be disposed to accept this match, we expect to ascertain from you the amount of the stake you wish to play for, and the chief conditions upon which matters can be finally arranged; and request, at all events, an early reply to this communication.—We remain respectfully, your very obedient servants,

"The Committee of the Philidor Chess Club.
"E. MOLL, President.

"To the Principal Chess Club, London."

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 207.

*(White playing first.)*

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to Q Kt 8th (ch) | K moves | 6. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch) | B takes Kt |
| 2. Kt to Q Kt 8th (dis.) | Kt takes Kt | 8. Q to Q Kt 7th (ch) | Q takes Q (ch) |
| 3. R to Q R 8th (ch) | K takes R | 8. P takes Q (ch) | R moves |
| 4. R to Q Kt 8th (ch) | K moves | 9. P takes B (ch) | K moves |
| 5. R to Q R 8th (ch) | K takes R | 10. P takes Kt—Mate | |

*(Black playing first.)*

| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q 4th (ch) | K takes P | 6. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | K moves |
| 2 Kt to Q 6th (ch) | K moves | 7. Q to her B 8th (ch) | B takes Q |
| 3 Kt to K 3d | K moves | 8. P to Kt 7th (ch) | K moves |
| 4. Kt takes P (discovering ch) | K moves | 9 P to B 7th (ch) | K moves |
| 5. Q to her B 7th (ch) | K moves | 10. P to Kt 6th—Mate | |

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Horwitz gives the Queen's Rook to an Amateur of the London Chess Club.

*(Remove White's Queen's Rook from the board.)*

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 25. Q to R 8th (ch) | K to B 2d |
| 2 P to K B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 26. P takes P (ch) | Q takes P |
| 3 K Kt to B 3d | P to Q 3d | 27. Q takes R | Q takes Q R P |
| 4. P takes P | P takes P | 28. Q to Q 5th (ch) | Q takes Q |
| 5 P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Kt P | 29 P takes Q | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 6. P to Q B 3d | B to Q R 4th | 30. Kt to Q 2d | P to Q K 4th |
| 7 K B to Q B 4th | Q B to K 3d | 31 Kt to his 3d | P to Q R 5th |
| 8. B takes B | P takes B | 32. Kt to B 4th | P to Q R 6th |
| 9. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 33. K to B 2d | K to B 3d |
| 10. Kt takes P | Q to her 3d *(a)* | 34 K to his 3d | K to K 4th |
| 11. Q to K R 5th (ch) | P to K Kt 3d | 35. Kt to Q 3d (ch) | K takes P |
| 12 Q takes B | Q Kt to B 3d | 36. Kt takes P (ch) | K to B 5th |
| 13. Q to Q R 4th | P to Q R 3d | 37. Kt to Q R 3d | K to K 6th |
| 14. B to R 3d | Kt to K 2d | 38 K to Q 3d (*c*) | K takes Kt |
| 15 Castles | P to Q Kt 4th | 39. K to B 2d (*d*) | P to Q B 4th |
| 16 Q to her Kt 3d (*b*) | Kt takes Kt | 40. P to K R 4th | P to Q B 5th |
| 17 P takes Kt | Kt to Q B 3d | 41. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q B 6th |
| 18. Q to her B 3d | K R to B sq | 42 P to K R 5th | P takes P |
| 19. R takes R (ch) | K takes R | 43. P to K Kt 5th (*e*) | P to K R 5th |
| 20 P to Q 6th | Kt to K 2d | 44. P to Kt 6th | P to K R 6th |
| 21 B to Q B 5th | Q to her 2d | 45. P to Kt 7th | P to K R 7th. |
| 22 Q to K R 8th(ch) | K to B 2d | 46. P to Kt 8th | K to R 8th |
| 23 Q takes R P (ch) | K to B sq | (Queens) (ch) | |
| 24. B takes Kt (ch) | Q takes B | 47. Q to Q Kt 3d | (mating next move.) |

(a) The opening is far from well played by Black. He should now have checked with his Queen. The move in the text costs him a clear Piece

(b) He might also have taken the Q Kt P with his Kt.

(c) Cleverly played. It is the instructive termination of this game for which we give it The earlier portion is very recklessly managed by Black.

(d) White has now contrived to imprison the adverse King inextricably.

(e) Taking the P might have afforded Black the means to draw the game.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 259. By H. B. B., of Lynn.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q B's 8th | K at Q Kt 4th | Q R 6th | |
| B at R 4th | Ps at Q Kt 3d & 5th | P at Q Kt 3d | |
| Kts at Q B 4th and | | White to play and mate in three moves. | |

No 260. By Mr. A. S——n, of Holkham.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K B's 4th | K at Q B's 3d | R 6th | Ps at K 5th, K 4th, Q 4th, Q B 2d and 4th |
| Q at K B 3d | Rs at K R 3d, and Q R 5th | | |
| Bs at K 7th and Q | | White to play and mate in three moves. | |

No. 261.—By the same.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt 8th | K at Q 4th | Kt at K 6th | B at Q Kt 7th |
| Q at her B 3d | Ra at K B 4th and Q Kt 3d | P at K B 4th | |
| B at Q 3d | | White to play and mate in three moves | |

### PROBLEM, NO. 208.

By Messrs. KLING and Mc. G——Y.

White playing first mates in three moves.

BLACK



WHITE

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 299.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848. [Sixpence. WITH VIEW OF PARIS GRATIS.


## POPULAR COLLEGES.

A striking article appears in the current number of the *Westminster Review*, on the ignorance of the working classes in England, and the probable influence that ignorance may have on our future political and social condition. We cannot agree with all the positions of the writer, and must also say that much of the force of the article is derived from exaggeration both of style and fact. Still there is, unhappily, truth enough in it to claim attention. We refer to the paper called "Popular Colleges," it is an earnest pleading for more education for the poor, and of a better sort than has hitherto been attempted, and that not limited to the years of childhood. The mode of securing it, is the establishment of "Colleges," where adults can receive instruction of a higher kind than the mere reading and writing of the ordinary schools, to which only the poor have access for too short a section of their lives. As a statement of the perils which surround us and our institutions, springing from popular ignorance, the following extract is alarming enough :—

"The Bechuanas, the Caffres, the Moors, the Affghans, the Creoles, the Greenlanders, the Mohawks, the Gondoliers, the Polish refugees, the Hybrids of Canada, the Thugs and the Mamelukes, the wild Celt and the untameable Gael, have all successively drawn forth the eloquence or the applause of St. Stephen's ; while, until very recently, it never appears to have occurred to our senators that a process was going forward in every tavern and smithy of the country, that would in a few years put all our institutions into jeopardy, and go nigh to the forfeiture of that glorious estate which our forefathers won, and Providence has so long preserved to us. Such is the present crisis of the national fortunes. Over millions of the working classes several of the lamp-post orators we could name wield an influence far greater than that of the Throne and the Parliament. Not the parochial churches, but the lowly ranters' chapels, or those of the other unendowed and often letterless sectaries, win the very small church-going portion of the operatives of England. The laws are submitted to, rather than approved ; other institutions are tolerated, instead of exciting admiration and gratitude. Capital is regarded as the robber of labour, instead of its patron and brother. Parochial relief is no longer dreaded as a badge. The police are treated as spies, instead of being supported as defenders. Classes are in hostile array. The religious sects are at the red heat of feud warfare. The tavern has become the Englishman's half home ; secret orders are on the increase, and, meanwhile, the great majority of England's workmen can neither read these pages with profitable facility, nor write an ordinary letter of business with the least regard to the proprieties of expression or the laws of grammar."

Have we no consolation under all these afflictions ? Too much of it is true, but, as we above intimate, there is some exaggeration. For instance, the inability to write a letter with a proper regard to "the proprieties of expression, or the laws of grammar," is shared by many rich, and some illustrious men, who have had the best education wealth could purchase. The Duke of Wellington, for example, writes English as Talleyrand said he talked French, "with a great deal of courage," and a soldierly defiance of Lindley

THE CHANNEL FLEET, 1790.

### VAN DIVISION

THE HON. SAMUEL BARRINGTON, ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

| | Guns | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Brunswick | 74 | .. | Captain Sir Hyde Parker |
| 2. Marlborough | 74 | .. | Captain Samuel Cornish |
| 3. Barfleur | 98 | .. | Rear-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B |
| .. | .. | .. | Captain Robert Calder |
| 4. Hannibal | 74 | .. | Captain John [illegible] |
| 5. Colossus | 74 | .. | Captain Hon. [illegible] Forbes |
| 6. Bombay Castle | 74 | .. | Captain J. T. Duckworth |
| 7. Edgar | 74 | .. | Captain A. J. P. Molloy |
| 8. Royal George | 100 | .. | Hon. Admiral Barrington |
| .. | .. | .. | Captain T. Pringle |
| 9. Bedford | 74 | .. | Captain Robert Man |
| 10. Bellona | 74 | .. | Captain F. T. Hartwell |

### CENTRE DIVISION.

ADMIRAL EARL HOWE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, LEADING.

| | Guns | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Queen Charlotte | 100 | .. | Admiral Earl Howe |
| .. | .. | .. | Rear-Admiral Hon. Leveson Gower, Captain of the Fleet |
| .. | .. | .. | Captain Sir Roger Curtis |
| 2. Alcide | 74 | .. | Captain Sir Andrew S. Douglas |
| 3. Victory | 100 | .. | Captain John Knight |
| 4. Courageux | 74 | .. | Captain Allen Gardner |
| 5. Gibraltar | 80 | .. | Captain Samuel C[illegible]all |
| 6. Formidable | 98 | .. | Captain Hon. Keith Stewart |
| 7. Valiant | 74 | .. | Captain H.R.H. Duke of Clarence, K.G |
| 8. Egmont | 74 | .. | Captain Charles Hope |
| 9. Arrogant | 74 | .. | Captain John H[illegible] |
| 10. Princess Royal | 98 | .. | Rear-Admiral Hotham |
| .. | .. | .. | Captain J. Holloway |
| 11. Illustrious | 74 | .. | Captain Alexander Edgar |

### REAR DIVISION.

SIR ALEXANDER HOOD, VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, K.B.

| | Guns | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Cumberland | 74 | .. | Captain John McBride |
| 2. Vengeance | 74 | .. | Captain Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. |
| 3. London | 98 | .. | Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, K.B. |
| .. | .. | .. | Captain W. Dermott |
| 4 Saturn | 74 | .. | Captain Rt. Lindsay |
| 5 Culloden | 74 | .. | Captain Henry Collins |
| 6 Dictator | 64 | .. | Captain West |
| 7. Orion | 74 | .. | Captain Charles Chamberlayne |
| 8 Impregnable | 98 | .. | Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. |
| 9 Magnificent | 74 | .. | Captain Richard Onslow |
| 10 Carnatic | 74 | .. | Captain J. Ford |

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.—THE CHANNEL FLEET—1790.

On the 5th of May, under authority of the King in Council, the Admiralty issued warrants for the equipment of the fleet. Admiral Barrington put to sea with the first division of the fleet on the 26th of June.

In July, Earl Howe followed with another division, leaving 33 sail of the line, including 6 three-deckers, in a forward state of equipment at the different ports

The two divisions, uniting in Torbay, formed a force of 31 sail of the line, including 8 three-deckers, attended by 9 frigates, 6 sloops of war, and 4 cutters : they sailed thence on the 17th of August to the westward.

The fleet was as speedily reduced to a peace establishment, and the noble exertions of the seamen having been acknowledged by a gratuity equal to three months' additional pay, they returned to their former occupations, proud of their important services.

The present agitated question of National Defence has induced us to give a copy of a Historical Picture by Walker, now in the possession of the Vice-Admiral of England, Sir Thos. Byam Martin, G.C.B., painted from a sketch taken at the time by an officer of the fleet, as a proof of what England did in the year 1790 ; and if England with limited, or rather comparatively limited means, in those days could make so noble an effort for either offence or defence, placing this country, as that armament did, in a position to defy all Europe, we have no fear but if the time should arrive to call for similar exertions, neither men or ships will be wanting to replace the distinguished names recorded in this Picture. But there is a moral attached to the incident we record that should not be lost sight of : the very expedition with which this fleet was equipped saved the country from a war, the cost of which, in men and money, is beyond the power of human calculation. It also proves (if proof were wanting) that to maintain peace under the existing state of civilization, we must not neglect the means of war, and which means this country possesses beyond that of any other in the world. This is not altogether in her public establishments, which in many essentials are far more deficient than any of the great European powers ; but will be found in those unexampled instances of private enterprise where machinery adapted to the manufacture of all the *matériel* of an army could in two months supply more than the entire national establishments of Europe ; and, with this fact, we submit that a well-considered plan of training our militia, and the people employed in the ports and coast of the island, with steam block-ships, in combination with our railways, a body of artillery, the arm most to be relied on (but most *wretchedly deficient*), is all we require to place ourselves in a position to render it impolitic for any country in the world to try our strength at home.

Murray. The Marquis of Londonderry's epistles do not bear parsing. We could select other members of the Peerage who could not be trusted with a pen with the certainty of using it like a sel[illegible]n. So far, the working men of England need not be reproached; in proportion to their numbers and their means, we believe they can produce readers and writers enough to rescue them from censure. In this point, the writer confounds two things that are not identical. Literary ability is an art, not a virtue; it may be wholly absent in the possessor of clear judgment, shrewdness, skill in his vocation, and the best moral qualities. On the other hand, the greatest acquirements do not always save a man from the deepest social degradation. Among the outcasts of London, driven to herd with the very dregs of the population, may be found persons to whom the best education has been given in vain. It is moral not intellectual strength that is wanted in such men; all the help that could be given would not raise them above the level which they have sunk. The great question is, how can the moral power and energy be imparted both to individuals and classes? The problem is of the most awful difficulty, and in popular education alone we shall not find the whole solution. Before proceeding further, we give another passage from the same article ...

"The clergy will inform such as hold a higher estimate of the mental condition of our operatives, that their congregations consist almost entirely of the middle classes. From the pawnbroker they may learn to how great an extent the plagues of poverty and crime, reproducing each other, have penetrated into the body of the people, a very large proportion of whose Bibles, Sunday clothes, wedding-rings, and those humble trinkets that keep alive some taste in the cottage, are in constant pledge. The brewers can attest that their vats are kept in profitable activity by the hordes who live within a week's labour of starvation. The gin palaces derive their flaunting finery, the silburies of their proprietors, their pretty barmaids and smart waiters, from the multitudes who quaff their liquid fire with the price of their children's breakfasts, ... their wives' garments. The vendors of pestiferous publications ... inform our evidence ... hers, that the vilest trash that ever brav[illegible] decency in print all goes to the cottages, taverns, clubhouses, and shops of the poor. At the police station, they may also learn that the educated disorderly is scarcely one per cent. of the prisoners. ... "It is not too much to say that the majority of the working classes of this country are in a more generally degraded state than the Flatheads of the prairie, or the recently extinguished Mandans, the freebooters of Port Natal, or the shrewd outcasts of the human race in New Zealand."

Here again we must join issue on some points; giving up intemperance to the strongest denunciation that can be passed on it, we ... that the majority of the working classes of England have sunk so low as this; the very work they do, what they produce day by day, contradicts the idea of such physical and mental degeneracy; society could not exist for a year ... race" had so retrograded. It is merely the exaggeration of a clever enthusiast riding his theory to the extreme bounds of common sense. Nor is it true that "trashy literature" is exclusively the literature of the poor. Most of the peculiar class of works alluded to are published at prices that prove their sale is *not* among the poor. The one licentious newspaper of the London press singularly enough ... ially of the aristocracy, ... connexions, or the wealthy classes. When talking of ... the source ... evil, we ought to recollect how many ... existence are given among those who have certainly ... educated. There are vices and flaws in the mental construction that education does not cure. Who, for instance, buys the works on astrology, in which alone a large publishing trade is driven in London? They have buyers, readers, and believers, who are not poor, for comparatively speaking these books are expensive. Among the wealthy there is no lack of superstition; the very last work reviewed in the *Morning Post* is a defence of the belief in ghosts and apparitions. But the ignorance and superstition of wealth, and ... education, do not lead ... crime; why? Why is an educated man rarely found an inmate of a prison, or in the list of "disorderlies?" is it because he is educated merely, or because he is rich and exempted from ... tless temptations? But that the teaching of the people is altogether inadequate we fully agree; to the thousands who, as soon as their limbs and sinews are formed, must devote them to toil, education in childhood is an impossibility. The only substitute is, placing the means of mental improvement within reach of the adult workman; and "popular colleges," without the parade of academic ... dour, are practical, and worth the trial, especially as existing ... unions seem to be breaking down. To the following positions ... [illegible]

"... [illegible] ... has evidently arrived when something should be done more efficient than has yet been attempted. More than half of the Mechanics' Institutes are already in ruins; and many of the excepted cases are driven into a spurious prosperity by the help of balls and *soirées*, which, when they have arrived at the eating point, ... [illegible] ... the institutions without funds and classes, and without the religious friends whom these excitements always repel. If the volun[illegible] ... ple can meet this state of educational need, well; ... but why does it not begin? ... [illegible] ... facilities to ... London where a popular coll[illegible] ... tum. Filled with churches and chapels, with gigantic marts of Commerce and Halls of Justice, the dark stream of polluted existence flows on in boiling torrents, without a prophet to ... [illegible] ... element that would defocate the flood. ... [illegible] ... well if the voice of principle can maintain the ... [illegible] ... The power ... [illegible] ... done can come to the relief of the ... [illegible] ... or many a party miscarriage, if the Whig ... [illegible] ... heavily to this division of the public ...

... [illegible] ... has been formed at Genoa, among the richest and ... [illegible] ... the people ... [illegible] ... of nascondi, ... [illegible] ... have learnt themselves to keep ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... to avoid action from a little refusal of ... [illegible] ...

... [illegible] ... *New York Sun of the Times* ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BANK CHARTER BILL. The Earl of Eglintoun, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has convened a meeting, in consequence of having received a requisition of the gentlemen of Ayrshire, to be held on the first instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to rescind the acts to regulate the issue of bank notes passed in the sessions of 1844 and 1845, in so far as they restrict the paper circulation of the United Kingdom.

MEETING OF THE HOP PLANTERS OF KENT.—On Thursday (last week,) at a meeting of the hop planters of East and West Kent, held at the Star Hotel, Maidstone, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Excise duty on home-grown hops, a resolution was passed to the effect that the duty on British hops, affecting, as it did, one particular class of agriculturists, was partial in its operation, and oppressive in its character; and a petition to Parliament was likewise resolved that a memorial be presented to the Lords of the Treasury by the members of the county, and that the members for the several boroughs in the county be requested to give it their support.

ALTERATION IN THE LIVERPOOL SHARE MARKET.—At a meeting of the shareholders, on Friday (last week), it was agreed that meetings of the Stock Exchange be held on future twice every day, except on Saturday. The object of the meeting will be from half-past two to three o'clock. This alteration has been rendered necessary by the electric telegraph. There will be two lists published daily.

THE Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has petitioned, with one dissenting voice, against the Game Laws. On the first introduction of the subject, the Chairman held that it did not fall within the scope of the Chamber, as it was not connected with commerce and manufactures. Mr. Cowan, M.P., maintained that, as game destroyed crops, it was quite legitimate in the Chamber to entertain what limited the supply of human food, and the view was adopted by the meeting.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A rather singular phenomenon happened in the neighborhood of Lerwick, in Scotland, a few days ago, and in trying to account for it the people have been a good deal puzzled. Some ascribe it to the wind, some to the rain, some to lightning, and some to an earthquake. It took place on the 5th of last month. The surface of a peaty declivity, to the extent of about 300ft. long and 80ft. wide, has been precipitated into the flat below, and all around the ground has been cracked and rent. The surface consisted of a pretty solid moss, about 6ft. deep, and rested on a hard impervious bed. It seems that the rain fell on the surface, sinking down to the hard soil, and not able to get further, had there softened the moss, making it slippery and soft like butter. This bed having come to passing at the time, and observing the circumstances, immediately secured the parties, and conveyed them to the station house. They were brought up to the public office for examination on Saturday, but they were remanded to a future day.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—An inquest was held on Monday last before Mr Reed, the Coroner for Northumberland, at Morpeth, on the body of Philip Wallis, who died in Morpeth Gaol on the preceding day, in consequence of injuries received under the following circumstances:—On Christmas Eve the deceased with some other persons were poaching near Rywell, when they were observed by one of the gamekeepers, who set his dog at them, which, being a strong, furious animal, rushed at the poachers, who were armed with guns. One of them fired at the dog, and thus alarmed the other keepers on the estate, who hastened to the spot, and a regular affray commenced. Ultimately, the keepers succeeded in taking two of the poachers into custody, and the others ran off. The two who were captured were taken before the magistrates and committed to Morpeth Gaol, where one of them (Wallis) died from the effect of the injuries he had received in the desperate encounter. The jury, after a long investigation, returned a verdict against George Thompson, the other poacher, of "Manslaughter."

CONFESSION OF MURDER. Within the last few days, rumours have been rife that a mason residing in Douglas, Isle of Man, who was not expected to live, had sent for one of the ministers of the town, for the purpose of making a confession of murder; as he felt that he could die without peace of mind unless the murder was said to have taken place some eleven years ago, and was perpetrated by three parties, one of whom struck the unfortunate man with a mason's hammer, and afterwards threw him into Douglas Harbour, where he was found dead next morning with his skull fractured, but which was supposed to have been occasioned by a blow against a vessel at the time of his fall. The man said to be murdered was Robert Cannon, of the parish of Marown, who was very well known throughout the island.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN GOLD BARS.—On Saturday morning, a respectable-looking young man, by the name of Thomas Wallis, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the public office, Birmingham, charged with fraudulently cutting off assay marks affixed to bars of pure gold, and affixing them to a spurious metal which he sold as genuine to Messrs Aston and Co., the well-known bullion merchants of that town. The frauds committed by the prisoner already detected are said to amount to upwards of £1500. The prisoner was remanded.

## IRELAND.

SPECIAL COMMISSION IN CLARE.

*James Hayes* and *Patrick Ryan* were, on Thursday, (last week) found guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. James Watson, at Ballycorney, on the 17th of May last.

Sentenced to be hanged, the 5th of Feb.

Several less important cases, such as "appearing armed," "attacking dwelling-houses," &c., were disposed of on Friday, (last week,) and the parties convicted were sentenced to different periods of transportation or imprisonment.

CAPITAL CONVICTION.—*Richard Butler* and *William Harrington*, both men about 40 years of age, were, on Saturday last, found guilty of having, upon the 6th November, 1847, at Gurtnalick, in this county, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Patrick Deary. Sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of Feb.

The trial with which the Court was occupied on Monday is regarded as one of the most important of those that have been tried under the Commission. It was that of a man named Crowe, belonging to the better class of farmers, for procuring the murder of Mr Watson by hired assassins. He was found guilty. Sentenced to be executed on the 18th of February.

The Judges returned to Ennis on Wednesday morning, and the three following days were to be occupied with cases there. On Monday next the Commission for Tipperary will be opened at Clonmel, but it is expected that all the business will be over by the end of the same week.

REMOVAL OF CONVICTS.—The several convicts sentenced to transportation during the sitting of the Special Commission in the county of Clare were removed handcuffed and in chains, as soon as the Court rose, to Limerick, *en route* for the metropolis. They were tied, on cars, having been taken direct from the Gaol over two to bid them farewell, but the great majority seemed to be totally deserted by friends, if they had them, and also by their connexions in iniquity, who most probably did not wish to come into close proximity with the author ties.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the close of the usual weekly meeting in Conciliation Hall, on Monday, the weekly rent was announced to be £105.

IMPRISONMENT.—*The Nenagh Guardian*.—Numbers of small farmers, holders of [illegible] acres and under, both in Meath and in the adjoining county of Cavan, have already commenced to make preparations for the spring emigration, by disposing of whatever interest they possess in their farms. It is anticipated that the spirit of emigration will this season be very widely diffused; in fact, it is no longer confined to the struggling farmer or the bankrupt trading man: there are numbers occupying a most respectable position in society, to whom such thoughts a short time since were foreign, but who now begin to cherish the prospect of doing more in America or the colonies than they can ever hope to accomplish at home. This spirit, if widely extended, as we have every reason to believe, will prove highly detrimental to the country, and is of itself quite sufficient to prove the retrogressive state of every class of the community. So long as [illegible] was partial, or confined exclusively to the small handholder [illegible] and above, its effect upon our condition was slight and unimportant; but when such a movement is visible amongst those who possess capital and resources, it augurs badly for the prospects of the future, and it is time for every man to ask himself "Is it good for me to stay behind?"

SUICIDE OF A SURGEON.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest on the body of Mr. Henry W. Bexhall, surgeon, aged 36, late of 74, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square. Mr. Aldridge, surgeon, of Upper Seymour-street, said he had known deceased five or six years. He was formerly in practice in Melton-street, Euston-square, subsequently in the Mornington-road, and had resided a few months at Upper Seymour-street. On Friday evening a young woman with whom deceased lived asked him to come and see Mr. Bexhall, as he appeared ill. Next day he went to see him, and on entering his apartment found him standing near the fireplace with his throat cut. On seeing witness, he exclaimed, "Ah, it's no use, I have done it effectually." Witness went towards him, but deceased ran round the table, and struggled with him violently, and threw witness over a box. The blood was spouting profusely all this time from his neck. It was some minutes before witness could secure him. He then tried to stop the bleeding by pressure on the vessels of the neck, and called for assistance. Deceased still struggled violently, and called out for prussic acid to finish him. He struggled violently to die last to prevent any attempt to save his life, and died in about a quarter of an hour from the time witness first saw him. He had made a cut with a razor, which lay on the carpet, on the left side, dividing the carotid artery and all the larger vessels. Deceased was of a nervous temperament, and drank at times. He was very strange in his manner, and had told witness that he suffered from *delirium tremens*. The Jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

A serious and fatal accident took place on Friday night (last week) on this line, at a place called Brookwood, in the parish of Frimley, about a mile and a half beyond the Woking station.

The train which leaves Southampton for London at 8.30 P.M. proceeded as far as the Farnborough station without any delay. Immediately on arriving there, shortly after leaving that station something was found wrong with the engine, and on arriving at the point mentioned above the train came to a standstill. To prevent accident the second guard, Jeremiah Mackland, was sent down the line to establish his red lamp as a token of danger to approaching trains. In the meantime, the engine driver, David Markland, who was considered one of the best and steadiest drivers on the line, being a father as well as a driver, proceeded to examine the engine, and having discovered that the eccentric strap was broken, endeavored to repair the injury. While so engaged, a luggage train was observed by the approaching, and Markland, observing that the latter had not seen the red light, and to call to the various passengers to resume their seats, as he had just finished and should be enabled to proceed in about five minutes. Many of these did so; and immediately afterwards, Markland, with the whole of the goods train ran into the back of the passenger train, and drove it forward with considerable force, crushing poor Markland to death on the spot. Some of the passengers were injured; and the stoker of the passenger train, Thomas Calvert, and Fortescue, the guard of the goods train, were very severely wounded. On arriving at Nine Elms, Fortescue and Calvert were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, when it was discovered that Fortescue had sustained a compound fracture of the left arm, and several very severe contusions of the scalp. Calvert had the index finger of his right hand destroyed, so as to render immediate amputation necessary, his knee fractured, and some severe contusions upon his head; but at the last accounts he was proceeding very favourably, and no doubt is entertained of his recovery.

Amongst the passengers the principal sufferers were the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Atherstone, Stoke-upon-Trent, fracture of the thigh; Miss Hutchins, severely cut in the forehead; the Rev. Mr. Hichings, arm much contused; Mrs. Hichings, several contusions, and shock to the system; and Mr. Fortescue, jun. of Fortescue, gentleman, slightly injured. Four or five other passengers were also slightly injured by the broken glass, and by being thrown from their seats. The Rev. Mr. Hutchins, when handed up, was set on Saturday, is in a fair way of recovery, as are also the other passengers.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY

On Monday, at the Lambeth Police Court, three of the servants of the Company were, by order of the Directors, charged with having by their negligence caused the collision.

The prisoners, upon being placed at the bar, gave their names Samuel Brownsmith (guard), William Jones (engine driver), and Lewis Fleming (fireman)

The above details having been deposed to, Mr. Elliott said he did not see that there was anything in the conduct of Brownsmith to justify his detention, but the other prisoners he should remand until a future day

INQUEST

On Monday, also, an inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, Woking, before Mr. Woods, Coroner for West Surrey, on view of the body of David Markland, the engine-driver, who was killed by the collision. The inquiry was adjourned until the presence of James and Fleming at the proceedings could be obtained.

The unfortunate man Fortescue is in a precarious state. On Monday night it was found that mortification of the arm had presented itself, and the immediate removal of the limb was decided on, as the only chance of saving his life. Mr M'Mardo accordingly took the arm off just below the shoulder joint. Thomas Calvert is progressing favourably

During Monday night, the offices belong to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in Pavistock, were broken into, and the sum of £24 9s. stolen. Mr. Phillpps, head clerk to the office, deemed, on Monday night, that his money was not secure; and so strong was the impression on his mind, that he took it to Lewis's, and went to the office, where he found everything in confusion. He immediately gave notice to the police; but up to this time the parties have not been captured.

FIRE AND DEATH OF LIFE ON GLASGOW.—Shortly after midnight on saturday, (last week), a man, in a state of inebriation, was taken into the small cell [illegible] to the station-house, adjoining the Town-hall, in the High-street. Either owing to some mischievous conduct, or from some other cause, the prisoner manufactured the bedding or mattress upon which the man lay ignited, and the result was, that the cell was "burned out," and the prisoner lost his life by the fire.

FIRE IN ST. GILES'S.—On Sunday morning, between one and two, a fire was discovered with a lamentable loss of life, in the house No. 2, corner of Denmark-street, the tenure of Mr J. Powell, wine-cask and bottle-merchant, carrying on business at 37, Crown-street, St Giles's. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished, and until that portion of the premises in which the disastrous event was formed.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening Mr. Charles Davis, in the Strand, immediately opposite Exeter Change, in the act of crossing from an omnibus and sailors to launch a boat to the vessel, but ineffectually, the sea swamping that boats at every endeavour. Every one belonging to the unfortunate craft perished. she was the *Thomas*, from Whitby to London, with a cargo of coals. The previous, a schooner belonging to Newcastle, was wrecked on the Whi... She struck on the other side of the bank, filled, and immediately went [illegible] crew contrived to take to the boats and reach the shore in safety. She was valued at £700. Her name was the *Six H's to the Queen*, and she belonged to Lowestoffe. Three vessels are supposed to have been lost on the banks and the entrance of the river of Dundee during Monday night, from papers picked up, one appears to have been the *Inchtarvie*, from Whitstable; and from a boat washed ashore, another is presumed to be the *David and Robert*, of Arbroath. [illegible] dry record the crews (20 in number) have perished.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—One of the most extraordinary preservations of human life under circumstances of extreme peril lately occurred in the Bristol Channel. At twelve o'clock on the night of Monday, the 14th of [illegible], a young man named Lutton, of Cardiff, a joiner, was standing upon a scaffold, engaged at work on the *Duncan Rocks*, a vessel at anchor in the channel, near the Flat Holmes, for the purpose of being repaired. The scaffold was not strongly formed, and Lutton suddenly found the plank on which he stood sink under him, and he was precipitated into the water from a height of 40 feet. He sank to a considerable depth; and, on rising to the surface, called loudly for assistance. He soon got astride on a piece of the scaffolding, which was nine inches wide, on each flank, and eighteen feet long. On this he was carried down channel, continuing his cries for help. The mate of the vessel, who was in bed, heard him—ran upon deck—got the boat down, and, with three other men, followed the poor fellow down the channel, being guided by his cries. He says that he passed scores "of vessels" in his dangerous course, but saw no appearance of any effort being made to assist him, although he cried out as loudly as he could. However, after a search of two hours and a half, he and his wife, the mate and his courageous assistants overtook him, and he was taken on board in a dreadful state of exhaustion; at half-past five in the morning the party succeeded in regaining the vessel. Lutton was carried down at least fourteen miles! The weather was exceedingly boisterous

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION IN THE UNITED STATES. The steamer *A. N. Johnson*, bound to Wheeling, lately blew up with a tremendous explosion near Maysville, Kentucky, from some unascertained defect in her mach nery. Between 60 and 70 persons were killed on the spot, and a large number scalded, of whom some 30 are so horribly injured that their recovery is considered impossible. So rapid was the progress of the flames after the explosion, and so complete the devastation, that hardly an effort could be made to save preservation. The boat was soon in ashes after fire and burned to the water's edge. The number of passengers on board the *A. N. Johnson* when this appalling accident occurred was 160, not more than one-quarter of whom escaped injury. So dreadful an accident has rarely, if ever, occurred on the Ohio. Persons in the vicinity of the disaster did all in human power to relieve the sufferers, but so sud was the [illegible] that hardly every effort was useless.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE. A most serious accident took place on Friday (last week), at the Carlisle and Maryport railway station, by one of the locomotives exploding, and destroying the [illegible] portion of a building called the engine shed, and injuring two persons. The locomotive was standing underneath the shed, preparatory to taking a passenger train out, the engine-driver and stoker examining the machinery at the moment. Both men were much [illegible], but, fortunately, not dangerously. The force of the explosion propelled the engine along the line at an enormous speed; had a passenger train been in its way, the consequences would have been most disastrous. The Directors have since caused an investigation into the accident, and have ascertained that the explosion arose through both safety-valves being tightly screwed down. The boiler exploded just above the fire-box, and near the tender.

MURDEROUS ATTACK. On Friday (last week), at a little past midnight, three men attacked [illegible] in charge of the office and lock of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, [illegible] near Wigan, and who also, at the time, was under his care a considerable sum of money. For some time he fought with them most determined spirit, and so far succeeded as to cause a rather hasty retreat before the office door was and he carefully examined. The thieves having taken possession of a bag of money, were leaving the office, when the watchman followed them out, armed with a poker. One of the party here seized an axe, and another pistol and [illegible] the watchman to the ground. The watchman bodily lifted and disarmed the villain, therefore two, however, to his assistance, Molyneux was overpowered and much beaten. They afterwards threw him into the canal, in a deep part, and [illegible] of the [illegible] had he not fortunately been a good swimmer, he must have [illegible]. The villains then escaped, and Molyneux, after swimming some distance, got out of the water. We understand that the thieves, in their hurry out of [illegible] left behind them a bag of gold of more value than the one taken, and which, had a careful search been made, could not have escaped observation. A boat had passed the lock only about five minutes previous to the attack.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The King of the French has given 4000f. to each of the 12 [illegible] of Paris. On their recent visit to Dreux, their Majesties left a sum of 3000f. to be divided among the charitable institutions of the town, in addition to their usual gratuities to individuals.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing or repassing between England and France at the under-mentioned places was at Boulogne, 908; at Calais, 104; total, 1012

A number of the ship carpenters who struck work about seven or eight weeks ago, at Greenock, on account of a proposed reduction of wages by their masters, have returned to their work in some of the yards, at the previous rate of wa

We regret to learn that the proposed monument to the memory of John Hunter is not likely to be completed at present. The annual [illegible] will be delivered on Monday, the 14th of February, by Mr. R. D. Grainger, of St Thomas's Hospital.

According to a published statement by a physician of Madrid, about 50,000 persons in that city were, a week ago, suffering from the grippe. At Seville a third of the population, and at Murcia great numbers, were suffering severely from the same malady

The Board of Ordnance has directed 1670 tents to be issued to the military at Chatham, Limerick, Athlone, Cork, Enniskillen, and Dublin.

The Rev. W. A. Newman, Curate of St. George, Wolverhampton, is appointed Government Chaplain at the Cape.

The line of packet-ship *American Eagle*, just arrived from New York, has brought seven boxes and one keg of specie, consigned to six individual firms of commercial eminence in the metropolis. This vessel has brought a cargo of provisions of immense extent and variety, the production of the United States of America.

The Russian Ministry are preparing a bill for the relief of the Jews. When the last treaty was made between Russia and Prussia, by which the latter country ceded a portion of her territory to the former, upwards of 30,000 wealthy Jews have emigrated from that kingdom on account of the restrictions to which they were subjected, which has thrown many of their poor fellow-religionists on the charity of the community.

The large silver star, sunk in the "Stable at Bethlehem," on the spot supposed to have been the site of the manger where Christ was born, has been stolen. The Latins and Greeks accuse each other of the robbery.

The inauguration of the part of the Marseilles to Avignon Railway between the former city and Arles took place on Sunday last.

The Lord Mayor of London has been nominated for the presidency of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the death of Alderman Lucas having left the chair vacant.

The *Prussian Gazette* states that the Arch-Duke Francis Joseph, son of the Arch-Duke Francis Charles, is about to be invested with the political administration of the kingdom of Bohemia.

The subscription opened in France for the sufferers of the Cantons of the Sonderbund, in the civil war of Switzerland now amounts to nearly 150,000f.

In Vienna, the misery of the working classes is so great that all the funds of the Mont-de-Piété are exhausted, and the establishment, in order to continue its advances, has determined to raise a loan of 1,000,000 florins (2,000,000f.), in obligations of 20 florins, bearing four per cent. interest.

The *Posen Gazette*, a semi-official journal, quotes a commercial letter from Warsaw, contradicting a report circulated by several other journals, as to the approaching suppression of the line of custom-houses between Poland and Russia, and the establishment of the Russian tariff

One hundred and seventy-seven gentlemen have given notice this term of their intention to apply to be admitted to practise as attorneys in the Court of Queen's Bench. There are also forty-two notices for the renewals of certificates.

Letters from Naples of the 7th instant announce the arrival on the 2nd of the British steamer *Odin*, towing the frigate *Thetis* in five days from Malta.

The impopularity in America of the Mexican war is presumed from the fact that the grant of 20,000 additional troops was carried in the Senate only by the casting vote of the President

Vast quantities of wild ducks and geese have visited the Trent, Beckingham Marshes, and other marshes adjacent, this week. The visitation, the weather seers state, indicates a storm

A man named Flanagan, who was confined in Roscommon gaol, labored under the murder of the late Rev. Mr. Lloyd, has died of fever. This man is said to have been the person who held the Rev. gentleman's horse whilst another shot him

A treaty has been concluded between the Belgian Government and M. Hubner, Agent-General of the Austrian Lloyd's, respecting the admission of the Italian mail of Belgium, under such regulations as will ruin the commerce of several German States with the Austrian Lloyd's.

The King of the Two Sicilies has dismissed the former mayor of Naples, and named in his place the Duke d'Ottaiano, a moderate Liberal

Advices from Copenhagen, of the 7th instant, announce that the King of Denmark has completely shaken off the [illegible] from the effects of which his Majesty had suffered for a day or two, and which had given rise to very absurd rumours as to the state of his Majesty's health.

The deliveries of Ten last week were 580,000lb., being again a large quantity, and an increase over the preceding week of about 30,000lb

The contemplated dinner to Lord Morpeth and Mr. Cobden, members for the West Riding, has been postponed until the Easter recess

The Austrian force in Italy at present numbers 75,000 men, [illegible] in ordinary times the number is only 50,000.

Mr. Thomas Crane, the postmaster of Peterborough, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing a Bank of England note for £10 from a letter passing through his office.

H. P. Cotes, Esq., M.P., has been appointed deputy-lieutenant of Hampsh.

Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, is detained in Cheltenham by a severe attack of influenza, which has confined his Excellency to the house during the last four days

The lodgments in the Savings' Banks of Paris, on the 16th and 17th inst., amounted to 207,319 francs, and the withdrawals to 665,18?

There has been a panic on the Paris Bourse for some days past, owing to reports about the King's health, which were quite unfounded.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to about 70 guests upon the occasion of the swearing in of Alderman Finnis, the newly-elected Alderman of Tower Ward

The *Camilla*, Captain Fox, which arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday from Cadiz, has brought upwards of 200,000 dollars in specie

Large quantities of herrings have been captured off Maryport in Cumberland, during the present week. On Monday night, Mr. Joseph Fender, a noted fisherman, caught no fewer than eleven maases or 6600 fish! The profit realised has generally been 4l. per dozen

M. Brunn, formerly a member of the municipal council of Strasburg, who died lately, bequeathed among the hospices of that city the sum of 150,000f.

The Liverpool Dock Committee, on Thursday (last week) obtained leave of power to the steamer *El Hajes*, at five per cent. interest

On the Caledonian Railway there has been a subsiding at one or two points of the line, where embankments had to be [illegible] over a mossy bottom; in consequence the opening of the railway for traffic has been postponed.

It is rumoured that several mills at Ashton-under-Lyne will commence running short time again, owing to the continued depression in the cotton business

The Admiralty have ordered the *Hydra*, steam-sloop, to be detained at Devonport for three or four days. An opportunity is, therefore, given for additions and later correspondence, &c., for Rio and the River Plate

The Duke of Parma, Duke of Modena, and Emperor of Austria had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance and a custom-house

The affair of Ferrara having been concluded by the combined efforts of Count de Lutzen, the Austrian Ambassador, and Cardinal Ferretti, the Pope, on Count Lutzen declining to accept a testimony of his gratitude, presented to Count Lutzen his own bust in silver

The people of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are raising a subscription for the erection of a Hall of Commerce

A considerable number of the clergy in the north-east of Devon and the adjoining parts of Somerset have petitioned Parliament against Lord John Russell's measure to admit Jews into Parliament

There were twelve gentlemen called to the Irish Bar on Tuesday, of whom nine are Roman Catholics, and the remainder three Protestants

The Lords of the Admiralty have presented Mr. Pullen, master of the *Betsy*, with a splendid gold medal, for having saved the lives of 94 passengers on board the *Granicle* steamer, destroyed by fire on her way from Drogheda [illegible]

A Socialist association has just been established at Brussels, under the patronage of persons, several of whom are invested with an official character in the st.

The Earl of Carlisle continues indisposed at Castle Howard, though better than he was last week. Lord Morpeth, who had paid a visit to town, has returned to Castle Howard.

The following counsel have been retained to support the rule nisi for a mandamus in the matter of the confirmation of the election of the Bishop of Hereford: Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Dr. Adams, Mr. A. J. Stephens, M.P., Peacock and Mr. E. Badeley. The argument is fixed for Monday next.

THE NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, WOOLWICH.

## NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, AT WOOLWICH.

THIS extensive pile of buildings has been designed by Mr. J. T. Crew, in conjunction with Sir W. Denison, now Governor of Van Diemen's Land. These new barracks have cost £100,000; they will accommodate 1150 men (officers included), with every convenience for cleanliness and comfort. A novel feature in the plan is that a kitchen or mess-room is appropriated for every 40 men, apart from their sleeping-room—an advantage which is not possessed by any other barracks in the kingdom.

The rear buildings, forming the boundary to the plan, contain extensive lavatories, bake-house, wash-house, laundry, bath-room, music-room, butchers' and sutlers' shops, and cleaning sheds. Beneath the barracks, and running the entire length of the building, is a tunnel 20 feet in sectional area, into which warm air is forced, after passing between metal chambers heated by hot water; and from this tunnel a flue is carried into each room, with an exit flue for the foul air near the ceiling line. There are roomy corridors to the barracks, and covered ways, which give every advantage for drilling men in wet weather. Contiguous to the main building are schools for 100 boys and 100 girls; baggage stores for officers and men; stabling for officers; cells, guard-room, and magazine.

The officers' quarters and the mess department form the two sides of the front quadrangle.

The entrance gate, with the officers' library, guard-room, and drill sheds, are not yet complete.

The contractors for this work are the Messrs. Rigby of Westminster; and the whole has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Crew.

## LORD BACON'S SPOON AND FORK.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

MANY years ago, a friend gave me the following account of Lord Bacon's Spoon and Fork, then in his possession, and which I afterwards saw:—This valuable relic of one of our most eminent Chancellors, is of three materials—gold, silver, and glass; and is so contrived that to the fork may be attached a bowl, by which is formed an elegant and useful spoon. The bowl is of silver, and is fastened to the two prongs of the

LORD BACON'S SPOON AND FORK.

fork by four silver loops, through which they pass. The handle of the fork is of glass, set in silver, which is joined to the prongs by an ornament of gold; and at the top, modeled in gold, is a boar, the crest of Lord Bacon. The length of the fork, inclusive of the crest, is five inches, and the circumference of the bowl seven inches. The entire weight is 594 grs., or 1 oz. 4 dwts. and 18 grs.

Since the above account was written, this interesting memorial has passed into the hands of Mr. Basil Montagu, the editor of the best edition of Bacon's works.

NEWSPAPER

THE DUCHESS OF BORDEAUX.—We read in the *National*, the Duchess of Bordeaux is personally at least the chief in spreading the report, in order to excite the Royalist zeal of the partizans of the elder branch, and to hold in check the Orleanist. In all the churches in Paris prayers are being offered up, in accordance with the cause the trunk of St. Louis to again send forth shoots, and to restore the reign of our most Christian kings, which implies their previous expulsion to the throne.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

### THE LOSS OF THE "AVENGER."

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Larcom the gunner, to his wife, describing the loss of the *Avenger*, presents the catastrophe to the view with far more of its dreadful reality than any other account hitherto given:—

"I jumped out of bed, and began to feel for my clothes, but a very heavy sea striking the ship bore her entirely on her beam ends. I ran on deck without my clothes, when I was ordered to get the cutters lowered, but there was such a dreadful sea that not a man would clear away the boats. At last, some of the officers, together with myself and the captain's steward, lowered one, and myself and seven others shoved off from our ill-fated ship with hopes that we should be able to render some assistance. We had hardly shoved off when the mainmast went over the side, taking with it the funnel and mizentopmast, which fell inboard, and must have killed a number of men. A minute or so after this the foremast and bowsprit went, leaving the ship a total wreck in less than twenty minutes. All this time the wind and sea were driving our little boat away from our ill-fated ship, which we lost sight of in less than an hour and a half, and in this time the wind blew a gale; and I then began to inquire who was in the boat; when, to my sorrow, I found that I had not a man in the boat who could do a thing. It came on to hail and rain in such a way that I thought we should have been sunk; one moment we were on the top of the mountain wave, the next seemed the bottom of the sea. Expecting every second to be our last, we were all praying for daylight, and at last it came, bringing to our gaze all the horrors of the previous darkness. I then took a glance at my ill-fated companions. Oh! what a sight to see! Four of the eight lying lifeless, or nearly so, at our feet, the wind still increasing, and the sea running mountains high, which broke over and nearly filled us a great many times. At last land appeared right ahead, and our little boat was tearing through the sea. We made out the land to be the coast of Barbary; we were forced to run right for the land. It was now about ten o'clock, and I found my eyesight and strength leaving me. Our boat was nearing the shore at an amazing rate, and when within a few hundred yards of the land was capsized, and four sank to rise no more, the other four reached the shore, and fell senseless on the beach, but, coming to our senses, we got up and commenced walking, we knew not whither. At last we fell in with an Arab, who took us to his hut, and gave us some warm milk, which brought us to our right senses, when we tried to make him understand we wanted to get to a place where we could get a vessel to take to the assistance of our lamented shipmates. We got a vessel ourselves, after travelling one hundred miles, which we did in two days, with our faithful Arab for a guide; but, I am sorry to say, when we got to the place where our ship ran on shore, she was gone down, and every soul had perished, being in all 296 persons."

"The loss of the *Avenger* and steamer has filled the squadron in the Tagus with despair, as it was but a few weeks since she formed one of its best ornaments. The old Admiral suffers deeply under the affliction thus unexpectedly fallen upon him, as, though the captain of the *Avenger* was not his child, he was the son of Lady Napier by her first marriage, and he changed his name when adopted by Sir Charles. The other officers were better known here, as Captain Napier only joined a few days before her departure, and I can say of my own knowledge that a more noble-minded gentleman-like set of young fellows were not in the service. It is fortunate for the honour of the navy that the *Avenger* was provided with Mediterranean charts, as she was ordered to Gibraltar for the very purpose of procuring them, none being obtainable in this squadron; and I have seen a letter, written the day before her leaving that place, in which a superior officer says, 'We are to have the charts to-morrow.' I am particular in mentioning this circumstance, as I have heard it argued that the ill-fated ship was lost for want of proper charts, her captain not having had much experience in that rank, and the master having, as I am told, been some time on shore. Several persons were transferred from the *Avenger* to other ships in the Tagus immediately before sailing, and I am glad to give their names for the satisfaction of their friends: Captain Ducres, at present of her Majesty's ship *St. Vincent*, Mr. Hjalmer Owen, midshipman; Mr. D. Sibbald, clerk; Mr. Walter J. Arnold, naval cadet; William Thorpe, captain's steward; Thomas Matthews, cockswain, John Jones, cockswain; William Allen, steward; Mr. Charles H. Jones, paymaster and purser; William Henry Deacon, steward; Henry Cloke, seaman; and William Willis, boy, first class." *Lisbon Correspondent of the Times.*

LOSS OF H.M. SLOOP "SNAKE."—The *United Service Gazette* has published a letter from one of the officers of the above-named vessel, giving a detailed account of her total wreck in the Mozambique Channel, on the 29th of August last. The crew has been saved.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Rear-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon has waived his promotion to the rank of Vice Admiral, to enable him to retain his present appointment in Greenwich Hospital. Sir James Gordon has, however, received official notification from the Admiralty that, should health, or other circumstances, compel him to give up the lieutenant-governorship, he will be placed in his proper position as a vice-admiral.

THE *Meander* frigate, 40, commissioned by the Hon. Henry Keppel, left Sheerness on Wednesday week, for Portsmouth, where she will complete her equipment for sea, and proceed some time in the next month to convey Mr. Brooke to the new government of Labuan. The *Meander* will remain stationed in the Indian Archipelago.

Commander Hugh Goold having suffered too severely from a recent accident on board the *Victory*, whilst in the discharge of his duty, to admit of his return to his ship, he has under medical advice resigned the arduous post of Commander of the Ordinary at Portsmouth, and Commander Sidney Grenfell (1840), who was Lieutenant of the *Cyclops* steam-frigate at the attack upon Gebal and the storming of Sidon, has been appointed to succeed him.

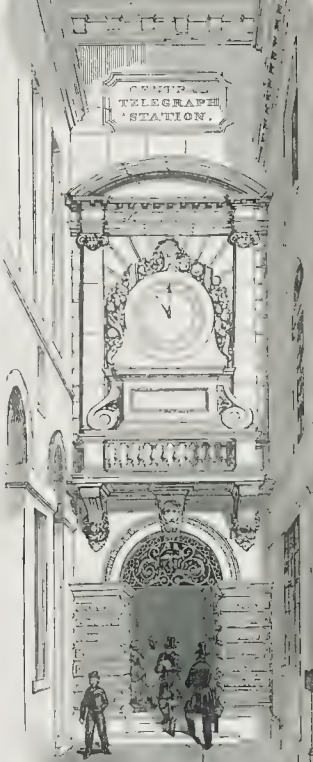
The whole of the ships and vessels fitting out at Portsmouth have been obliged to have gangs of riggers from the rigging-house to assist in fitting them, in consequence of the very indifferent qualifications of the seamen who have as yet entered for them, and their paucity of numbers.

THE "TAY."—By the *Montrose*, we have some further intelligence respecting the *Tay* steamer, which left Southampton with the West India mail on the 2nd Dec., 1847. It appears she left Corunna on the 20th ult., and started from Madeira, in hopes of catching the *Medway*, which left Southampton on the 17th ult. Fortunately, she succeeded in meeting the *Medway* at Madeira, on the 26th ult. The *Tay* then transhipped a portion of the West India mail on board the *Medway*, which proceeded on to St. Thomas and Porto Rico with the mails, and proceeded to Bermuda, and from thence to the Gulf, with the Mexican mails. By this arrangement, the West Indian mails will be delivered about a fortnight earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that the arrangements of filling up the office of Inspector-General of the Warehousing Department of the Customs in London, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Howe to the rank of Surveyor-General, have now been completed; and Mr. R. Chapman, Landing Surveyor of the second class, has been selected to succeed Mr. Howe. An additional Inspector-General is also appointed at Liverpool, and Mr. St. John, one of the Landing Surveyors of the port of London, has been selected for that very responsible office.

## THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Central Station of the Electric Telegraph Company, at the end of Founders'-court, in Lothbury, is one of the best of the recent architectural adornments of the city of London. Its exterior, though necessarily limited in width, is very bold in character and picturesque in detail; whilst the interior is remarkably elegant in arrangement and profuse in ornament. Many of our readers are thoroughly conversant with the narrow passage called Founders'-court, in Lothbury, in the rear of the Bank of England; but to those who are not called by business or pleasure, or both, into that region of gold, the centre of commercial London, it is necessary to mention that Founders'-court is not above thirteen feet wide, and therefore the architectural enrichments of the




EXTERIOR OF THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION, FOUNDER'S-COURT LOTHBURY.

# THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, LOTHBURY.

front of the Central Telegraph Station are of very simple character. A boldly-designed doorway—the key-stone ornamented with a head, nicely sculptured—springing from rusticated work; above it a balcony, supported by trusses, having wreaths of flowers pendant from them; two enriched Ionic pilasters, supporting an entablature, simply ornamented, but in excellent style, and carrying an arched pediment—and, in the space between them, a clock, on a plinth, having sunken panels, and supported at the sides by inverted trusses,—are the leading points of the architectural arrangements, and produce a very satisfactory effect. Above the clock, and depending at its sides, are fruits and flowers, in high relief, exceedingly well done. In a panel, at the upper part of the building, are the words "Central Telegraph Station."

A flight of six steps leads to the interior of the edifice; and on entering the Hall the visitor is struck by its novel and beautiful effect. The space of ground occupied by the entire building (exclusive of subscribers' rooms) is about 70 feet by 38; and great praise is due to the architect for the skilful mode in which he has arranged his plans, so as to give a capacious Hall for the general business to be transacted in, and yet to allow of space for the utmost freedom of access to the different rooms in which the electric correspondence is carried on. The greatest length of the building is from east to west, the shortest from north to south; and in plan the Hall, which is in the centre of the building, is nearly a square, being about 42 feet from east to west, and in the other direction extending the whole depth of the building, within the walls—that is, 32 feet.

At the east and west ends a screen of two stories crosses the hall, in the manner shown in our Engraving, the first story being supported by columns of the Doric order, painted in imitation of porphyry, resting on plinths, in imitation gold veined marble, carrying their proper entablature and frieze; and the upper story by columns of the Corinthian order, the shafts painted in imitation of sienna marble, their capitals and bases of white. These stories form capacious galleries, having communication with the apartments in which are the Electric Telegraph Machines; and, to connect the two ends of the building, galleries, of nearly the width of the first intercolumniation from the wall, run along the northern and southern sides. These galleries are supported by trusses springing from the frieze in the respective stories. The trusses to the upper story are very highly enriched, and of beautiful design; those to the lower of plainer though elegant outline. The blank walls, running from east to west, have pilasters corresponding in order to the pillars of the screens and painted like them; and, in the intercolumniations, are arches springing from small pilasters attached to the larger ones. On the south side is the entrance from Lothbury, and the door projects somewhat into the Hall, to allow of a room for the porter; while the gallery before-mentioned follows the projection, as shown in our view. Immediately opposite the Lothbury entrance is a small doorway leading into the Subscribers' Rooms, and above this doorway is a dial clock. A continuous rail, of light and elegant design, runs along the lower galleries, and is also introduced in the spaces between the columns at either end, and from it spring branches for gas-lights. A railing of plain but close pattern also bounds the upper galleries.

THE HALL OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, LOTHBURY.

The glazed windows behind the counter separate an office, called the "translating office," from the body of the Hall. In this office all messages are transferred or translated into the abbreviated code arranged by the Company: but it is to be observed, that all such messages as descriptions of persons suspected of any dishonesty are not translated, but sent in full; only the lists of prices in corn, share, and other markets are so abbreviated.

These windows separate from the body of the Hall offices for clerks, in communication with those employed at the machines above; and who have to receive messages, through the sliding panes before noticed, and transmit them to their fellow clerks above stairs, by the aid of "lifts," or small trays working up and down, by means of cords, in square tubes. There is a "lift" and a bell in connexion with every desk. The motive power to these lifts is given by the clerk at the desk above, who, on his alarum being touched, turns a winch, and elevates the tray in an instant. As there are separate "lifts" to each desk, so, of course, there are separate tubes for each to work in. On the first story the apartments, in which are the machines, are not nearly so lofty as the Corinthian pilars would seem at first sight to indicate them to be; in fact, this story is divided into two, by a floor, which does not project so far forward as the series of archways, which both ornament the walls and allow of ingress to the machine-room; and therefore a plain railing is carried along to make all secure. In our View, this second flooring, and the hand-rail, is shown in the archways behind the Corinthian columns.

The roof of the Hall is very effective in its character, and as all the light the Hall receives is from this source, a large portion of it is glazed. In plan, the roof is crossed, transversely and longitudinally, by four large beams, so arranged as to leave a square space of about 27 feet wide in the centre, the other portions of the roof are ceiled with deeply moulded and ornamented panels, divided from each other by beams, having on their soffits enrichments of the Etruscan fret pattern. The square space before mentioned is not vacant, but is coved at the sides, and subdivided into twenty-five deeply sunken panels, (each glazed with rough plate glass,) by beams crossing each other. The under sides of the beams are very richly decorated with a double guilloche pattern running along them; and, at their intersections, are pendant ornaments. The sides of the panels are also embellished with minute ornament, and the *whole* of the details are beautifully worked out. The ceilings, to the lower galleries, have rich flowers in the centres of the panels.

In the machine galleries the wires are carried along the ceilings from the respective machines to the battery chambers and the test box; the battery wires running east and west, and the "house wires," to test box, north and south. The desks and machines, which are of Cooke and Wheatstone's Patent, are all of polished mahogany, and are very beautifully fitted up; and thereare eighteen desks, thus affording accommodation for thirty-six machines, in the six apartments devotedto them All the wires are numbered at the desks, to correspond from batteries to machines, and from machines to the test box, that the electric circuit may be complete

The west side of the building is devoted to the transaction of the business connected with the cities and towns on the North-Western lines, and also to the Great Western; whilst the eastern side is for the service of the Eastern, South-Eastern, and South-Western lines, and the Admiralty.

Supposing a message is required to be sent to Liverpool, the sender goes to the counter on the west side and hands the message, written out, to one of the clerks there, who takes the money, and gives a receipt for it. The written paper is then passed into the translating office, where it is duly transferred into the code arranged by the Company. This done, the clerk touches the alarum, and puts the message on the "lift" for Liverpool, which is immediately drawn up by the clerk at the machine, who instantly sets to work, and, in a few seconds, the message reaches its destination.

Having said thus much about the structure erected for the purposes of the Company, we will descend into the basement of the building, and describe the apparatus by which communication is carried on, and for which there are large vaults well lighted up with gas.

The wires from the several railway termini are brought through iron pipes, laid down under the pavement of the streets; and, meeting in Founders'-court, are brought through the south wall of the basement of the station in the manner indicated in our Diagram No. 1; and, descending into a long box, called the "test box," are fastened there to pegs fitted into the back of the box. At the bottom of the test box run a corresponding number of wires, called the "house wires," and these go to the machines in the galleries. Connection is maintained between the line and house wires by small wires running perpendicularly from one to the other. The "house" wires are numbered from 1 to 81 consecutively, and the others according to the respective stations whence they come. Thus, the North-Western Railway Station, in Euston-square, has twenty-seven wires in connection with it; the North-Eastern and Eastern Counties, nine; the South-Eastern, nine; the South-Western, nine, and there are nine in connection with the Admiralty; besides eighteen in spare tubes, for any future period. The Great Western has no separate communication with the Central Station, as the telegraph lines only go as far as Slough; therefore, all messages are sent *viâ* the North-Western Line as far as the Kensington branch railway, then along that to the Great Western to Paddington, whence they proceed to Slough. All communications with Bristol are sent to Birmingham, and thence by Birmingham and Bristol line of telegraph.

The reason so many wires are laid from the Central Station to the railway termini is lest any of the wires become defective, when the connexion can be carried on by other wires, as the expense of taking up the pavement would be enormous for so slight a cause. The test box is usually kept closed by shutters, and machines are kept handy to test any of the wires which may be signalled as weak.

In our Diagram No. 2 we give an elevation of one side of the Battery Chamber, which is for the service of the North-Western line. At A the wires from the several machines enter the room, and are carried to the respective batteries. Our view shows but one series of batteries on each shelf; but, in reality, they are arranged in pairs or nearly so; and some shelves contain five, others six and seven, batteries each. Should a battery become weakened by evaporation, the wires are instantly carried to other batteries. The batteries are the old-fashioned ones on Wollaston's principle, and contain 23 pairs of plates each, the intervening spaces being filled with sand, moistened with acid diluted with about 10 parts of water.

The Subscribers' Room is a very handsome apartment, having a roof of similar open character to that of the Hall, though not of such extent, and the glass filling the panels is engraved on a dull ground. The enrichments are of different designs, but very excellent style and execution. When complete, with its tables, chairs, and other furniture, this room will have an exceedingly piquant character.

There are offices for the Engineer and Superintendent in rooms above the machine-rooms, on a level with the roof.

The gas-lights are on Faraday's principle of ventilation.

The several clocks in the building are all Bain's patent electric clocks, as is the illuminated dial in the front of the building.

The building is thoroughly warmed by hot air, but the ventilation of

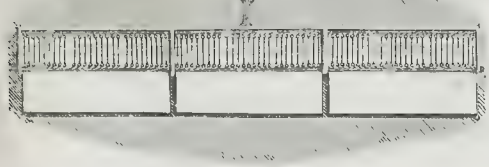



FIG. 1

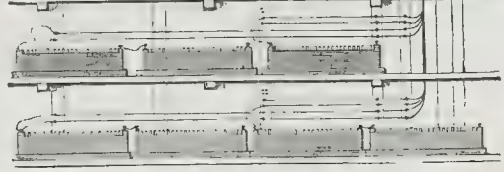



FIG. 2.—ARRANGEMENT OF THE GALVANIC BATTERIES

it is by no means on a good system, as the machine-rooms and upper galleries are excessively hot and unpleasant.

The whole of the arrangements relating to the batteries, wires, and general working business of the Company are entrusted to Mr. N Holmes; and it needs but a brief glance at the completeness with which everything is ordered, and the perfect system which reigns through every part of the building, to know how successful his arrangements are, and how worthy the highest possible praise.

We must here observe, that this Station of the Company is not publicly opened yet, as the whole of the arrangements are not quite completed; and that, though messages are sent through it, they are merely done so for the accommodation of the public.

The building is from the designs of Mr. H. A. Hunt, of Parliament-street, and, as we have before said, does infinite credit to his taste and skill; and we need but mention the name of Mr. J. Thomas, of Lambeth, to whose care all the modelling and decorative embellishments are entrusted, and whose great facility of invention has been so conspicuously displayed in the New Palace at Westminster, to show that in *detail* the work is as felicitous as in *general* arrangement. The builders were Messrs. Piper.

Now Ready, Price Eighteen Shillings, Vol XI of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 23.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.—Venus rises at 4h 50m. A M

MONDAY, 24.—Pitt died, 1806.—Mars sets at 2h. 14m. A.M., near the W.N.W.

TUESDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.—Mars souths at 1h. 32m P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—The Sun rises at 7h. 60m., and sets at 4h 37m.—The length of the day is 8h. 47m., being 1h. 2m. longer than on the Shortest Day.

THURSDAY, 27.—Jupiter souths at 10h. 31m. p.m.—Saturn sets at 7h. 46m. P M.

FRIDAY, 28.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 11h. 59m. A M

SATURDAY, 29. Martyrdom of King Charles I.—The planet Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29

| Sets | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| | 0 30 | 1 13 | 1 58 | 2 45 | 3 34 | 4 25 |
| | 5 0 | 5 43 | 6 28 | 7 15 | 8 4 | 8 55 |

## *TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

"*Interpol.*"—"We have not the 'London University Calendar' at hand.

"*Philanthropos.*"—"We cannot quote remedies.—*Try Cayenne Lozenges.*

"*Subscriber*" may purchase the "*List of Northern Lighthouses*" for a few pence. The *Trinity Record* also gives a list of it; but names under their charge

P. D. C."—*Aldermen Sir Matthew Wood died Sept. 25, 1843: he was twice Lord Mayor, viz.* in 1816 and 1817

"*An old Subscriber.*"—*Tamerlane.*—*The work on Wood Engraving will be the Historical and Practical* printed, with additional Illustrations from our Journal.

"*R. C. S.*"—*Jersey.* Apply to an East India Agent

"*E. W.*"—*Hook.*—*We have not room for the Enigma*

"*A. B. C.*"—*Hammersmith.*—*Premium about £50 for four years.*

"*Elizabeth Skye Terrier.*"—*The Skirl Room was formerly the room in which the carcase of the Lord Mayor of London.*

"*Jack.*"—*We are not aware that the Lord Mayor of York has any right to take precedence of the Lord Mayor of London.*

"*J.*" *Bristo.*, should apply to the address stated in the advertisement. The cost of the copy of the will depends on its length

"*J. L. W.*"—*Mr. Brooke's address is* Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street, London.

"*I. L.*"—*We have not room for the lines*

"*A Member Subscriber.*"—*We* read, *we* have any exception to our charge of 1s. for book numbers

"*Japhet.*"—*The Templars were finally suppressed in England in* 1340

"*C. H.*," *Dublin.*—*The old saying,* "*First comes way marry, though second comes* [illegible] *is a popular error*

"*An Independent.*"—*We do not know the pa*

"*C C.*" *Hexham.*—*would be acting illegally*

"*J. A. G.*"—*Hackfruit.*—*The lines will not suit*

"*A. Z.*"—*The engravings are executed*

"*M. T.*"—*Try the Bush Museum*

"*A. B.*"—*From a paper in the* Hampshire Advertiser, *it would appear that, on Jan. 1, 1848, there were on the coast of* [illegible] *in the Bristol service, of these, 233 were in commission, including smack, most steamers* [illegible] *service; all classes*

"*G. P.*"—*Lord Hardinge lost his arm at the battle of Lyng, 16th June, 1815*

"*A Staunch Sub.*"—*All the daughters of a person entitled to coat armour have a right to bear their paternal shield; but unless they are heiresses or co-heiresses, they do not transmit it to their descendants. The first question appears odd to us, we think,* "*a close round*

"*Very Old Subscriber.*"—*Question* 1. *By inheriting her share of the Orleans property, and the economy of a good life.* 2. *For family reasons, which she did not choose to make public* 3. *In the centre of France*

"*M. P. W.*"—*We have answered the question repeatedly.* 2. *The united force of the allies, English and Prussians, was for the greatest at the close of the day. For the exact number, see any of the thousand histories of the battle*

"*J. M. B.*"—*We have not the date by us. To the second question,* [illegible] *George Canning. The Chancellor is* [illegible]

"*A. Lane.*"—*The book was awarded by the Duke of Wellington to a Sergeant Graham, for closing the gates of Hougoumont in the face of the enemy, during one of the fiercest attacks on that château, at Waterloo. The dangerous service was performed by Adjutant-General Macdonald and the Sergeant; but we believe the General wanted his claim in favour of his comrade.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Torbay.*—*We will*

"*Freddy,*" *New Cross.*—*We cannot interpret* [illegible]

"*A. B. J.*" *Boulogne,* will be entitled to the property. 2. *The next male*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin.*—*We think not. Rewland Abbey is a few miles from Nottingham*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Birmingham.* 1 and 2. *No We cannot undertake to recommend Assurance Companies*

"*Chambers.*"—*We think the best* "*Cambridge Guide*" *is that published by Grant.*

"*Dunbrut.*"—*Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, January and July; Four per Cents, April and October*

"*P. C. X.*"—*The New Houses of Parliament may be seen by the Great Chamberlain's orders on Wednesdays*

"*Answers.*"—*The ship Victory is now lying out at Portsmouth, for which lads are invited as apprentices for seven years, if provided with fifty shillings for an outfit*

"*R. H.*," *Stamford.*—*Apply to Cottam and Hullen, Oxford-street.*

"*J. B. P.*," *Chest*—*Sawyer, Marine Parade, Dover; and Gooch, Lakenham, Norwich, are makers of Venetianes*

"*A Regular Reader,*" *Belfast.*—*Misland*

"*G. B.*," *Belfast.* *Somewhat less than half a mile*

## AVIS AUX SOUSCRIPTEURS POUR LA VUE DE PARIS

COMME il est impossible de faire parvenir aux Souscripteurs une gravure d'une aussi grande étendue, sans en détruire en partie l'effet par des plis nécessairement nombreux, il s'est pensé, qu'en les divisant en trois parties, chacune d'un moyen très simple de rendre la feuille tout aussi plate que si elle n'avait jamais été pliée.

Il faudra sur une table ou surface très unie, assez d'un pour que la feuille en soit très bien étendue. Placer alors sur la table, la Gravure en dehors étendue et également, en tamponnant avec une éponge jusqu'à ce que tous les plis aient disparu entièrement. Laisser sécher. Aucune pression n'est nécessaire

## THE GRAND VIEW OF PARIS

The folds occasioned in forwarding the Print by Post may be easily taken out in the following manner:—Place the Plate on a smooth surface, sleek it over with clean water, and sponge the upper surface of the Print carefully: remove it when dry, and it will be as smooth as issued from the press

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848.*

ACCIDENTS on Railways are so regularly discussed when they happen, and forgotten when the shock is passed, as the tides rise and fall. In proportion to the loss of life and limb is the interest felt in a particular case; it would be very possible to construct an instrument that should accurately measure and graduate the amount of public indignation and fear on these occasions; the number of killed and wounded, and their rank in life—for that is a great element—being known, the degree of excitement all over the country can be calculated to a nicety. It might be called the "Railway Horror-Meter;" for upon it, the name would look as scientific as any of the thousand "meters" at present existing.

The regularity with which the public mind is excited on this subject, only to sink again into total apathy, is becoming perfectly ridiculous. The only rational effect of alarm, which is to enforce some practical precautions, is never or rarely ensured. If a calamity occurs by the drunkenness or stupidity of a railway servant, the chances are that the next accident will have somebody of the same class still more stupid or more drunk as the causer of it, plainly proving that the managers have done nothing to improve their staff in the interim. It is not long since one train was run into another by the blunder of the man stationed at the points: at Christmas an express train was seen darting down a line for some score of miles with the stoker and engineer both drunk and asleep! This time the delinquent is "not known at the points" saved the whole of the passengers from a dreadful fate—he let the train run along the main line instead of turning it off into the branch. This week death and wounds have been dealt about by a luggage train running at a high speed into a passenger train, stopped for a short time by an accidental derangement of some part of the machinery, though the signals were sent back, though it was a clear night, and objects could be distinguished at the distance of three miles. It is impossible not to suspect mismanagement or incapacity of the grossest kind. The approaching train was going at undue speed, with no look-out, and was only brought up by the crash. How is this frequent recurrence of stupidity or carelessness, where intelligence and vigilance are so much needed, to be accounted for? It will be observed, that in most of these cases it is not the machinery, the mechanical agency, that is in fault—that generally does its part well, and can be calculated on almost with certainty. It is the men working it who cause the catastrophes. This is so far a consolation, that it admits the remedy of displacing stupidity by ability, and heedless men by those who, like Cromwell's Ironsides, will "have some conscience in what they do." The only thing wanted in this case, as in most others, is to pay the price of the higher qualities. We firmly believe, if strictly inquired into, cheapness, economy, or "screwing" will be found at the bottom of most railway casualties. All the human virtues are not purchaseable for a few shillings a week; the advocate of "supply and demand" may say, plenty of men will do the work for that money—there is such a "competition!" Undoubtedly there is a keen, a fearful struggle for life; but what must, so impelled, will undertake to do, is no assurance that they can do it. There is the fallacy; the "cheap" worker for the reduced price promises to do the duty: under average circumstances, he goes through it; but infallibly comes the casualty that proves him unfit or unequal to the task. We are too much in the habit of expecting an impossible perfection of qualities from those whose reward is only equal to the most ordinary services; as a natural consequence, the higher qualities are professed only, they do not exist.

If railway companies will cut down their expenses that the half-yearly meeting may show a good dividend, and the discontented shareholder (who is always present) may be mollified, they must not expect anything more in their servants than pretence of fitness for their work. And on every occasion where a question for the public themselves, who are the shareholders; they travel, they run the risks, and they must decide between a slight additional profit, or a smaller dividend and the sense of security. The question would soon be settled if put thus:—Would you, as individual railway proprietors, prefer taking your chance in a "regular smash" on your own line, to expending on its better management the few shillings a year the screwing and cutting system puts into your pocket?

## THE WEATHER.

THE sky during the past week has chiefly been clouded, but less so than it was during the previous week. There have been two or three fine days; the direction of the wind has been variable, and the temperature of the air has been exceedingly low, with frosts every night, and sharp ones on several nights. On Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; a slight rain was falling at 1h. P.M., and continued during the remainder of the day; the direction of the wind was N.N.W., but light; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 42°. Friday, the sky was overcast all day; the air was misty, and at times a considerable fall of rain occurred; the wind was light and N.E. and generally; the air was calm; the average temperature of the air for the day was 40°. Saturday, the sky was cloudless after 10h. A.M.; the day was fine, with light airs from the N.E.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 39½. Sunday, the sky was principally cloudless; the air was misty and foggy till towards the evening; the night was fair and clear; at a quarter before 10h. P.M. several fine and extensive falls of snow occurred, and sharply driven forward on the wind, which was N.E. and light, but the snow disappeared within a quarter of an hour, and a cold rain appear during the night. The direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature for the day was 29½°. Monday, the sky was cloudy all day, and rain was falling at different times after noon; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 38½°. Tuesday, the sky was nearly clear from 11h. A.M. to 6h. P.M., and nearly cloudy at other times; the direction of the wind was E.; the day was fine, but cold; its average temperature was 33½°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the directions of the wind were E. and N.E.; the average temperature for the day was 33½°, and that for the week ending this day was 35½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | Jan. 13 | its highest reading for the day was 47 deg., and the lowest was | 36 deg. |
| Friday, | Jan. 14 | ..... ..... | 40½ ..... 46 |
| Saturday, | Jan. 15 | ..... ..... | 34 ..... 39 |
| Sunday, | Jan. 16 | ..... ..... | 34 ..... 43 |
| Monday, | Jan. 17 | ..... ..... | 34 ..... 37 |
| Tuesday, | Jan. 18 | ..... ..... | 30 ..... 3[illegible] |
| Wednesday, | Jan. 19 | ..... ..... | 30 ..... 3[illegible] |

Blackheath, January 20th, 1848 J. G.

REWARDS FOR GOOD CONDUCT. The house of a family named Kenna, at Arncrony, Ripperary, having been attacked by an armed party, they beat them off, followed them, armed with spades, and handed them over to the police. The case attracted the attention of Sir William Fraser, of the Life Guards: he wrote upon the subject to the Catholic clergymen of the parish, and, having received his reply, sent the following communication:—"The Life Guards Barracks, London, Jan. 7.—Rev. Sir, Absence from London has prevented me from replying to your obliging note, which I received some time ago. I enclose a £5 Bank of England note, No. 62,387, which I request you will have the goodness to forward to Kenna. I regret that he has received no official reward for his resolute conduct. A few such acts would do more towards suppressing outrage than any increase in the police force. May I request you to acknowledge the receipt of this?—I have the honour to remain, faithfully yours, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FRASER. Rev Michael Scanlan, P.P. ballyginbon, Nenagh

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—There is no doubt the Administration (of the United States) are heartily sick of the war, and would gladly creep out of it if they could. The immense loss which the country has sustained in killed and wounded, with the additional consideration of its enormous and accumulating debt, is beginning to attract public attention. When General Jackson retired from public life, his pride and boast was, that, during his administration, the whole of the national debt was paid in two years had been paid off. Only a few years have passed away, and one of his successors (Mr Polk) has illegally and unconstitutionally commenced a war against Mexico, which, in eighteen months, has emptied an overflowing treasury, and created a national debt of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, with a certainty, if the war continues, as it doubtless will, of adding to it an incalculable amount. And all this distress and misery is brought upon the country without producing any effect upon the enemy, or the slightest prospect of conquering a peace. Such is the difference between the statesmen of 1847 and 1847. What will be the situation of the country ten years hence, no thinking man dares to inquire.—*New York Correspondent of the Times.*

THE *Courrier de Constantinople* gives the following horrible narrative:—"A short time ago a female Christian, but of what nation is not known, entered the house of an Armenian priest at Ada Bazar, and finding it impossible to commit the robbery he intended without being discovered by the inhabitants, determined to murder them all. He first went into the chamber in which the priest's youngest daughter slept, but only wounded her in the hand before she made her escape from him, and fled to her father for protection. The father armed himself with a hatchet, and met the robber, who had followed the child. A sanguinary conflict ensued, but terminated in the death of the priest; after which the assassin murdered his wife, his eldest daughter, and another female who lived with them as companion. The youngest girl again escaped, got out of the house, and gave the alarm, but before any assistance could be obtained the wretch was off with his booty, and has not since been heard of."

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

RESTITUTION OF TITHES TO THE CHURCH

A committee, consisting of Lord John Manners, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Earls Ivon W. I. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., the Dean of Chichester, the Rev. R. Spencer, D.C.L., the Rev. [illegible] Chandos Pole, and other gentlemen and gentlemen's sons, is formed, for the purpose of restoring the tithes now held by lay impropriators to the exclusive use of the Church. A preliminary meeting was held in part of last week, for the purpose of associating together those who were favourable to the object; and, the requisite means for carrying out the operations having been attained, the committee alluded to has been formed, and has published an explanatory statement of its objects and principles. The announcement of this movement has attracted a favourable notice of many, and communications from owners of impropriate tithes have been received, showing a readiness on their part to meet the views of the committee; and, in some instances, expressing a willingness to make a considerable sacrifice in so doing. Encouraged by these facts, the committee recommend the following plan of operations for effecting the objects desired:

"1. That means should be presented to all desiring to assist in this work by the formation of a body to be denominated 'The Tithe Redemption Trust for the Church of England and Wales.'

"2. That the affairs of this body be conducted by a board, consisting of clergymen and laymen, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Church of England, and to all other Archbishops and Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church," and which, it says are in course of circulation

A memorial from the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester to the Bishop of the Diocese, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, was published last week. The following is the Bishop of Gloucester's reply:—

"TO THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF GLOUCESTER

"Stapleton, Jan. 13

"My Rev. Brethren,—I beg you to accept my best acknowledgements for your consideration in regard to the late appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, which was voted by a large majority of a meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, on the 11th ult. I assure you, sincere satisfaction that the measures I adopted, in conjunction with other Bishops, with the hope of obviating the discussions likely to be caused in the Church by the appointment, have appeared to the majority of the number of my clerical brethren; and I join with them in humble prayer to the Chief Shepherd, that the prudence of his Holy Spirit may be vouchsafed in every duty of trial to his faithful servants

"believe me to be, my Rev Brethren, your faithful friend yours,

"J. H. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

"To the Rev. Canon Selwyn and the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester."

AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN CHINA. It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to found a new Bishopric somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong Kong. Towards the funds for this purpose there is at present upwards of £18,000 in hand (£5000 of which is for a college, granted in part by anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter by the Bishop of London), but the remaining sum necessary is to be collected by voluntary subscriptions, about £30,000 being required before the consent of the Government for the foundation of a new See can be expected.

## THE BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD.

THE opposition raised against the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford has naturally directed the attention of the public towards that Diocese; and we think a brief sketch of its history will not be misplaced, if we give a short account of some of the incidents and personages connected with the Bishopric. Hereford is said to have been the residence of a Bishop as early as the year 544; but the names of bishops who appear to have filled the See (as did Cuthbert, who was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury in 741, by his injunctions the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed were read to the people in their native tongue. The life of a saint, written by those whose object it was to elevate his character to such a degree as to make his canonisation a duty, naturally contains so much of the strange and incredible, that there is considerable difficulty in sifting out sufficient truth to satisfy modern readers as to the real character of the individual. Shrewd and talented there is no doubt that he was skilled in polemics, and quick-sighted enough to take advantage of passing circumstances, and of turning them to his own benefit. He was High Chancellor of England under Hen y III., and was entrusted with a share of the government of the kingdom during the minority of that monarch. He contrived also, in those palmy days of pluralities, to secure to himself three Canonries and two Archdeaconries. At last, at the age of 56, on the 8th of October, 1234, "according to his monkish chronicler, "set up as a light in the candlestick of the See."

He presided over it only seven years, and those were not years of peace. He was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and the Earl of Gloucester; and it was during a journey to Rome, to obtain the assistance of the Pope, that he died at Civita Vecchia, 27th August, 1242. It was customary at that time for the Bishops of Hereford to be buried in the different places which had their share in the advantages to be derived from such possessions. Part of the body of Thomas Cantilupe was deposited in a church near Florence; his heart was buried at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire; while his bones were conveyed to Hereford Cathedral, where they were deposited in a tomb erected in the Lady Chapel.

The miracles performed over his remains were so great and so numerous, that the same man surpassed even the saint of Aquitaine himself "superstition," as old Fuller says. "He always found out the youngest saint." His remains were transferred to the north transept, where a splendid monument was raised over them in 1287.

To give all possible importance to the translation, Edward II. is said to have come over from Calais to be present at the ceremony. The miracles increased. Writers vary in the account of the number; some modestly mentioning 103, while others say that 425 were wrought at his tomb. Twenty five years after his death, a commission was appointed by the Church of Rome to inquire into his life and character and the nature of the miracles performed. These pieces were all satisfactorily settled, and Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, was added to the list of canonised saints. The arms of Aquitaine were removed from the Cathedral and the Bishop of Lincoln's arms were inserted in their stead. Miles three leopards' heads jessant, with a fleur de lis issuing from the mouth.

Some years after, the see was occupied by Joan Trelick, who made a powerful effort to get the Bishop of Salisbury's days and festivals usually performed in churches; all persons taking part therein were denounced under the pain of cursing and excommunication. His tomb was opened in 1813, when part of his skeleton and the skull of a mouse's nest, which are now preserved in the Cathedral.

Thomas Spofford, who was promoted to the Bishopric in 1421, is a memorable instance of a Bishop retiring from his dignity. The Pope, by a bull, allowed him to withdraw from his high office, and retire to the abbacy of St. Mary, at York. Its successor allowed him £100 a year from the revenue.

Nothing is recorded of St. Mary's exact, was Bishop of Hereford for seven months only, when he was translated to London, where he died, leaving behind him a memory loaded with the charge of the grossest covetousness. John Harley, who succeeded him, was a man of learning and piety, and peace was restored. This Prelate, perhaps, carried on with him as years advanced, somewhat of the disputing spirit which he possessed at college, where Sir John Harrington describes him as being "an active man, who played with learning, and could toss an argument in the schools even better than a ball in the Tennis Court." Francis Godwin, his successor, is best remembered by his "Catalogue of the Bishops of England." Nothing has been given to posterity on behalf of the history and keys of the Bishop's gates, by putting a watch to oppose his watch, by forbidding the bells to be rung as had been customary, and by forcing every poor man to become a sworded man." Mutual concessions were after a time made

## POSTSCRIPT.

MR ISAAC D'ISRAELI, the learned and accomplished author of the "Curiosities of Literature," the "Amenities of Literature," &c., and father of Mr. B. D'Israeli, M.P., died after a short attack of the prevailing epidemic on Wednesday, at his residence, Bradenham House, Buckinghamshire, in the 82d year of his age.

THE TEA DUTIES.—Lord John Russell within the last few days announced, in [illegible] cannot reduce the [illegible] notwithstanding, waited on his Lordship on Wednesday, when the reduction of [illegible] Russell assured [illegible] Mr. Masterman.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday [illegible] of the business, the Committees for the ensuing year were appointed; and, on the motion of Mr. Humphreys, the following resolution was adopted:—"That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report as to the expediency of presenting a petition to Parliament for an Act to give power to the Central Criminal Court to try persons charged with offences within its jurisdiction without the intervention of a Grand Jury; and, further, to consider and report whether such trials could not be more beneficially had by information, or by [illegible] other than by indictment."

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The Address of the Peers was presented with the usual forms, on Wednesday, to his Majesty, who returned a suitable reply, and immediately afterwards his Majesty descended from the throne, mingled among the Peers, who attended in considerable numbers, and conversed with several of them. The deputation was then introduced to the Queen and Princesses. The King appeared to enjoy his usual good health. Above 200 Peers were present.

#### ITALY.

According to the latest advices, the Russian Ambassador at Rome has at length [illegible] arrangement of the religious differences between his Holiness and the Emperor of Russia, with an apology for the delay which prevented the Pope from announcing the fact in his last allocution. It appears that, according to this treaty, there are to be seven Catholic dioceses in Russia and Poland, and that the Bishops are not to be appointed without the consent of the Russian Government. The Catholics in Russia and Poland are to be treated with respect, and there is to be no obstacle thrown in the way of religious worship according to the creed of the Roman Church.

Numerous arrests had been made among the Modenese troops, in consequence of the manifestation of discontent at the entry of the Austrians into that Duchy.

[illegible] had been put in irons at Este, Carrara, and Massa. At Reggio, the theatre was closed in consequence of the manifestations of popular discontent.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday, a public meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held at the London Coffee-house, the Rev. John Harding, M.A., rector of St Anne's, Blackfriars, presiding. Several speakers referred, in terms of eulogy, to the Society operations in India (where the most extraordinary conversions had taken place through the instrumentality of the Missionaries), and various districts whilh the Society had taken under its care. In China, the Rev. George Smith, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, had made an exploratory visit, in conjunction with another clergyman, and the reports which had been made by those gentlemen induced the belief, that, if proper exertions were made, Christianity might be extensively diffused, at no distant day, throughout that extensive and populous country. Resolutions, affirming the [illegible] and pledging the meeting to the [illegible] was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

SANATORY REFORM.—On Wednesday night a public meeting on this subject, called by the National Philanthropic Association, was held in the Hanover-square rooms. Mr. Wakley, M.P., in the chair. Mr. C. Cochrane moved the first resolution, viz.—"That it has for a series of years been clearly demonstrated by commissions connected with the legislative and Government departments, and powerfully enforced by practical evidence from the National Philanthropic Association and other benevolent societies, instituted for the purpose of promoting sanatory reform, that the nation suffers to an alarming extent, in a moral, physical, and pecuniary point of view, from the absence of an effective law for the protection of public health; and these evils are peculiarly to be traced to deficient sewage and house drainage, scanty and dear water supply, imperfect street-cleansing, and a wretched construction and ventilation of the dwellings of the poorer classes, and the imposition of a tax on windows." Sir C. Aldis briefly supported the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. C. A. Walker proposed the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. George, viz.—"That the practice of burying the dead in places surrounded by the abodes of the living has been attended by a disregard of Christian decency, and a violation of the sanctity of the grave. That the frequent exhumation of human remains has engendered a feeling of disrespect for the dead, whilst the constant disturbance of earth saturated with the decomposing gases emanating from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ENTHRONISATION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—THE ENTRY AT THE GREAT WESTERN DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

## ENTHRONISATION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The enthronisation of the Right Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Lord Archbishop of York, took place in York Minster, on Thursday, the 13th instant, as described in our late edition of last week. Many thousand spectators witnessed the ceremony, which was very impressive.

Our Artist has illustrated that stage of the proceedings at which the Chapter, clergy, &c., having proceeded to the great western door of the Cathedral, and there met the Archbishop, accompanied by one o his chaplains, and his Grace, attired in his full sacerdotal robes, and followed by his train-bearer, entered the Cathedral, and was there received by the President, when the enthronisation proceeded as we have already detailed.

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Roman Catholic Chapel in Bute.—James Hamilton, Esq., has given a site on his estate of Kames for a Roman Catholic church. The building will be immediately commenced. The spot fixed on is near the Point House, on the road leading from Rothesay to Port Bannatyne. There has hitherto been no stated place of worship in Bute in connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

## SUPERB STATE CARRIAGE.

We present our readers with an Engraving of the State Carriage which has just been designed and built or the Peruvian Republic, by Messrs. Wyburn and Waller of Long Acre, London, coach-builders to her Majesty.

Our Illustration will convey an accurate idea of the symmetrical beauty of the Carriage: of the selection and adaptation of its colours we subjoin a brief account. The lower panels are painted rich ultramarine, and emblazoned with the arms of the Republic; the bright colouring of the numerous flags, banners, and gold ornaments, contrasting with the blue in the background, produce a most pleasing effect.

The usual heavy appearance of the upper panels is relieved by three windows in each side, and also by large windows extending the whole width of the back front. The intermediate compartments are decorated with festoons of flowers, selected from the English Flora, as being most acceptable to the Peruvian taste. These are not only painted in the most brilliant colours, but in the reality of nature. We understand this is the first attempt at introducing this style of painting for carriages.

The under-carriage, or, as our French neighbours call it, *le train*, is vermillion. The springs, axletrees, and the carving, which is very profuse, is in gold. Around the roof is a very chaste foliaged fret-work also gilded.

The inside is lined with white and scarlet-striped satin, and lacings to correspond; the roof is in the form of a star, in white satin, with a gold centre.

The body is supported at each corner by gold snakes, and the upper part of the springs is similarly attached.

The hammercloth is white cloth, fringed with scarlet and gold; and the centre is of rich blue Genoa velvet, fluted; and on it are placed the arms, richly chased and embossed.

The Harness, for four horses, is very magnificent, and is also made by Messrs. Wyburn and Waller.

A chasseur, with his plumed cap and *couteau de chasse*, accompanied by a native Peruvian, in his broad hat and graceful poncho (or horseman's cloak), will occupy the place of our footman.

This State Carriage is a fine specimen of British skill in coach-building, artistic embellishment, and decoration. Accompanying it is a private carriage for the President of Peru which is also in excellent taste.

SUPERB STATE CARRIAGE FOR THE PERUVIAN REPUBLIC.

## EDWIN CHADWICK, ESQ.

EVERY one must be conversant with the name of this distinguished economist. His labours for the public weal have been as varied as they have been useful; and the "Blue Books," in which some of these labours are conveyed to the world, are amongst the most valuable and interesting papers published by Parliament. Mr. Chadwick was called to the bar on the 26th November, 1830, by the Society of the Inner Temple, when he was about twenty-eight years of age. Whilst engaged in the study of the law, he associated almost as much with medical as with law students, and he took an active interest in medical controversies. His first public writing with which we are acquainted was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances, controverting the doctrines of several eminent actuaries as to certain assumed laws on which tables, more advantageous to their companies than to the public, were founded, and contending that better data, having reference to the varying circumstances under which the population was placed, were required, especially for the safety of the funds of the labouring classes invested in their benefit societies. This article was reprinted, and published separately. In 1829 he was engaged as a contributor to the *London Review*, which was brought out by Mr Senior and by Dr. Whately, the present Archbishop of Dublin, and edited by the late Mr. Blanco White. Mr. Chadwick wrote two articles on public administrative subjects: one, on a Preventive Police, in which he opened the important subject of the practical means for preventing crime, which he has been understood to have studied, and to have been desirous of developing more fully. The other article was on the Administration of Medical Charities in France, in which principles for the general administration of public charities were put forth. This article was also reprinted, and has been frequently quoted.

These writings on administrative subjects attracted the notice of Mr. Jeremy Bentham, and led to a strong friendship between Mr. Bentham and Mr. Chadwick. At that time Mr Bentham was preparing a draft of an administrative code, in which he desired Mr. Chadwick to set forth the functions of a Minister of the Public Health and a Minister of Police. Other occupations, at the time, prevented Mr. Chadwick from performing the task assigned to him by the great jurist, who afterwards offered to place Mr. Chadwick in independent circumstances, if he would engage to devote himself exclusively to the advancement of his works. This offer was, however, declined; but Mr. Bentham, in his will, mentioned him in terms of affection, and bequeathed to him a part of his library and a small legacy. When Mr. Chadwick has entered into any subject he has professed to have investigated the facts *de novo* to the extent of his means and to have based his conclusions upon them, and not upon any preconceived opinions of any school. He was about to offer himself for practice at the common law bar, and was, at the same time, under an engagement to the late Mr. Sutton Sharpe of the Chancery bar, and several eminent living law reformers, to take upon himself the editorship of the *Jurist*, which was established by them to promote the advancement of law as a science, when Lord Grey's Government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor Law, and Mr. Chadwick was applied to and engaged to assist it as an Assistant Commissioner. The results of his investigations in the rural districts very early attracted the most prominent attention. He was, for a time, taken away from this Commission, and pressed into the service of another—the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories—of which Mr. Tooke, the author of "High and Low Prices," Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Southwood Smith, were the Central Board.

The previous agitation, it may be remembered, was simply and solely for a reduction of the working hours to ten. The conclusion of the Report was that the working hours of the adults were in course of reduction, and that on their behalf no case had been made out; but that for the younger children ten hours were too much, and precluded the manufacturing population from the means of education. In respect to the children, the Commissioners reported that interference was required; and they recommended a provision of special schools for that class of children, and also a protective inspection, to ensure that the provisions were fully carried out. The measure was carried through the House of Commons; but the provisions for special schools was thrown out in the House of Lords by an opposition headed by the Marquis of Salisbury. On the occasions of extensive riots in the manufacturing districts, it has been pointed out that the most dangerous mobs have been composed chiefly of young persons of an age to have gone through the specialised education intended to have been provided, and which would in all probability have prevented the outrages, had the measures proposed in 1832 been carried out in their integrity. The foundation was then laid for the system of local inspection which has since been extended to the labour in mines and other branches of industry; and it has been the subject of continued representation to provide measures for education.

With regard to the amendment of the administration of the Poor Law, various measures were proposed, all of them dealing with the administration parochially, except the set of measures proposed by Mr. Chadwick, which were supported by a large mass of evidence, and adopted by the Commissioners. He was appointed one of the Chief Commissioners, that he might prepare the Report. This had been delayed by his labours on the Factory Commission, and he was largely assisted in its preparation by Mr. Senior. These measures might be, in themselves, the subject of a history. Of the set of measures proposed, those which were adopted were chiefly for the direct repression of abuses, and part of the remedial measures; but, as Mr. Chadwick proposed them, they were accompanied by large measures of prevention. As respects the young, he enforced the necessity of industrial training, and indicated the establishment of district schools; and as to the adults, the entire abolition of the Law of Settlement. During the last Session, he took occasion to vindicate his original propositions on this topic, in several days' examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, when he developed the servile condition of the agricultural labourer, and the moral and social, as well as the economical, importance of setting free the agricultural labour market. In a speech before the tenant farmers, he expounded his views on this subject, which have been extensively adopted by leading agriculturists. Amongst the extracts from the evidence which he had collected, and which was published in 1832, portions of evidence are given to establish the conclusion of the economy of using the known means of preventing disease, as one means of preventing pauperism, and reducing the charges on the Poor's Rates. In 1838, when typhus was rife in the metropolis, he took occasion to re-urge the subject upon attention. He obtained the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners to a special inquiry, on instructions as to the prevalence of certain physical causes of fever in the metropolis, which might be removed by proper sanatory measures. The special inquiry was made by Dr Arnott, Dr Kay, and Dr. Southwood Smith. The evidence then elicited awakened attention to the subject. Whatsoever labours Mr. Chadwick might have given to it were interrupted by his duties, under a previous appointment as a Commissioner for Inquiring into the Constitution and Means of Improving the Constabulary Force for England and Wales. His colleagues were the present Speaker of the House of Commons and Colonel Rowan, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force. They have made their first Report in 1839 on the Constitution of a Constabulary Force. It is understood that a part only of the evidence collected was presented, and that another Report on the Measures Preventive of Crime was in preparation; but Mr Charles Shaw Lefevre was taken away by his appointment as Speaker; and the sanatory inquiry having been extended from the metropolis to the whole of England and Wales, Mr. Chadwick took charge of it, and, over and above the daily and laborious duties of his office as Secretary to the Poor Law Commission (to which he had been appointed in 1834), prosecuted it unremittingly until he had completed the Sanatory Report. Medical men now practising in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, have avowed that it displayed to them conditions of the population, and the extent of the operation of noxious influences, of which they, though living amidst them, had not previously been aware. The remedies were systematically developed, and extended views taken of the relation of the town and rural districts, which are fully detailed in the Sanatory Report.

Mr. Chadwick proposes what may be called a venous and arterial system, for the improvement of towns. He has entered so closely into the mechanical details connected with it as to be consulted as an authority by engineers, professional persons, abroad as well as at home, and by agriculturists. He sets up no claim to intuition, or to other qualities than individual attention and unremitting labour in the prosecution of whatever he undertakes: he asks no confidence in his opinions, but an examination of the facts which he fully displays. From such care it has resulted that the measures he has proposed have invariably succeeded, to the extent to which they have been executed; and further experience has shown, in every instance, that what has been omitted will, sooner or later, require to be replaced.

EDWIN CHADWICK, ESQ., ONE OF THE METROPOLITAN SANATORY COMMISSIONERS.

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UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION. A valuable donation of pictures and models has been made to this national institution by Mrs. Arabella Watson, widow of Mr. T. Watson, who for many years held a responsible situation in the Custom-house and who devoted all his leisure time to literature and the fine arts. The paintings, thirty-two in number, are of various sizes, and all represent naval subjects, including views of the battle of Trafalgar the storming of Algiers, and other naval victories. They are the production of the late Mr. Butterworth, who himself served in most of the engagements delineated. Mrs. Watson has also presented a bust of her lamented husband, executed in white marble, by Mr. Towne. This valuable addition has enabled the committee to form a new department, which was thrown open to subscribers and their friends, for the first time, on Monday.

## EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

### H.M.S. "PLOVER."

THIS vessel, of which we give an Engraving, has been lately fitted out at Sheerness, under the superintendence of Captain Thomas Moore, and is about to proceed in search of Captains Franklin and Crozier, now supposed to be in the Arctic Ocean. She is to go round Cape Horn to Lima, where she will victual; from thence through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Ocean, where the object and labours of her voyage commence. The command of this expedition has been very judiciously confided to this gallant and praiseworthy young officer, in consequence of his practical and theoretical science, and also from his already having made five Polar voyages, four in the *Terror*, and one under his own command. He is the only person who has traversed the earth at 76° 30′ south latitude, having been three parts of the way round with Captain Crozier in the *Terror*; and the rest he completed in a vessel in which he was sent by the Astronomical Society three years since. Every arrangement conducive to the comfort of the crew has been made, nor has a most extensive and well-selected library been forgotten. Our readers can easily imagine how every sort of amusement must be resorted to to relieve the *ennui* attendant on being three or four months at a stretch frozen in, with nothing but fields and mountains of ice on every side.

Theatrical entertainments, masquerades, &c., are also a great resource to while away the weary hours. The *Plover* was originally a Bombay pilot brig, about 220 tons, built of teak; she has since been doubled at the bows and sides (as will be seen in the Engraving), and strengthened in every way to withstand the enormous pressure consequent on being "iced up." She carries out a very large supply of nautical instruments, some of them the invention of her commander, which have elicited the encomiums of the Admiralty and Astronomical Society. She has also been fitted with compasses invented by that very scientific and deserving officer, Mr. Walker, R.N., her Majesty's Harbour Master at Plymouth. These compasses have so far got rid of "local attraction," that they were the only ones that could *at all* be depended upon in the iron brig *Recruit*; they have been highly spoken of by every person who has used them. Another expedition, under the command of Captain Bird, will proceed, about the fall of the year, through Davis's Straits, also in quest of Captains Franklin and Crozier.

We cannot conclude this brief account, without wishing every success to the undertaking of this gallant little band, who have so nobly devoted themselves to the laudable and arduous task of rescuing their fellow-countrymen; and, doubtless, the Government will not be tardy in rewarding every one engaged in this perilous expedition.

H. M. S. "PLOVER," SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ANTARTIC EXPEDITION.—DRAWN BY GONDY.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Fiz of Molleton*"—*There is scarcely anything more unpromising to the young player than the study of ingenious Chess Problems, especially such as most nearly resemble positions which occur in actual play, and which are solvable in four or five moves*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *might readily say, that, if Black advanced his P to Q 6th, in Problem* 206, *the adverse Rook would be placed to K 4th, and mate be given next move with one or other of the Knights.*

"*R. H. S.*"—*The Bridge King cannot take the Pawn in the position given*

"*White Rook*" *should be good enough to forward those solutions he wants examined the week after the publication of the Problems to which they refer. We cannot be constantly referring to bygone Numbers. The key to Enigma No.* 206 *is*—1. *R to K R 4th (ch); 2. B to K 3rd; 3. P to K R 4th (ch); 4. B to K B 2nd—mate.*

"*H. B. B.*"—*Received with thanks.*

"*Jayson*" *is evidently incapable at present of appreciating the skilful subtlety of such positions as those he criticises. In both instances he is egregiously wrong*

"*Spartacus.*"—*Too simple for our columns*

"*F. W. N.*"—*Stalemate is drawn game*

"*H. E. S.*"—*A player may claim a Queen for every Pawn of his which reaches the* 8*th sq, and have all he can obtain on the board at once.*

"*M. T. T.*"—"*E. S.*"—*We can answer no possible objection to the establishment of a Ladies' Chess Club in every city in England. These institutions, properly considered, are a sort of intellectual gymnasia; and there can be no good reason why they should always continue to be monopolized by the stronger sex.*

"*Sopracitata.*"—"*S. H. W.*" *clever Enigma, No.* 258, *is perfectly correct. Try it once more. No.* 255 *is solved thus*:—1. *K to D 4th; 2. K to Q 5th; 3. K to Q 6th; 4. K to K 6th—mate*

"*Woodstockensis*" *has failed in his solution of Enigma No.* 258. *The other is right*

"*Z Q R*"—*Not later than Thursday morning. We have not space at present to publish solutions to the Enigmas.*

"*A. R. W.*" *cannot have read the conditions under which White is to effect the mate in Problem No.* 207.

"*T. R. C.*"—*It is easy enough for White to give mate in Problem No.* 267, *if he disregards the stipulation, that the last three moves must be three successive checks of three Pawns; but, abiding by the conditions, can you solve it in ten moves? That is the question.*

"*Mp. BöμBλε.*"—"*The Dr. Rogét mentioned is, we believe, the author of the Bridgewater Treatise.*

"*A Novice.*"—1. *Buy the new "Handbook," and subscribe to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle:" for the first two or three years you will require no other works.* 2 *There is a Chess Club in Manchester. Enquire at the Athenæum.* 3. *It will be prudent on the first formation of your Club to associate at each other's house, until by advertisement you have called together sufficient amateurs to warrant your taking rooms for meeting*

"*B. B.*"—*We do not know the prize unbound. Apply to Hastings, of Carey-street*

"*C. W. C.*" *The first-named player died about ten years since: Mr. Cochrane still lives, but has long been absent from England. There is no likelihood of another match between the parties* 3. *Your game is very lively and ingenious.*

"*C. P.*" *Cheltenham.*—1. *In the event of a meeting between the two players mentioned, there will be no set match, that having been positively declined by the foreigner; but there may possibly be a friendly passage of arms.* 2. *The four best provincial players we take to be Messrs. Morgenstern, Newham, Kennedy, and Spratchley.* 3. *We should think the odds of K Kt and the first move nearly equivalent to the Queen's Rook.* 4. *The English players won.* 5. *In the games between Messrs. Horwitz and S——, the former won a majority.*

"*W. F. T.*" *is matched. Problem No.* 208 *cannot be solved in he proposes.*

*Solutions by* "*B. X.*" "*F. R. S.*" "*Fiz of Midleton,*" "*M. P.*" "*White Rose,*" "*G. A. H.,*" *Leeds*; "*A Veteran,*" "*Woolsackiensis,*" "*Mp. BöμBλε,*" *Eva, Dublin*; "*X. Y. Z.*" "*Brattonus.*" "*A. M.*" *Stapleton*; "*Guillaume,*" "*Argus,*" *Romsey*; "*Z. G. R.*" "*Sopracitta.*" "*Miles,*" "*Philo-Chess,*" "*Mickey Free,*" "*Charley,*" "*Ambulator,*" "*G. A. H.*" "*S. H. W.*" "*B. B.*" "*A Fine Subscriber,*" "*W. G.*" "*C. A. M. A.,*" "*C. W. C.,*" "*W. S.*" "*Fanny D.,*" *are correct.*

*** Several answers are deferred, from want of room, until next week.

☞ We have received four Problems on small printed diagrams, unaccompanied by Solutions or any intimation of the author's name Possibly his letter has been mislaid. Will he write again, as we never look at Problems without the solutions?

### THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMSTERDAM.

The amateurs of Chess will be gratified to learn that the bold defiance which we last week published from the Chess Club of Amsterdam has been accepted by the London Chess Club, and hostilities may be expected to commence forthwith. The terms proposed by the latter are, that one game only shall be played, and that for a stake of one hundred guineas a side. The conduct of the match on the London side will be entrusted mainly to Mr Horwitz, assisted by two able coadjutors, Messrs. Shons and Perigal or Walker and Perigal, and it is calculated that a move on each side will be made every week. Some expressions of regret have reached us that the chief English players, Messrs. Staunton and Buckle, or Lewis and Frere, have not undertaken the contest. The cause is simply that the two former have not sufficient leisure to devote to it, and the latter have long given up the practice of the game The match, however, is in very good hands, and, with proper care and industry on the part of those engaged, we have not much apprehension of the result.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 208.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q Kt 6th | P takes B or* | 3. P to K Kt 4th | Mate |
| 2. P to Q 3d | P to Q Kt 4th | | |

* 2 P to Q 3d (ch) 2 P to K Kt 4th Mate.

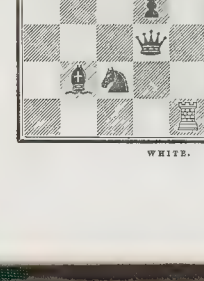
* 1 K to his 5th K to D 4th

PROBLEM, No. 209.

By W. H. C.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME FROM THE FINE SERIES, HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED, PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR S—S

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S—s.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S—s.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 15. K Kt to B 3d | Q to Q 3d |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P takes P | 17. Kt takes B | Q takes Kt |
| 3 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Q to her 3d | Kt to K sq |
| 4 P to Q 5th | Q Kt to Q 2d | 19. Q R to K sq | Kt to Q 4th |
| 5 B takes P | Q Kt to his 3d | 20. K R to B 3d | Q B to Q 2d |
| 6. K Kt to Q Kt 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 21. Q to Q 2nd | Q R to K sq |
| 7. Q Kt to B 3d | K B to Q Kt 5th | 22. A R to B 3d | P to K B 4th |
| 8 Q to K 2d | Castles | 23. P takes P | Q takes P |
| 9. K Kt to Q 3d | K B to Q 3d | 24. K R to B 3rd | R takes Q R (ch) |
| 10. P to Q R 3d | P to K R 3d | 25. Q takes R | Q to K Kt 3d |
| 11 Castles | P to Q R 3d | 26. R takes R (ch) | K takes R |
| 12 K Kt to B 2d | Q Kt to Q 2d | 27. Q to B 3d (ch) | K to K sq |
| 13 P to K B 4th | P takes P | 28. B to Q B 2d | B to K B 4th |
| 14 B takes P | Q Kt to K 4th | 29. R takes B | Q takes B |
| 15. B takes Kt | B takes B | 30. Q takes Q | Kt takes Q |

Drawn Game

GAME PLAYED AT THE YORKSHIRE CHESS FESTIVAL, BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. CLARKE.

*(The former playing without seeing the board.)*

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 19. P to K R 3d | Q to K R 5th |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K 3d | 20. Q to K B 3d | K R to Q sq |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 21 Q Kt to Q 2d | P to K Kt 3d |
| 4. K Kt to B 3d | B to Kt 5th (ch) | 22. B to Q B 7th (b) | R to Q 2d |
| 5. B to Q 3d | B to Q B 4th | 23. B to K Kt 3d | R to K 4th |
| 6. P to Q Kt 4th | B to Q Kt 3d | 24. Q R to K sq | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 7. B to Q B sq | P to Q 4th | 25. R to K 6th (c) | B takes Kt |
| 8. P to K 5th | P to K B 3d | 26. P takes B | R to Q Kt 2d |
| 9. K B to Q 3d | K Kt to it 3d | 27. Kt to Q Kt 3d | Q to K B sq |
| 10. Castles | ht to K B 4th | 28. B to K B 4th | K it to K B 2d |
| 11 B takes Kt | P takes B | 29 B to K 3d | K R to Q 3d |
| 12. P to Q R 4th | P to Q R 3d | 30. K R to K sq | R takes R |
| 13. P to Q R 6th | B to Q R 2d | 31. R takes R | R to Q B sq |
| 14. Kt takes P | Q Kt to B 3d | 32. K Kt to Q B 5th | B to Q R sq |
| 15. P to Q B 3d | P takes K P | 33. Q to R 2d | Kt to K B 3d |
| 16. P takes P | Kt takes K P | 34. Q to K 5th | B to Q B 3d (d) |
| 17. K to B sq (a) | Castles | 35. R takes Kt | B to K sq |
| 18. B to K B 4th | Kt to K Kt 5th | 36. Kt to K 6th | P to K Kt 4th |

And White mated in two more moves.

(a) With the chess-board before him, Mr. Harrwitz would here have played R to K sq

(b) When one takes into account the difficulty of foreign combinations, where a player has no chess-board to assist him, many parts of this game will be admitted to be remarkably well played by White.

(c) R to K 8th (ch), followed by Q to K R 2nd, would have given Mr Clarke a good deal of trouble

(d) This appears to be suicidal; but, in truth, Black had no resource. If he played the Kt away again to K or Kt 5th, mate must have been inevitable in three more moves.

## CHESS IN INDIA.

A Subscriber, at Bellary, in India, has politely forwarded us a collection of Chess Problems; and with them the following games, which was lately played, by correspondence, between a Native and an English Amateur.

| WHITE (English Amateur.) | BLACK (Native.) | WHITE. (English Amateur.) | BLACK (Native.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 24. P to Q Kt 5th | P takes P |
| 2. Q B to K B 4th | Q Kt to B 3d | 25. P takes P | B to K sq |
| 3. P to Q B 3d | P to K 3d | 26. Q to her 3d | It to K B 2d |
| 4. P to K 3d | Q B to Q 2d | 27. P to K B 4th | K R to K sq |
| 5. K Kt to B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 28. P to K B 5th | Q to her Kt 3d |
| 6. K Kt to Kt 5th | B to Q Kt 5th | 29. K R to Q B sq | P to Q 6th (c) |
| 7. K B to Q Kt 3d | Kt takes Kt | 30. P to K 6th | Q R to his sq |
| 8. Q P takes Kt | B takes B | 31. Q R to K 2d | Q to her 3d |
| 9. P to Q R 4th | B to Q B 3d | 32. P to K 7th | Q R to his 6th |
| 10. Q P takes B | P takes P | 33. Q R to B 3d | It takes R |
| 11. Castles | P to K It 3d | 34. It takes R | R to Q sq |
| 12 Q Kt to Q 2d | Castles | 35. R to Q B sq | R to Q R sq (d) |
| 13 P to Q B 4th | Q to K 2d | 36. B to Q 2d | R to Q R 6th |
| 14 K It to K sq | P to K 4th | 37. Q to K 2d | P to Q 6th |
| 15. Q B to K 3d | P takes P (e) | 38. Q to K 4th | P to Q 7th (ch) |
| 16. Kt takes P | Q R to Q sq | 39. R to K sq | R to Q R 8th |
| 17. Q R to B sq | Q to K 3d | 40. B takes K R P | R takes R (ch.) |
| 18. Q Kt to Q 2d | It to B 4th | 41. B takes R | P to Q 8th |
| 19. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt | 42. Q to sq | P takes B (re- |
| 20. P to K B 3d | B to Q B 3d | | coming a Q) |
| 21. P to Q Kt 4th | K P to B 3d | 43. Q takes Q | Q takes K P |
| 22. Q R to Q B 3d | P to Q 4th | 44. P to Q Kt 6th | Q takes K B P |
| 23. Q R to Q B 5th | P to K B 3d (f) | 45. P to K It 3d | It to Q 4th |

(a) Black has now got rid of his doublet Pawns, and, with a clear centre Pawn more than White, has a decided advantage

(b) P to Q Kt 3d, or P to K 5th is also good.

(c) P to Queen Pawn must win the honours of the fight

(d) The Indian fully appreciates the importance of gaining possession of the vacant files

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 252.—By W. H. C.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K to his B 5th | K at Q K 3d | Kt at Q Kt 3d | |
| R at Q B 5th | Ps at K R 4th | P at K R 2d | |
| B at K Kt 5th | and Q 3d | White to play and mate in four moves. | |

No. 253.—By Mr. A. L. CRESSIE

| WHITE. | BLACK | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q B 5th | K at his 5th | Kt at Q 7th | |
| R at K B 8th | P at K 4th | P at K R 4th | |
| B at K B 7th | Ps at K 6th and 7th | White to play and mate in three moves | |

No. 264. By H. B.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt 7th | K at K B 4th | and K to B 6th | K 3d |
| B at K Kt 3d | Ps at K R 6th, | P at K R 2d | |
| Kts at K Kt 8th | K Kt 3d, and | White to play and mate in four moves | |

MODEL OF THE TABERNACLE OF ISRAEL.—An exhibition of singular interest has been opened at the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, which will afford considerable interest, both to the Biblical student and to the public in general. It is a model of the Tabernacle, as described in the book of Exodus, constructed, after a period of great literary research, by the Rev. R. W Harlthorn. There are few readers, we imagine, whose attention has not been arrested by the gorgeous description of this sacred building, and by the splendour of the offerings made, in obedience to the divine command, to the honour, the glory, and the eternal majesty of God. "And this is the offering ye shall take of them; gold, silver, brass, blue, purple, scarlet, fine linen, goats' hair, rams' skins dyed red, badgers' skins, shittim wood, oil for light, spices for anointing oil and for sweet incense, onyx stones, and stones to be set in the ephod and in the breast-plate And let them make a sanctuary that may dwell among them According to all that I shew thee after the pattern of the Tabernacle, and the pattern of all the instruments thereof, even so shall we make it." In its proportions, in its material, and decorations, the Reverend author has followed, with what accuracy we possible, the historical account; whenever the detail that has been found to fail, other authorities, which have on investigation been considered the most trustworthy, supply such assistance as was required. We are thus in possession of an embodied idea of a structure which, as being the first devoted to the worship of the true God, must live in the reverential memory of man for all time. As regards the Church of Christ, the Tabernacle of Testimony possesses to every Christian a peculiar interest, and it cannot be doubted but that this exceedingly clever work of learning and art will abundantly gratify all who shall pay it a visit. Another model is exhibited in the same room, which represents the general arrangement of the encampment of the Pilgrim Tribes of Israel, as well as the position occupied by the Sanctuary in the centre of that mighty host. The details are accordingly well worked out and the picturesque is managed with considerable skill

MR. GRIFFITHS, the Comedian, formerly a member of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden, Lyceum, and late of the Pavilion Theatre, expired on Friday night (last week), at half past six o'clock, at his residence, White-hon street, Norton-folgate

SHORT INTERNS Doubts having arisen at some of the outports with reference to a minute and general order issued by the revenue authorities in the latter part of November last, as to the proper method of carrying into account the fractions over and under proof in the strength of spirits imported in bottles, and the principa. officers of the department having recommended, with the view of establishing a uniformity of practice, that from and after the 5th of Jan., inst., the strength be cast out to the tenth of a gallon, in accordance with a rebate of twelfth, 1827, and that such tenth be converted into gills, in accordance with an approved form, and carried to account in gills in the official landing-books, agreeably to another form, as in that of the bonding-warehouse ledgers, and that each parcel be each package the fraction to be declared when it exceeds half a gill, but if above half a gill that one gill more be charged to the account,—it has been resolved by the authorities that the proposition

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT CLAREMONT

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children take open-air exercise every day, weather permitting.

On Sunday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Captain the Hon. A. R. Gordon, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the coverts of the morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, and attended by the Royal suite, left Claremont for Windsor Castle at ten minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, and reached by a party of the 12th Lancers.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, arrived at the Castle, in a carriage and four, at eight minutes before five o'clock in the afternoon, from Claremont. Four carriages and four followed, conveying their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and also the Countess of Desart, the Earl of Morton, Mr. George Edward Anson, Major-General Bowles, Major-General Wemyss, and Captain the Hon. A. R. Gordon. A party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by Lord G. Lennox, formed the escort of the august party. Her Majesty was received at the Royal entrance by the Hon. Miss Paget, one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting. Her Majesty and the Prince Miss Paget, one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting. Her Majesty and the Prince dined alone.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in the forenoon on horseback, attended by Captain the Hon. A. R. Gordon. The Royal dinner party, at the Castle, in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, and the Earl of Liverpool.

On Wednesday the royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Earl of Liverpool, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Whewell.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, WESTMINSTER, JAN. 17.

IN RE [illegible]

[illegible] might be declared to the Fellowship on the foundation of [illegible] that the person holding it should be in Priest's orders at the time of the election, or within twelve months of publication of the statutes of 1840, by Bright disqualified, as at that time he would not be of the required age for Priest's orders? The main point here raised was the meaning of the word "sacerdos," in the statutes of the College framed in the reign of George II., whether it meant simply Priest, or was a generic term, and included Deacon? The question under the foundation of William of Durham was, whether a general preference was to be given to natives of the dioceses of York and Durham when qualified, or only where candidates should happen to be *cæteris paribus*. Mr. Covington was a native of the province of Canterbury.—The arguments of counsel occupied the whole day, and, at their conclusion on Wednesday, the Lord Chancellor asked for the affidavits and a copy of the statutes, and reserved his judgment.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF THOMAS JOHNSON, FORMERLY LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AND BANKER AT ROMFORD.—In this matter an application was made by his Honour about three weeks ago, founded upon a memorial and certain affidavits produced by Mr. Lawrance on behalf of the bankrupt. At the sitting of the Court on Wednesday morning, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said Mr. Lawrance at some length on the questions, whether the Court had the power, under the existing law, to reheat the question of granting a bankrupt his certificate after an absolute refusal so to do, especially after so long an interval of time had elapsed, and secondly, if such a discretionary power existed, whether this was a fit case to call for its exercise: and at the conclusion of the learned gentleman's argument, his Honour said, that if he were of opinion that he had the power mentioned in the petition, he would not feel that he was justified in accede to Mr. Lawrance's application; but he would not forget that he sat there judicially to give his opinion upon a question plainly put before him by the statute, and not after what he had been told he must have known that the moment the bankers in London held their hand the shutters of his bank would close, and the depositors could only hope for 5s. 6d. for every 20s. which they had entrusted to their care. The Commissioner further adverted to different figures and amounts of the receipts by the bankrupt from the bank, as collected from the proceedings; and concluded by saying, that, after the most anxious review of the whole case, he could not bring his mind to any other conclusion, but that the judgment he had pronounced upon it was the correct one, and that he ought not to rehear the case for the purpose of reversing or varying it.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF THOMAS WOOD. This case was heard on Thursday. The bankrupt, who held a high civic post in the City, was described in 1844 as No 2, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, attorney-at-law, dealer, and chapman. The balance-sheet, which commences on the 31st December, 1845, and ends on the 30th December, 1847, has the following items:—Cash in the following good debts: £715; doubtful debts, £740; bad ditto, £31; good debts of the late firm of Wood and Wickham, £3637; doubtful ditto, £619; bad ditto, £407; property, £136; property and other securities in the hands of creditors, £3019; assets, £1201; amount paid my late partner, H. Wickham, £240; business expenses £1782; household and personal expenses, £1384; deficiency on Dec. 31, 1845, the cause of which was explained, £1065; by payment made in settlement of the outstanding liabilities of the Tabarer Coal Company, £496. From an appendix to the balance-sheet, the following explanations appear in reference to the connection of the bankrupt with the Tabarer Coal Company:—Debts and liabilities *bonâ fide* paid by Alderman T. Wood, from the commencement of his connexion with the Tabarer Coal Company up to his bankruptcy, £4629; claims arising there-from, and greater part unliquidated, £597. Alderman Wood's professional bill against the company was £1198, less the sum of £200 received for stamping the deed of settlement, which was the only money that ever came into his hands from the company in any other capacity than as solicitor. The above balance sheet was prepared by Messrs. Banks, accountants. This was the meeting for the last examination of the bankrupt. There being no opposition, he passed his last examination.

## POLICE.

WESTMINSTER

DARING ROBBERY.—*John Wood, alias John White*, a man having the appearance of an omnibus conductor, was finally examined before Mr. Broderip on Monday, charged with entering the dwelling-house of Mrs. Emily Lewis, 32, Grosvenor-place, and stealing to the amount of £5 worth of gold coins, the property of Williams, other valuable articles of jewellery and a number of coins. From the depositions of the witnesses it appeared that on the evening of Sunday week Mrs. Lewis went to a party in the neighbourhood, leaving her house in charge of Jackson, a footman, her servant. Subsequently, a man came to the house, and, after ringing the bell violently, told the servant that her mistress had been suddenly taken ill at her friend's house, and that she (the servant) was to go and to her immediately. As the man mentioned the number of the house where Mrs. Lewis was visiting, the servant had no doubt of the truth of his statement, and, at his suggestion, went to the house, and left him put on her bonnet and shawl. While she was so occupied, she thought she heard footsteps in the passage, and, on her return up-stairs, was about to enter the drawing-room, to see that all was right, when the man called out to her that, if she did not make haste, he must go without her. She accordingly hurried to the hall-door, where the man was standing stamping his feet, as if to warm them, and she left the house with him, closing the door securely after her. The fellow, after leading her up one street and down another, suddenly desired her to stop, while he ran over the way. He crossed the road, and, turning a corner, stopped down, in order to escape her observation. She then, for the first time, suspected that something was wrong, and followed him, but she soon lost sight of him, near St. George's-place, Knightsbridge. Jackson, who mentioned the matter to a constable of the B division, named Carmody, whom she accompanied to her mistress' house, in front of which they found several persons assembled. During her absence in search of the prisoner, Carmody, a friend of Mrs. Lewis's, who had been staying in London a few days, and had some valuable property deposited in her house, had endeavoured to enter with the latch-key, but, finding the door fastened, and getting no reply, and hearing suddenly the door opened, and on rushed the prisoner, knocking the gentleman down. Mr. Cavalliero, on calling the fellow, saw him drop two of his own valuable shirt-pins, a number of papers, a pocket-book containing six notes and other valuables. The prisoner struggled violently to escape, but the opportune arrival of the policemen Carmody and the servant prevented the possibility of his doing so. A valuable bracelet, which had been on Mrs. Lewis's toilet-table, was found on his person. A dove composed of brilliants, a £5 note, some sovereigns, [illegible] Mr. Cavalliero's traveling-bag and [illegible] belonging to [illegible]. The most extraordinary feature of the case is, how the robbers not only became acquainted with the circumstance of Mrs. Lewis being from home, but the actual address of the friend to whom she was upon a visit. The prisoner was ordered to be again brought before the magistrate that day fortnight.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET

WANTON CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—On Wednesday, *Edward Nunn, Esq.*, of Leaming on, was summoned before Mr Hardwick, for having, on the 10th inst., wantonly and cruelly ill-treated and beaten a horse, in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, of which ill-usage the animal afterwards died. Mr Thomas, secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said Mr Nunn had admitted that he had ridden the mare from Leamington to London for a wager—ten to one, we were the odds. Witness had evidence to prove the great cruelty that had been exercised, and also that the mare had soon afterwards died. Mr. Nunn visited to compromise the matter, but the Society declined. Mr. Nunn's wish was to have the case investigated, and they had determined to listen to no representations of the sort. Mr. Nunn pleaded guilty to the charge.

Evidence was given that, on Sunday night, the 9th inst., Mr. Nunn was seen riding in Bruton-street, from the direction of Bruton street The horse on which he rode had a man on each side; one with a stick was beating it; Mr. Nunn was spurring it, and he continued to whip and spur the animal until he arrived at Lang's Hotel, Bond-street. The sides and other parts of the poor beast were bleeding profusely. Mr. Nunn got off and led the way to some stables in Bruton-street, one of the men carried rather a large stick, and he used it on the animal. The horse was carried rather a large stick, and he used it on the animal. The horse was carried further by the others, and presenting a pitiable sight. D. Watson, constable to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said he went to the stables and found the mare was dead. Mr. Nunn pleaded guilty to the charge.

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# PARIS FASHIONS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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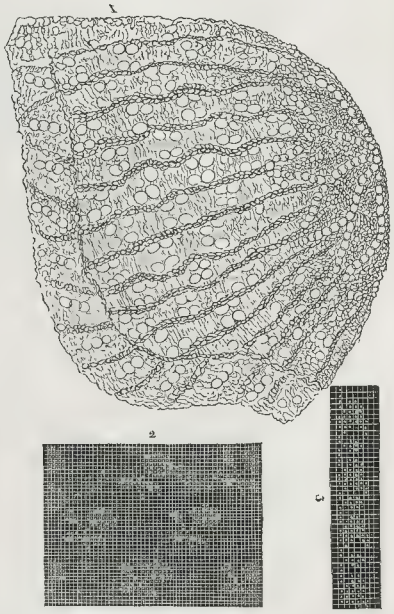


Our Fashions' review of this day is entirely devoted to our young lady friends, in advising them on their toilet. Nothing, perhaps, is more worth their attention than the good taste and chaste simplicity that should always preside in the management of their dress. In France, we reckon that the figure of a young lady never tells so highly in her favour as when the colours of her choice are quiet, and her elegance without dazzling effects. Mothers will undoubtedly feel equally interested in the fashions of those little dears who make the joy and the ornament of their homes; and our Paris Correspondent gives us details on these youthful fashions, which we feel a duty to submit to our female subscribers

The above Engraving gives an exact sketch of Evening Dresses for a juvenile party. The white *crep* gowns, or the *organdine*, are the most elegant for girls of fifteen, the bodies are made *à la vierge*, with short plain sleeves: long ones are adapted to them with buttons, according to the circumstances. A rose is fixed in the middle of the bosom, and a similar flower is placed on the right side of the ringlets, very low on the ear. These roses must be adorned with leaves, and one bud. Gold bracelets encircle the wrists. The material called *barege* is more generally used in summer, and makes very smart dresses for the summer evening *soirées*. *Rose glaces*, in very light shades, are very much worn for concerts by young ladies of eighteen. The skirts are very full; the bodies, forming a point, are opened, and plaits are regularly gathered from the bosom up to the shoulders. A white rose is placed in the middle of the bosom, and the sleeves are trimmed with a broad lace, *a la Sevigne*, falling and covering the elbow. Some gathered lace of the same pattern, mixed with white flowers, is fixed quite behind the head, covering the hair, and falling on the ringlets, or *bandeaux*.

Little girls, attired in short velvet gowns, are very pleasing. The skirts must be very full, the body square, and an embroidered *chemisette*. A coloured satin ribbon, passed through the gathering, and fixed by a bow in the middle of the bosom. Sleeves quite plain, very short, and gathered *à la vestle* to the elbow; and bows of ribbon fixed on them (see the Engraving); hair dressed *à la Sevigne*, with two roses or bows of ribbon fixed at each ear.

For young mothers, the Dresses for Evening Parties up to this day, for concerts, routs, &c., are composed, principally of *satin, moire antique, reps brocha, velours épingle*, trimmed with *dentelles, tulle de soie*, and ribbons

For Balls, the dresses are of lace, over satin petticoats. All the gowns of lace have, without exception, two or three skirts trimmed with *roulenaux de satin, petits velours, bouillonnés*, or *blondes de couleur*. The bodies have draperies to ornament them; they are more fashionable this year than the *berthes*, although the *berthes* are still worn.

The plain velvet robes are no longer considered as a full dress toilet; they are more adapted this winter for half-dress, and are worn with long sleeves

The Head Dresses for evening parties are splendid, in elegance and good taste: little *toques* of coloured velvet embroidered with gold, with a bunch of feathers on the side, have the most seducting effect. *Petit bords* in green velvet, embroidered on the edge with large white pearls, ornamented with a feather twisting under the front. Little caps of *blonde* and flowers are always very coquettish. Little *puffs* in lace and ribbons are not more stylish than caps, and are a greater novelty.

## EXPLANATION OF CROCHET WORK.

The pattern we give, No. 2, is a plain crochet work, with steel or gold beads. The effect of it is most charming, when worked with green silk and steel beads, or blue silk with gold ones. Crochet work is assuredly the most pleasant for a young lady: every kind of ornament can be worked in that manner; mittes, purses, cuffs, collars, little mats, slippers, *cabas*, cigar cases, caps, head dresses, *circassiennes, kamchatka*, &c. &c.

### LITTLE CHILD'S KNITTED CAP, WITH THE CROWN IN EIGHT DIVISIONS

Cast on eight loops, on four rather fine steel needles. Cotton, No 80. That makes two loops on each needle: join them to make it round; then do the rows as follow:

1st Row. Plain.
2nd Row. † Make 1, plain 1, &c.
3rd Row.—Make 1, plain 2.
4th Row.—Plain.
5th Row. Plain.
6th Row.—Make 1, plain 3.
7th Row Plain

Continue thus to increase the plain stitches in every other row till each division of the crown has 12 stitches (24 loops on each needle), and, consequently, you will have 23 rows. At the end of the crown, make 2 on each division, to obtain the number of stitches necessary for the pattern.

24th Row. † Make 1, plain 1, make 1, plain 3, knit two together.

Recommence at †

25th Row.—Plain.
26th Row.—† Make 1, plain 3, make 1, plain 8, knit two together.

Recommence at †.

27th Row. Plain

After the 27th row, the pattern is begun between the divisions of the cap in the following manner:—

28th Row.—† Make 1, slip 1, knit two together, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, knit two together, make 1, plain 7, knit two together.

Recommence at †.

29th Row.—Plain
30th Row. † Make 2, purl way, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 3, knit two together.

Recommence at †

31st Row.—† Plain 1, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 8.

Recommence at †.

32nd Row.—† Make 1, plain 1, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, plain 5, knit two together.

Recommence at †.

33rd Row.—† Plain 2, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 8.

Recommence at †

34th Row.—† Make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, plain 3, knit two together, make 1, plain 4, knit two together.

Recommence at †

35th Row.—† Plain 6, purl 1, plain 11

Recommence at †

36th Row.—† Make 2, purl way, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 2, the plain way, plain 6, knit two together.

Recommence at †

37th Row. † Plain 1, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 8.

Recommence at †.

38th Row. † Make 1, plain 1, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, plain 5, knit two together

Recommence at †

39th Row.—† Plain 2, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 8.

Recommence at †

40th Row.—† Make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, make 1, plain 1, knit two together.

And Recommence at †.

41st Row.—† Plain 6, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 8.

And recommence at †.

42nd Row. † Make 2, purl way, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped one over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, make 5, plain way, knit two together

And recommence at †.

43rd Row.—† Plain 1, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 5, purl 1, plain 3.

And Recommence at †.

44th Row.—† Make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1, plain 1, make 1, plain 1, make 1, purl 1.

And recommence at †

45th Row.—† Plain 2, purl 1, plain 5. And recommence at †

46th Row. † Slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, make 1, plain 1, make 1, knit two together, purl 1

And recommence at †.

Continue thus the pattern till you have knitted 46 rows from the crown, then pick up on a needle or a piece of thread the fifth part of the stitches, and continue to knit the two sides. After knitting like that 46 rows, diminish the sides at the end, repeat this six times, which will make 12 rows, which, with the preceding 46, make 58. Then make the little border for the front of the Cap, then pick up the stitches as in the heel of a stocking, and recommence to knit the stitches which were before left alone

Towards the ears knit six times together, 1 made and 1 plain, but, in the following row, these made stitches must be knitted by turning the stitch, that it may not be too open

### BORDER OF THE CAP.

1st Row Plain.
2nd Row Purl.
3rd Row —Purl.
4th Row. Purl
5th Row —Plain
6th Row. † Make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, plain 4.

And Recommence at †.

7th Row.—Plain
8th Row.—† Plain 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, plain 3

And recommence at †.

9th Row Plain.
10th Row Plain 2, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, plain 2

And recommence at †.

11th Row. Plain.
12th Row.—Plain 3, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit, plain 1.

And recommence at †

13th Row -Plain.

In this row, increase four times towards the ears, by knitting 1 plain between the augmentations, in each row, and in the following row turn it, as I have before shown.

14th Row.—Purl.
15th Row. Purl.
16th Row.—Cast off to the left hand, to finish it.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT A despatch has been received by the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury from the Minister at Berlin, and by them transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs, intimating the accession of the following States to the international copyright convention, conferring thereon its valuable privileges -Grand duchies of Saxe Weimar and Saxe Altenberg; Principalities of Reus Schleiz, Gerard t Lobenstein Ebersdorf, Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and Swartzbourgh Sondershausen

FRENCH LIBEL LAW —M. Nogent Saint Laurens, the advocate of M Alexandre Dumas, on Friday week, pleaded in his behalf before the Civic Tribunal, in opposition to the demand made by the Marquis d'Espinay Saint-Luc, to the effect that certain passages in the romance entitled the "Dame de Montsoreau," in which his ancestor, the celebrated Espinay de Saint-Luc, is represented in an odious light as the *mignon* of Henry III., should be suppressed. The learned counsel, after some preliminary observations, in the course of which he thought it necessary to assure the Court that M. Alexandre Dumas is "de bonne race, et de bonne maison," and the son of an eminent general, went on to insinuate that the present Marquis d'Espinay Saint-Luc is not a lineal descendant of the celebrated Saint-Luc, the two branches of his house having (he said) long been extinct. He then entered into an elaborate argument, which he supported by quotations from contemporary writers, to prove that Saint-Luc was undoubtedly a *mignon* of Henry III. He did not, he said, deny that he subsequently became a distinguished soldier; but, in his romance, M. Alexandre Dumas had only dealt with him in his youth, and could not, therefore, represent him as other than he was, one of the King's *mignons*. The learned gentleman concluded by declaring that the romance was faithful to history, and history could not be judged by the tribunal. M. Johannes, the advocate of the Marquis d'Espinay Saint-Luc, contended that his client was a descendant of the famous Saint-Luc, and argued that M Dumas had exceeded the bounds of history. After hearing the Avocat du Roi, the tribunal delivered a judgment, by which it held that the romance called the "Dame de Montsoreau" had not been published with any intention of insulting or offending the plaintiff; that the famous Saint-Luc was a personage of history, and, as such, liable to be judged by writers; that such judgments, when not in violation of the penal law, are mere literary criticisms, and depend on public opinion; and, therefore, it dismissed the case, and condemned the plaintiff to the costs.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### BRENTWOOD SCHOOL.

This School (which, from the manner in which it has been conducted, has obtained a most unenviable notoriety) was founded by Sir Anthony Browne, Kt. sergeant-at-law, by letters-patent dated 5th July, 4 & 5 William and Mary, for the free education of all the youth that might be offered to the master from any parish within three miles of the school-house, for him to instruct in "learning, virtue, and manners." There is a population of 30,000 inhabitants within the limited distance, and yet there are only *two* boys on the foundation, and these have but very recently become pupils. Sir A. Browne also left by his will almshouses at South Weald (the parish in which Brentwood is situated), in which five almspeople are allowed, under the present management, 3s. 10d. each per week, to exist on, in houses now little better than dungeons, although the great tithes of Dagenham, lately commuted at £1635 per annum, are left for their maintenance. The revenues of the School and Almshouses are about £1600 to £1600 per annum. This fine Charity has been so perverted, that the Commissioners of Charities were called on to investigate the abuses; and, on their report in 1835, an information was filed, and, after many vexatious delays, judgment was given in 1838 against the defendants, the corporation of the school with all costs of suit. Sir Charles Wetherell denounced it as one of the worst cases he had heard.

BRENTWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A scheme was propounded for the better management of the charity, fourteen years since; but, through the changes in the Government, and not a little intriguing by interested parties, the scheme has been shelved; but, lately, some public-spirited individuals have brought the case before Parliament, (although strenuous means were taken to prevent it); and it is hoped, ere twelve months are passed, that Brentwood will be in the situation to rival Rugby or Bedford. The locality is beautiful, and the air is celebrated as the finest in the kingdom. The boys only are required to reside within the limits

Near the noble and ancient tree adjoining the school, and which overshadows it, William Hunter was burnt for his religious opinions, in the reign of Queen Mary.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to order and declare, that Ann, wife of Manaton Pipon, Esq., late a Captain in the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards (only sister of Robert Dennet, Baron Rodney), shall have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, as if her late father, Robert Rodney, a Captain in the Royal Navy, had survived his brother Spencer, Baron Rodney, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Baron Rodney; and her Majesty hath been further pleased to command that the said royal order and declaration be registered in her College of Arms.

LOLA MONTES —Madame la Comtesse de Lansfeld of Bavaria, formerly Lola Montes, was condemned, on the 22nd of July last, to pay a sum of 2847*l.* 80*c.* to the creditors of a bankrupt named Marie Dumel, being the balance of an account for cloaks, *visites*, and other fashionable articles. In September, Mdlle. Lola put in an opposition to this judgment, on the ground that the sum demanded was exaggerated; and, in consequence of this opposition, the case had again to be submitted to the Civil Tribunal of Paris. It was called on yesterday, but Mdlle. Lola thought it beneath her dignity to appear, either in person or by counsel, and the Tribunal condemned the Countess to pay the whole sum demanded

## TOMB OF GRACE DARLING.

THIS very interesting memorial to the intrepidity of woman in extreme peril has lately been raised in the churchyard of Bamborough, on the coast of Northumberland, where lie the remains of Grace Darling, whose great exertions at the wreck of the *Forfarshire*, in September, 1838, will long be remembered among many other instances of her heroic humanity. Poor Grace died of consumption, at an early age; she was a native of the ancient town of Bamborough, and was lodged, clothed, and educated at the school in Bamborough Castle, which is supported from the income of Lord Crewe's estates. The trustees of this property have subscribed liberally towards the expense of this monument; and her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland has contributed to the interesting work.

The monument, as our Illustration shows, is an altar tomb, upon which is the recumbent figure of Grace Darling, sculptured in fine Portland stone, and surmounted by a Gothic canopy, with six side and two end arches. The figure is represented lying on a platted straw mattress, bearing an oar, such as is peculiar to the Northumberland coast; and beneath the folds of the mattress, at the head, is introduced a kind of sea-weed, which is very abundant in the district.

The sculptor is Mr. C. Raymond Smith, of the New-road; the architect, Mr. Anthony Salvin; and the subscription has been raised under the management of Mr. Smeddle, steward of the Bamborough estate.

It may be interesting to add, that, in No. 125 of our Journal, we engraved another memorial to Grace Darling, placed in St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Fern Island; to which are appended Wordsworth's touching lines, inscribed on the monument, to one

> "Pious and pure, modest, and yet so brave;
> Though young, so wise—though meek, so resolute."

TOMB OF GRACE DARLING IN BAMBOROUGH CHURCHYARD.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HAYMARKET

At length an effective and stirring five-act drama has been produced—one that bids fair to keep its place on the Haymarket boards for some time, and gain a far greater popularity than the so-called "legitimate" productions that have preceded it. There is no question of the success of "The Wife's Secret," played here, for the first time in England, on Monday evening. We say "for the first time in England," because the piece has already been acted often, and with great applause, in America, but was produced on our boards on the above night for the re-appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who, once more, are numbered amongst the excellent company of the above theatre.

Let us speak first of the piece. It is written by Mr. Lovell, a gentleman well esteemed and known in the dramatic world as the author of "The Provost of Bruges," "Love's Sacrifice," "Look before you Leap," and other known productions. In point of interest and situation, arising from natural and simple incidents, this is by far the best piece he has yet written. There is no elaborated fine writing—no tedious interruptions of the action, to explain the mesaphysics of woman's heart, or the hazy subtleties of love, or envy, or passions altogether incomprehensible from their complexity—no gold-beater spreading of an idea, which former authors have condensed into the same number of words that the modern would-be high-school writer contrives to cover as many lines with. All is nature and probability. The characters talk as we ourselves might do in similar positions; the action is easily followed, and yet interests us greatly; and an exceedingly rare tact in dramatic construction is shown in riveting the attention of the audience by a series of ingenious situations, to the very last speech of the play, when the story and its result have been tolerably clear to every one of them from the very commencement. We will not say that the action might not have been brought together, and with increased effect, into three acts; but so long as the singular delusion exists that five acts are essential to the structure of a legitimate play, the author is compelled to shape his work to please conventional opinion. Let it be understood, however, that we do not object to five acts, or even more, provided there is a sufficiency of interest or situation to sustain them. But we think it a pity that many fine dramas are spoiled by reason of becoming tediously prolonged, because the exigencies of a present false taste require that their plots should be, at all inconvenience, stretched out to make the required number of acts.

The story of "The Wife's Secret" is simply this:—The time is the year 16—; the scene is laid on the coast of Dorsetshire, passing entirely on the estate of a colonel in the Parliamentary service, *Sir Walter Aveyot* (Mr. Charles Kean). Just before his return from the wars, his wife, *Lady Eveline Aveyot* (Mrs. Charles Kean), shelters her brother, a fugitive Cavalier, *Lord Arden* (Mr. Howe), in the mansion. An old Roundhead steward, designing and hypocritical, *Jobez Sneed* (Mr. Webster), whom *Lady Eveline* has checked in his accounts, during her lord's absence, becomes aware of this; and, to be revenged, plays the part of an *Iago*, and works on *Sir Walter's* feelings—hinting that some favoured lover is concealed in the house; and apparently proving his story by the revelation of a pendezvous, seen from the shrubbery through one of the windows, when *Lady Eveline* goes to visit her brother. Much misery is thus caused, *Lady Eveline* being ignorant that her husband is jealous, and merely imagining that he is aware of a Royalist concealed in the house. Nor does the terrible truth of *Sir Walter's* suspicion break upon her, until he taunts her roughly with her infidelity, and says that they must part for ever: at the same time he gives her a passport for the safe conveyance of herself and her supposed paramour to the coast. Whilst the final adieu is taking place—during which, also, the house, being suspected, is surrounded by the Parliamentary troopers—*Lord Arden* tries to escape. His flight is watched from the window by *Sir Walter*, who gives the word to "Fire," as *Lady Eveline* avows that the fugitive is her brother. The Cavalier falls from his horse, and his sister immediately confesses all, and reproaches *Sir Walter* with being his murderer. But almost directly *Sir Walter* reappears—"Heaven shields the brave gallant who fights for the Crown"—and his horse only has been hit. An explanation ensues—all are made happy, inasmuch as *Sir Walter* promises a certain pardon to his brother-in-law; and a neat admonition, concerning conjugal trusting and open-heartedness, concludes this very interesting drama.

For the acting, the principal praise must be awarded to Mrs. Charles Kean, whose performance portrayed all that could be wished of confiding love and gentleness in woman. It is no ill compliment to her to say, that her acting, when suspected, without daring to explain everything, was equal to that of Mrs. Keeley (of whom a word anon), when she played the carrier's wife, in the Christmas piece at the Lyceum, two years ago. Beyond this, however, she calls for the highest possible commendation. The manner in which she gave the words "Trust me," when appealing to her husband's confidence, deserved even more than the loud acknowledgment of its excellence which burst from the audience. No less admirable was her outburst of honest pride, when she found she was suspected; not a whit less touching was her gentle devotion and candour of innocence, in the earlier acts of the play. Mr Charles Kean was excellently suited in the character of *Sir Walter Aveyot*. An acute critic lately remarked, in speaking of the modern readings of *Othello*, that it was the mistaken custom of the actors to depict him as grave and lowering from his very entrance, as though he foresaw the circumstances of his misery. Into this error Mr Charles Kean did not fall. He appeared, at first, as returning a victor from the wars, full of hearty spirits and light but trusting love; and this additional effect was given to the exhibition of the access of jealousy and bitterness of heart that followed. In the scenes which called for these portrayals his acting was excellent, and called forth loud applause. Every point was honestly made and gained, and the hope was left, at the conclusion of his performance, that he might be witnessed in a character of similar effect, as soon as the run of the present drama had terminated. Mr. Webster, as the *Steward*, presented us with one of those artistical portraits for which he is so justly celebrated in every "make up" he undertakes. He looked as though he had walked out of a picture-frame in an old country house. His costumes and appearance, in the various characters he enacts, would form a valuable series for any required authority. Mrs Keeley's *Maud*—a Puritan waiting-maid—was inimitable played as only she herself could play it; indeed, it is a question whether her admirable by play in the scene in which *Ardenis* concealed, was not the prominent feature. Mr. Rogers played a French smuggler, rather after the old received style of broken English, than the modern correct delineation of Mr. Wigan or Mr. Ranger. Miss Reynolds was a page, but did not appear to advantage. She was too evidently the woman disguised; the ringlets might be dispensed with, and with great advantage, for the "Albeni" style of *coiffure*. And the sad little corked moustache done away with altogether.

The applause throughout the play was general, and honestly enthusiastic. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were loudly called for; Mr. Webster announced the piece for repetition until further notice, amidst renewed cheering; the author was forced to bow his acknowledgments from his box; and, lastly, Mrs. Keeley and Miss Reynolds came forward, hand in hand, to answer the summons of the audience. In a word, "The Wife's Secret" is a "hit."

The bills of the theatres remain constantly the same, nothing new, with the exception of the above piece having been brought out.

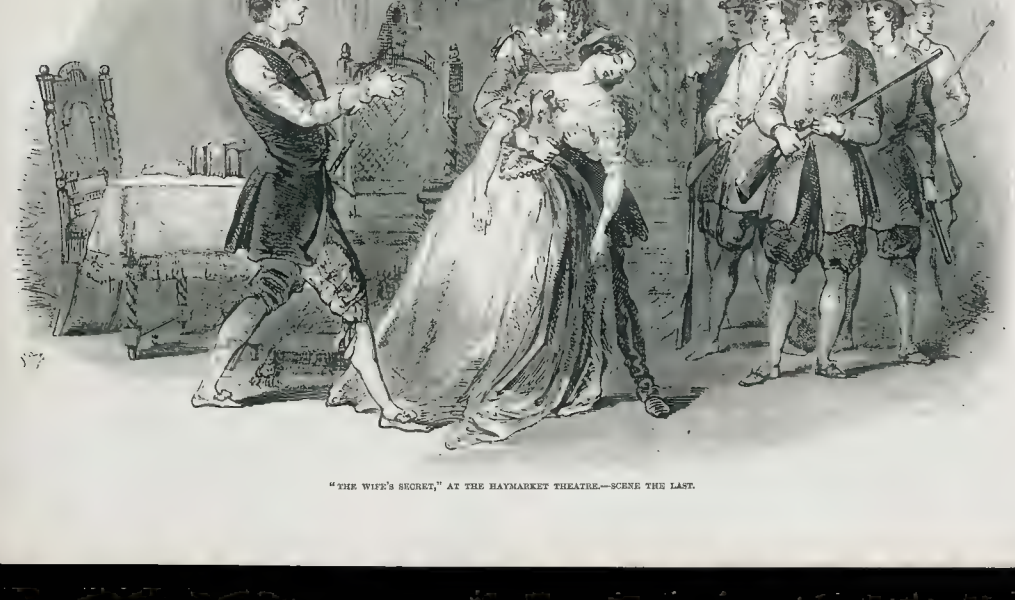
Glück's "Iphigenia" will be the next opera at DRURY LANE, where it is already in rehearsal.

A new and original farce, by Mr. Oxenford, called "Dearest Elizabeth," is to be performed for the first time, this evening, at the HAYMARKET.

A five-act tragedy, "Diogène," was announced for production last evening at the ST JAMES' THEATRE, in which M. Bocage sustains the principal character.

Mr. Gustavus Brooke has been playing with undiminished effect at the OLYMPIC. "Macbeth" will be the next character in which he is to appear.

At the SURREY, Miss Rebecca Isaacs has been playing the leading characters in the Drury Lane operas with excellent success. There is a report that Mr. Bunn is about to quit the management of this theatre; we do not know with what foundation. "The Daughter of the Regiment" was repeated to good



"THE WIFE'S SECRET," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—SCENE THE LAST.

houses on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday; but we must call the attention of the Manager to an act of gross injustice to the public, in announcing Mr. H. Phillips to sing in the character of the Sergeant, and, on each of the above nights, substituting another performer, without any notice or explanation, leaving the audience to direct the change, and pay with the box.

"Twelfth Night" is in rehearsal at SADLER'S WELLS, in which Miss Laura Addison will play *Viola*.

The annual performance at Bath realised two hundred pounds, which was handed over to Mrs Macready. So successful was it, that it is in contemplation to repeat it at Bristol, which theatre is, we believe, under the same management.

## *MUSIC.*

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

The great event this week has been the opening of the Jardin d'Hiver, on Tuesday night, for musical and Terpsichorean amusement. The annual ball for the Royalists who, under the Charles X. dynasty, were pensioners on the Civil List, and who lost their incomes by the July revolution, was given at this garden for its inauguration. Fancies for its ball inclined the ladies of rank and station, and it is generally a very brilliant affair, the aristocratic *aborigines* of the Faubourg St. Germain showing, on this occasion, in great force. The tickets were sold at 20 francs each, and the receipts were nearly 50,000 francs. At nine o'clock the doors were opened, and the company continued to arrive until midnight.

I [illegible] many grand *fêtes* in various parts of the world, but nothing that I had ever before witnessed could compare with the astounding *coup d'œil* that struck me on entering the Garden. It was a perfect realisation of one of the most dazzling scenes described in the "Arabian Nights." The Jardin d'Hiver is situated near the Rond Point, in the avenue des Champs Elysées. It has been constructed by a company of speculators, at an enormous outlay. It is a vast conservatory or crystal palace, filled with magnificent exotic plants and statues, bronzes, fountains, rare plants, choice flowers, green turf, &c. It was lighted up with upwards of fifteen thousand wax tapers, and illuminated lamps, &c. Before you enter the garden of Paradise, you pass through elegant and capacious saloons. There is a genial warmth pervading the entire edifice, and the swans and ducks luxuriate in their warm baths with evident delight. Orange and lemon trees, pine apples, &c., are in full growth, and yet is this Winter Palace to be entered for the future at the price of one franc, with a first-rate orchestra for dancing. Strauss was the presiding genius on Tuesday night, with a band selected from the most eminent Parisian artists. There are rooms for journals, reunions, &c.; with golden fish sporting around you, acting, if you please, to observe the gay throng, or wafting a delicious garden, in the midst of grottoes. M. Charpentier is the magician under whose wand this Aladdin palace, this enchanted island of Artistic, and Gardens of Armida, as Florentine calls it, has been created. There is no describing which will be very necessary. It was quite evident that the temperature did not agree with the wax candles, and the melted drops fell on the elegant toilettes and black coats in profusion. If the Jardin be lighted with gas jets, the evil will be remedied.

There is little novelty in the operatic world. For Ronconi's benefit next Monday, "Il Barbiere" will be given, and selections from "Lucrezia Borgia." Mdme. Persiani's benefit will take place next week, and it is expected that Donizetti's "Lis la" will be performed. [illegible]

and Mazilier, is in active progress at the Académie Royale. Auber's "Haydée" is drawing crowded houses nightly at the Opéra Comique, with Ingegny's powerful acting and beautiful singing. Renewed offers have been made to Grisi and Mario to join the Académie Royale.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

As the Racing Season will have commenced in less than six weeks, it is not premature to inquire what has been done for the Turf during the prorogation; and whether, in the interval, those who legislate for it have been

Turning past evils to advantages.

Some correspondents of the sporting papers have handled rather roughly what they are pleased to call "the code of rules published by the Messrs. Tattersall." The new laws of the Subscription Room were not devised by those gentlemen: they are the enactments of the committee selected for the purpose, and worse than Augean chamber, and they are responsible for what they are doing, and also for what they neglect to do, should any *lapsus* be chargeable against them. So far as the admissions bear upon those gentlemen, with the public, every one may presently judge for himself, as, of course, a list of members will be published, with the names of those by whom each was proposed and seconded. Till that appears we are bound to suppose the *erasure* at Hyde Park Corner, on the afternoons of Monday and Thursday, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Like its predecessor, '48 will be a great handicap anniversary. One of the early branches of entertainment will be the speculation which the two years have afforded; and if it be a sample of what is to follow, it will not require a conjuror to point out the horse that will lose, if there may be a difficulty in selecting the animal that will win. This is respectfully submitted to those who had this been done with the Newmarket Stakes, it could not have been worse for the holder of War Eagle. Does any body qualified to enter for a duck-hunt conceive the race for the last December Handicap to be run in the style of merits of the pair that ran for it? In their best respective forms last year, what weight would have brought the Hero and War Eagle together? The stakes which closed on New Year's Day have made their first appearance in the list as *materiel*, continue to advance. The nominations for the St. Leger of '47 amount to 143; there are 159 subscribers to the Chester Cup, 86 to the Manchester Trafford Plate, and 68 to the Great Yorkshire. Those who closed for '50 and '51 show that progress at still the watchword of that mighty meeting. The falling off is in the Great Metropolitan Stakes, the entry for which amounts but to 90. Considering the greatest number of prizes in England is added to this handicap, a very different field might have been anticipated. the nominations for the Northamptonshire Stakes, to which only £100 is added, are over 100. It seems difficult to account for the apathy with which the racing circles have responded to the energy displayed in their behalf by the licensed victuallers of London and the metropolitan districts. When the accessaries are cut for the great spring handicaps, we shall return to this subject. In the market business is still slack—very slack in reference to the early season that awaits it. The Derby will be run for on the 24th of May: only sixteen weeks to decide the momentous question—a man or a mouse! As soon as the odds assume any character of account, we shall analyse the *data* on which they ought to be founded

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting was more brisk this afternoon than for some weeks past, but without leading to any alteration in the prices last returned.

[illegible] STAKES.

100 to 50 agst The Curate (1)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

5 to 1 agst [illegible]

[illegible]

20 to 1 agst Lady Hylda ... 100 to 15 agst Wapiti ... 100 to 1 agst [illegible]

20 to 1 ... 100 to 1 ... [illegible]

100 to 15 — Beckford ... 100 to 1 ... [illegible]

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

Even on the field agst twenty.

DERBY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 1 agst Surplice | 25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum | 40 to 1 agst Coreless | |
| 13 to 1 ... Gladsmoor | (1) | 50 to 1 ... Xerxes (2) | |
| 20 to 1 — Spring Jack (1) | 30 to 1 — Bowrina | 1000 to 15 — Doncaster (1) | |
| 20 to 1 — Kate Nickleby and Whitstone (1) | 33 to 1 — Beaborough (1) | 1000 to 10 — Brocket (1) | |

THURSDAY.—The publication of the Chester Cup Handicap had the instant effect of lessening the odds against the half-dozen at the highest of the aforesaid being 25 to 1; Kelesha came next, and to all seeming will be a great pot with the Irish division. Surplice improved a point for the Derby, and is destined, we suspect a montage much higher in the betting. [illegible] In the market business is still slack—very slack in reference to the early season that awaits it. The Derby will be run for on the 24th of May: only sixteen weeks to decide the momentous question—a man or a mouse! As soon as the odds assume any character of account, we shall analyse the *data* on which they ought to be founded

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.

6 to 1 agst The Chandler (1) | 10 to 1 agst Proceed (1)

7 to 1 — Lucifer | 12 to 1 — Rattler

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

The field agst fifteen

CHESTER CUP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 to 1 agst Blaze | 50 to 1 agst Nonsuch | 50 to 1 agst Cossack | |
| 33 to 1 — Kelesha | 50 to 1 — Gravity | 1000 to 15 — Tom of Ten (1) | |
| 33 to 1 — Lady Hylda | | 1000 to 15 — The Imrar (1) | |

DERBY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 to 1 agst Surplice | 25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum | 33 to 1 agst Beaborough (1) | |
| 20 to 1 agst Spring Jack (1) | (1) | 40 to 1 — Kate Nickleby | |
| 33 to 1 — Xerxes | | 50 to 1 — Bowrina | |

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT MALVERN.—A recent discovery of Roman coins in Worcestershire has been made known by Mr. Jabez Allies, in the following interesting communication:—"A few weeks since a discovery of Roman coins was made in Little Malvern parish, on the western side of the road leading to Ledbury, and opposite to the premises called Little Malvern-priory, within half a mile of the foot of the Herefordshire beacon-hill. A party of visitors were rambling over the hills, and one of them struck his worn-pointed mountain-staff into the turf, just upon the margin of a stone quarry, at the spot described, causing the turf and stones, with an urn containing about 300 Roman brass coins, to fall amongst the rubbish beneath, from which they were picked out by various persons, and are now in the possession of Colonel Colston, Mr. Henry Trant, and in numerous other hands. All those which I have seen are of Diocletian, Maximian, or Constantius, and they are in very good condition. The urn, judging by the fragments which I have seen, had become much decayed, and nearly pulverised. I believe this is the first evidence of Roman occupation of the Herefordshire-beacon-camp. Some writers have supposed it Roman on account of the central *præsidium*, but it appears more probable that it was originally British, and afterwards occupied by the Romans, and adapted to suit their own purposes. The name Malvern is probably derived from Moely-yarn, signifying, in Welsh, the high court, or seat of judgment. Within half a mile from the spot where the coins were found, and at about the same distance from the camp, there is a place at the "Foot of the Wych," or, as it was, in old Saxon, **Burswiers' Cross, in the parish of Colwall, near which the remarkable coronet or** circlet of gold was found, in 1650: it was set with precious stones, reported to have been sold for £1,000. The particulars of this singular discovery are given in my 'Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire.' I have enclosed impressions from one of the coins, a large brass Maximian. Obv.: Imperatori Invicto, 'Maximiano Pio Felici.' Rev.: a genius, naked, holding the cornucopiæ and discus; 'Genio Popvli Romani,' and 'S. P.'"

ARRIVALS OF SPECIE.—The following arrivals of specie have just taken place The vessel *Free Trade*, arrived from Oporto, has brought two casks of specie, consigned to order; and the vessel *Jane Boyd*, arrived in the West Indian Docks from Colúja, has brought 11 boxes of the article, the whole of which were consigned to a firm of commercial eminence in the metropolis and elsewhere. This is the first arrival of this nature form the last-mentioned place during the recent influx of the article.

THE PORT OF GREAT GRIMSBY, in Lincolnshire, was once very extensive. In Edward the Third's reign it furnished eleven vessels for the armament against Calais; but, in subsequent years, it sank into extreme insignificance. Lately, the prospect of a railway improved its trade, and when these large docks are completed is likely to do so much more. In 1843 the customs revenue of Great Grimsby was £3232; in 1847 it has increased to £70,073. The railway from Louth is expected to open about March next.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE (GRAND OPERA.
ELEVENTH NIGHT of the BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
SIXTEENTH NIGHT of the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
FIRST NIGHT of the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
[illegible] ENGAGEMENT.
On MONDAY, January 24th, Her Majesty's Servants will perform Donizetti's Opera, the BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. Lucia (Lucrezia by the Italians), Mr. Reeves, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Weiss, and Madame Dorus Gras. After which, for the last time but two, the New PANTOMIME.
On TUESDAY, the Opera of LINDA OF CHAMOUNT; Principal characters by Mr. Weiss, Mr Santiago, Mr Gregg, Mr J Lee, Miss Miran, and Mrs L. Lee.—After which, for the last time but one, the New PANTOMIME.
On WEDNESDAY, Balfe's Opera, the MAID OF HONOUR; Principal characters by Mr. Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Wilde, Miss Heath, Miss Miran, and Mrs. Weiss.—After which, positively for the last time, the New PANTOMIME.
On THURSDAY will be produced (second time from the Italian by Mr. J W Mould, Mozart's Opera the MARRIAGE of FIGARO. The principal characters by Mr Whitworth, Mr Weiss, Mr Gregg, Mr Santiago, Mr Wilde, Mrs. J. Lee, and Miss [illegible]—After which an entirely New BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Under distinguished Patronage.—The FIRST GRAND MORNING CONCERT of the Season will be given on THURSDAY, the 27th JANUARY, by the INFANT HARPISTS, ADOLPHUS, ERNEST, and FANNY LOCKWOOD, aged Eight, Seven, and Six Years.... Also a variety of other Performers. The Concert will be preceded by a Grand Instrumental Overture of the Leading Pieces executed by Bazzoline, and coloured by the first Masters.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Monsieur HECTOR BERLIOZ respectfully announces that his FIRST GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in this country will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th. Full particulars with the programme.

ANTIGONE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
Mr. WEBSTER respectfully announces that a Morning Performance (being the last performance but one) of ANTIGONE, with the addition of the Overture and Incidental Music composed by MENDELSSOHN will be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT JANUARY 26th commencing at [illegible]
Creon, Mons. Beauge, as originally performed by him at the Theatre de l'Odéon, Paris.
In addition to the Music of "ANTIGONE," the following will perform. A SELECTION from MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC to the "MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM," consisting of the Overture, Scherzo Nocturne, and March.
Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-offices of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Continued Success of the Grand Spectacle and New Comic Pantomime Second Week of Mr LAVATER LEE, the Renowned Double Leaper, who will appear Every Evening in his Unparalleled Gymnastic Exercises, including his Astounding Double Leap over Twelve Horses MONDAY Jan 24th, the CAMP of SILESIA, with BRILLIANT SCENES in the CIRCLE and Grand GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. preceding which the New Comic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN DOCTOR SYNTAX and his DAPPER GREY MARE Stage Manager, Mr W West Box-office open from Ten to Five.

ROCHESTER.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, Jan 24th, Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROCHESTER in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Mind and Clairvoyance, entitled "Mesmerism, Electro-Biology, and Kindred Phenomena and a variety of Entertainments, which are expressed in the bills of the day. On MONDAY, the 31st inst., Mr. LOVE will visit the COUNTY HALL, ALDERSHOT. On TUESDAY, Feb. 1st, at the PUBLIC HALL, THAME.—On WEDNESDAY Feb. 2 at the SCHOOL ROOMS at BRIDPORT.—On MONDAY, Feb. 7th, at the [illegible] ASSEMBLY ROOMS, HERTFORD. Feb. 8 at the ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, HERTFORD.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 8th, at the [illegible] HALL, HITCHIN.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9th, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BISHOP'S STORTFORD. To begin each Evening at Eight. Tickets, 2s Books to be had at the doors. price 6d

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. A Subscription of Two Guineas is entitled to an Admission for Himself and Lady any Six Nights during the Season Single Tickets Seven Shillings each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. [illegible] Commences at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square.

NOTICE of CLOSE of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION on the 26th inst. for Additions and Decorations.—Dr Ryan will lecture on CATARACT, DEAFNESS, and on the NEW REMEDIES. The Directors and Agents in country with this important Subject, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Half-past Three P.M., and Every Evening at Eight. Admission 1s. Non-subscribers 2s. Instruction. On the alternate days other Lectures on CHEMISTRY. Dr. Bachhoffner will lecture on RESPIRATION and VENTILATION, in connection with the new subject, daily at Two P.M., in which a 25 HORSE POWER STEAM [illegible] Vaporising Agent, will be exhibited. The OPTICAL EFFECTS in illustrate the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. WORKING MODELS of MACHINERY and [illegible] DIVERS, &c. &c.—Admission to all Schools Half-price.

MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA.—Immense and continued success of LADY GODIVA, from Edwin Landseer's Picture. Mr. Warton's Pantomime. The splendid production has been increased, since the past week, with the processions and scenes from Landseer's Picture of LADY GODIVA, and will be produced unanimously by Public Press to be the chef d'œuvre of Madame Warton's original and inimitable personifications, which cannot, unseen, be appreciated. It is received each Afternoon and Evening with evidences of wonder and delight, by crowded and fashionable audiences. Madame Warton will appear every Evening, except the Evening of MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY MORNING, the First Part will consist of the Inimitable WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS. In the Second Part, Madame Warton will appear as LADY GODIVA, RIDING THROUGH THE SEASONS. BANVET-ROOMS, Leicester-square. Reserved Seats, 2s; Promenade 1s

THE REV. ROBERT HARTSHORN'S ELABORATE [illegible] the TABERNACLE and EXHIBITION OF ISRAEL are now [illegible] PAINTING. [illegible] Open from Eleven till Five. Admission, 1s.

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ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM of the NEWLY-BUILT MANSION, near Doncaster, has just received [illegible] ornament of Groups, Figures, Vases, Candlesticks, Inkstands, beautiful Busts [illegible]

ART UNION of LONDON. [illegible] the Royal Charter [illegible] ceased FOR MEMBERS to work of art as heretofore, and every subscriber will receive for each guinea an impression of a fine line engraving, after R. Westall, R.A. Wehnert, "The Prisoner of Chillon," already completed and at press, and a volume of thirty wood engravings, illustrating Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," with the text. GEORGE GUTTIN } Hon. Secs. 4, Trafalgar-square, January, 1848. LEWIS POCOCK }

COPELAND'S PORCELAIN STATUARY.—JENNY LIND, by GIBSON, Royal Academician, and other Statuettes and Busts, in Parian and Porcelain, which cannot fail to find a place in all the Nightingale's admirers' collections, being a most faithful and pleasing likeness, as well as a work of high art.—Lo Follet, Jan 1, 1848.—London: ELKINGTON and Co., 22, Regent-street, and 45, Moorgate-street.—N.B. An Illustrated Catalogue postage free.

RIDING SCHOOL.—LESSONS during the HOLIDAYS.—[illegible] FOR CHILDREN, of all Ages, at the Royal Subscription RIDING SCHOOL, 22, South-street, Park-lane.—The art of Riding taught to Ladies and Gentlemen, of any age, [illegible] Easy Lessons, by Mr. JOHN HERRING. Hours [illegible]

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PATENT FOR ROASTING COFFEE.—Extract from "The Patent Journal" of the 9th of December, 1847.—"Patents recently granted—To WILLIAM DARIN, of NUMBER ONE St Pauls churchyard, for Improvements in Cleaning Coffee, and in Roasting and Grinding the same." In the specification we also find the separate claims for making Infusions and Decoctions of Coffee.

The Proprietor of the above-named warrior been graciously pleased to grant to Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM DARIN NUMBER ONE, Saint Paul's Churchyard, Grocer, and Tea Dealer, to the Queen, and to Her Majesty's Customers, DARIN and COMP. less than nearly opposite, duty of informing the Public that the extensive cuisines and machinery for carrying on the above Trade, will be continued under the direction of the Patentee, as heretofore. The Firm will be in a position to bring this extraordinary and highly-important invention promptly before the Public, on the following terms:—Which, by the simple scientific principle, altogether supersedes every other plan introduced, developing in Coffee its aromatic purity, and delicacy of flavour, not hitherto considered as belonging to this berry

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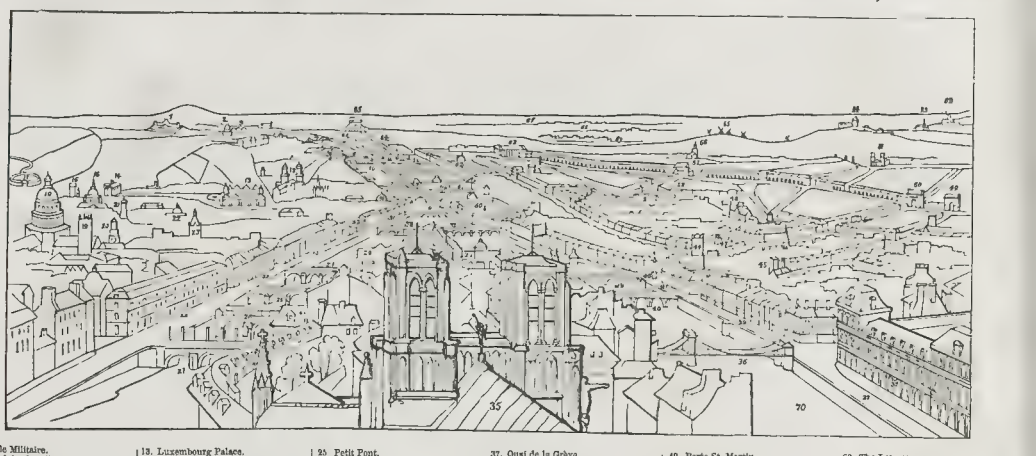
## KEY TO THE VIEW OF PARIS, GIVEN WITH THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, NO. 299.



1. Ecole Militaire.
2. Hôtel des Invalides.
3. Pont de Jena.
4. Pont des Invalides.
5. Chamber of Deputies.
6. Pont Louis XVI., or, de la Concorde.
7. Pont Royal.
8. Pont du Carrousel.
9. Pont des Arts.
10. Ecole des Beaux Arts.
11. Church of St. Germain des Prés.
12. Church of St. Sulpice.
13. Luxembourg Palace.
14. The Observatory
15. Church of the Val de Grace.
16. Hôpital du Midi.
17. Cemetery of Mount Parnassus.
18. The Pantheon.
19. Church of St. Etienne du Mont.
20. Tour de St. Jean de Lateran.
21. Chapel of the Jacobins.
22. The Sorbonne.
23. Church of St. Severin.
24. Pont St. Michel.
25. Petit Pont.
26. Hôtel Dieu.
27. Pont au Double.
28. Quai Montebello.
29. Quai St. Michel.
30. Quai des Grandes Augustines.
31. Quai Conti.
32. Palais des Beaux Arts.
33. Palais de Justice.
34. Notre Dame.
35. Pont d'Arcole.
36. Quai de la Grève.
37. Hôtel de Ville.
38. Quai Pelletier.
39. Pont Notre Dame.
40. Quai des Ormes.
41. Quai des Célestins.
42. Pont au Change
43. Place au Chatelet.
44. Tour de St. Jacques de la Boucherie.
45. Church of St. Merri.
46. Church of St. Leu and St. Gilles.
47. Marché des Innocens.
48. Church of St. Eustache.
49. Porte St. Martin.
50. Porte St. Denis.
51. Church of St. Vincent.
52. Church, La Villette.
53. Church, La Villette.
54. Church, Montmartre.
55. Montmartre.
56. Notre Dame de Lorette.
57. Opéra Comique.
58. Boulevart des Italiens.
59. Place Vendôme.
60. The Louvre.
61. The Tuileries.
62. Church of the Assumption.
63. The Madeleine
64. Champs Elysées.
65. Arc de l'Etoile
66. Panorama.
67. Monceaux.
68. Cemetery of Montmartre.
69. Les Batignolles.
70. The Seine

side of it Thus, so far back as the fifteenth century, to come down no further, Paris had already worn out the three concentric circles of walls which, from the time of Julian the Apostate, lay in embryo, if I may be allowed the expression, in the Grand and Petit Châtelet. The mighty city had successively burst its four mural belts, like a growing boy bursting the garments made for him a year ago. Under Louis XI., there were still to be seen ruined towers of the ancient enclosures, rising at intervals above this sea of houses, like the tops of hills from amidst an inundation, like the archipelagoes of old Paris submerged beneath the new.

"Since that time Paris has, unluckily for us, undergone further transformation, but it has overleaped only one more enclosure, that of Louis XV., a miserable wall of mud and dirt, worthy of the king who constructed it, and the poet by whom it was celebrated

'Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant.'

"In the fifteenth century Paris was still divided into three totally distinct and separate cities, each having its own physiognomy, individuality, manners, customs, privileges, and history the City, the University, and the Ville. The City, which occupied the island, was the mother of the two others, and cooped up between them, like—reader, forgive the comparison—like a little old woman between two handsome strapping daughters. The University covered the left bank of the Seine, from the Tournelle to the Tower of Nesle—points correspondingly, th. one with the Hall aux Vins, and the other with the Mint of modern Paris. Its enclosure encroached considerably upon the plain where Julian had built his baths. It included the hill of St. Geneviève. The highest point of this curve of walls was the Papal Gate, which stood nearly upon the site of the present Pantheon. The Ville, the most extensive of the three divisions, stretched along the right bank. Its quay ran, with several interruptions indeed, along the Seine, from the Tower of Billy to the Tower du Bois, that is to say, from the spot where the Grenier d'Abondance now stands to that occupied by the Tuileries. These four points, at much the same intersected the enclosure of the capital, the Tournelle and the Tower of Nesle on the left, and the Tower of Billy and the Tower du Bois on the right, were called, by way of eminence, 'the four towers of Paris.' The Ville penetrated still further into the fields than the University. The culminating point of the enclosure of the Ville was at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin, the sites of which remain unchanged to this day."

Thus, the great divisions of Paris had three totally different aspects: the City abounded in churches; the Ville contained the Palaces; and the University, the Colleges. The City had the Cathedral of Notre Dame; the Ville, the Louvre and the Hôtel de Ville; and the University, the Sorbonne. The Ville contained the Halles; the City, the Hôtel Dieu; and the University, the Pré aux Clercs.

"In the fifteenth century that part of the Seine comprehended within the enclosure of Paris contained five islands: the Ile Louviers, then covered with trees, and now with timber; the Ile aux Vaches, and the Isle Notre Dame, both uninhabited and belonging to the bishop [In the seventeenth century these two islands were converted into one, which has been built upon, and is now called the Isle of St. Louis]; lastly, the City, and at its point the islet of the Passeur aux Vaches, since buried under the platform of the Pont Neuf. The city had at that time five bridges, three on the right, the bridge of Notre Dame and the Pont au Change of stone, and the Pont aux Meuniers of wood; two on the left, the Petit Pont of stone, and the Pont St. Michael of wood; all of them covered with houses. The University had six gates, built by Philip Augustus; these were, setting out from the Tournelle, the gate of St. Victor, the gate of Bordelle, the Papal gate, and the gates of St. Jacques, St. Michel, and St. Germain. The Ville had six gates, built by Charles V., that is to say, beginning from the Tower of Billy, the gates of St. Antoine, the Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, Montmartre, and St. Honoré. All these gates were strong and handsome to, a circumstance which does not detract from strength. A wide, deep ditch, supplied by the Seine with water, which was swollen by the floods of winter to a running stream, encircled the foot of the wall all round Paris. At night the gates were closed, the river was barred at the two extremities of the city by stout iron chains, and Paris slept in quiet."

In the reign of Francis I. (1515) Paris assumed a new aspect. The old chateau of the Louvre, an assemblage of towers and heavy walls, was demolished, and a palace commenced on its site. Several churches were rebuilt, a Royal College for gratuitous instruction in the sciences and learned languages was founded; the fortifications enlarged and repaired; and the enabling of the Faubourg St. Germain, on the south side of the river, was commenced. Some of the streets were paved in this reign.

In the reign of Henry II., successor of Francis I. (A. D. 1547), the erection of the present Hôtel de Ville was commenced, but it was not finished till more than half a century afterwards.

In the reign of Charles IX. (A.D. 1566) the circuitor the walls was partially enlarged, so as to comprehend the palace of the Tuileries, then in course of erection by Catherine de Medici, the queen-mother.

In the time of Henry III., the whole population is estimated to have been 200,000, or upwards. The wars of religion, and their disastrous consequences, among which the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was the most conspicuous, arrested for a while the progress of letters and the fine arts; until Henry IV., having restored peace to the kingdom, greatly embellished the capital. During his reign, the Pont Neuf was finished; the Republic of St. Louis founded; the Place Royale and its streets, and the Place and Rue Dauphine, and the neighbouring quays, were laid out; great additions were made to the Palace of the Tuileries; and the splendid gallery which joins it to the Louvre was partly constructed. All the bridges, except the Pont Neuf, were at this time lined with houses

In the reign of Louis XIII. an immense number of religious establishments were founded at Paris The Palace of the Luxembourg was built by Marie de Medici, the Jardin des Plantes was laid out; and the Palais Royal was built, and the Academie founded by Cardinal Richelieu. New walls were erected on the north-west side of the city, extending the circuit nearly to the line of the present Boulevards. The island of Notre Dame, or St. Louis, was entirely covered with houses, and joined to the mainland by two bridges.

In the long reign of Louis XIV. (1643-1715), notwithstanding the protracted and disastrous wars of the Fronde, the projects of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. were completed. A great number of religious and charitable establishments were founded, and new churches and chapels built. Among the more remarkable of the charitable institutions were the immense workhouse, l'Hôpital Générale, or La Salpêtrière, and its dependency, the Bicêtre; and the hospital or asylum for old soldiers, known as the Hôtel des Invalides. Louis considerably altered the Louvre, completed the Tuileries, laid out anew the gardens of that Palace, and formed the public walk of Le Champs Elysées, and the places or squares of Vendôme, Les Victoires, and of the Carrousel. The triumphal arches of St. Denis and St Martin, and many fountains, were also erected at this time; the Observatory and several theatres were built; and the Pont Royal and Pont de Grammont were constructed. Boulevards, new streets, and quays were laid out; the police improved, and the streets lighted, though inefficiently. The population of Paris, at the close of the reign of Louis XIV., was fast approaching half a million.

Louis XV. erected the Palais Bourbon, and established the Ecole Militaire and the Ecole de Médecine; built the church of St. Geneviève (the Pantheon), and the Hôtel des Monnoies (or Mint), several market-places, fountains, and theatres; laid out the Place Louis XV., and commenced the erection of Pont Louis XVI. Paris was also, in this reign, surrounded by a wall, comprehending a much larger area than any previous inclosure, and designed to prevent the introduction of commodities without the payment of the *octrois*, or local taxes, at the six *barrières*, or gates.

Louis XVI. continued the church of St. Geneviève, commenced that of the Madeleine, and built St. Philippe du Roule and several others; he also adorned the Boulevards to the south, and the northern faubourgs of the city. The French Theatre, the French, Italian, and Comic Opera-houses, were built in this reign; old markets enlarged and new ones formed. Steam-engines were established on the banks of the Seine for supplying the city with water; and the Pont Louis XVI. was built. The galleries of the Palais Royal were furnished with shops; and the Mont de Piété was instituted. The new Boulevards and the villages of Chaillot, Les Ternes, and Monceaux were inclosed within the bounds of Paris, by which extension they were augmented to 1858 acres.

Paris was the principal scene of the Revolution, and, in its levelling fury, many monuments of the middle ages were demolished. In 1789 the Bastile was taken, and pulled down by the Parisians; the Tuileries was attacked; and the guillotine was erected on the Place Louis XV., between the gardens of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, the King himself being one of the earliest victims. They occasionally exceeded sixty in a day, and for hours after the executions, the ground at the place of execution was wet with blood. The guillotine was shifted from the Place Louis XV. to the Place de la Bastille, and from thence to the Place du Trône, at the eastern extremity of the city, from whence it was brought back to the Place Louis XV. for the execution of Robespierre and his associates (1794), with whom it put an end to "the reign of terror." To the Convention, the Polytechnic School, the Institute, and the Bureau de Longitude owe their establishment. Under the Directory, too, the Museum of the Louvre was opened; and, during the Consular and Imperial Government of Buonaparte, Paris assumed more than its former splendour. The Place du Carrousel was cleared of unsightly buildings; the Louvre was completed; the northern gallery, connecting the two palaces, was begun; the magnificent Rue de Rivoli was built; and the Rue Castiglione, connecting the latter with the Place Vendôme, Rue de la Paix, Boulevard, and Chaussee d'Antin, was designed and executed. Two new markets were constructed, three handsome bridges built, and new quays were formed on each bank of the river. An ample supply of water was secured to the capital; the Place de la Bastille was begun, and, near it, was raised a vast granary of reserve. The Bank of France was established, and a magnificent Bourse, or Exchange, was begun. Fifteen new fountains were erected, the Luxembourg Palace and garden improved and enlarged, and the column of the Place Vendôme was reared. Three great cemeteries were fixed without the barriers, and five public slaughter-houses, or *abattoirs*, were constructed at the extremities of the Faubourg. The churches devastated during the Revolution were repaired and embellished at the cost of more than four millions sterling in twelve years.

In 1814, Paris was captured by the Allied Forces, after a gallant defence by the troops of the line in garrison, supported by the National Guard and the students of the Polytechnic and Veterinary Schools. After the capitulation of the city, and the entry of the Allied Sovereigns, Napoleon was dethroned, and the Bourbon dynasty restored. Next year Napoleon returned to France, and received by the military at Paris with general joy; but the defeat of Waterloo brought the allied English and Prussian armies, under Wellington and Blucher, before the city. In consequence, Louis retired; Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris, and the Bourbon Government was restored. Louis continued with activity the improvements and embellishments of the capital; built the Chamber of Deputies, three new bridges, several barriers, and finished and enlarged markets; altogether, in this reign immense sums of money were expended on all parts of the city.

Under Charles X., the architectural alterations of Paris were chiefly of an ecclesiastical character. The church of St. Germain des Près was restored; the Madeleine progressed; and other new churches rose. Three new bridges were built; many of the passages that now embellish Paris were begun and the suburbs continued to increase rapidly

In the Revolution of 1830, which overthrew the Bourbon dynasty, and established that of Orleans, 4000 barricades were formed during the memorable three days' struggle: the relaying of the pavement torn up for this purpose cost above £10,000, and great numbers of the trees of the Boulevards were cut down.

Since the Revolution, the embellishment of the capital has received a new impulse. The Tuileries garden and palace have been much altered; quays have been widened and planted, several new bridges built, and handsome streets opened. Gallignani mentions up the improvements of this period—"The Hôtel de Ville has been quadrupled in size. The Madeleine, the churches of Notre Dame de Lorette, St. Vincent de Paule, and St. Denis have been finished; the Place de la Concorde has been completely remodeled and terminated, and the Obelisk of Luxor has been reared in its centre; the triumphal arch at the top of the Champs Elysées has been completed, as well as the magnificent palaces of the Quai d'Orsay and of the Fine Arts. Most of the public edifices of Paris that stood in need of repair have been attended to, and many restorations of the monuments of the middle ages are in progress." Vast drainage works are undertaken; gas is generally used throughout the town. "Works of great importance are in progress," says Galignani, "and more may be expected every year; the Government leads the way in this march of improvement, and what is undertaken by public authority is now not only begun, but quickly executed." We should add, that private enterprise has also, of late years, done much for the embellishment and improvement of the capital; and a vast number of handsome private houses have been erected, in some places forming almost entirely new districts

The Fortifications are the most recent public works in Paris; they were commenced in 1841, and are now completed as regards the walls and forts, but not their armament. They form a continuous enclosure, embracing the two banks of the Seine, mentioned and surveyed, with about 32 feet of escarpment, faced with masonry. There are also to be outer works, with casemates, besides several detached trenches. At different points are placed drawbridges, magazines, &c., and several military roads of communication have been formed. The distance of this belt from the octrol wall varies from 700 yards to 2 miles. These forts are to be armed by 2238 mortars, cannons, or howitzers, 575 rampart guns, 300,000 muskets, 1500 *pièces de guerre*, 3760 gun carriages, employing a million of projectiles, of various sorts. The artillery will have a range of 600 metres. It is stated in the French journals, that the forts of Charenton, Nogent, and St. Denis have already received their *materiel* of artillery.

Of Railways, there are eight, having stations in Paris, at present in operation. The population of Paris, at the last census, in 1846, was 1,053,897.

* Gallignani gives the following extent of Paris, in hectares, at different periods.—

| | | | Hectares |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under Julius Cesar | .. | B C 56 | .. 1,254 |
| — Julian | .. | A D 371 | .. 3,878 |
| — Philip Augustus | .. | 1215 | .. 2,784 |
| — Charles VI. | .. | 1383 | .. 4,500 |
| — Henry III. | .. | 1585 | .. 4,780 |
| — Louis XIII. | .. | 1634 | .. 6,780 |
| — Louis XIV. | .. | 1686 | .. 7,378 |
| — Louis XV. | .. | 1711 | .. 14,712 |
| — Louis XVI. | .. | 1786 | .. 25,703 |
| — Louis Philippe | .. | 1842 | .. 34,000 |

Victor Hugo in the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," published in 1828, says—"The Paris of the 15th century was already a gigantic city. We modern Parisians in general are much mistaken in regard to the ground which we imagine it has gained Since the time of Louis XI, Paris has not increased above one-third."

## THE PICTURE.

The View, as already explained, has been sketched from the towers of *Notre Dame*, every face, every stone of which is a page, not only of the history of the country, but also of the history of art and science. The Roman abbey and the philosophical church—Gothic art and Saxon art—are all blended, combined, and amalgamated in Notre Dame.

Right and left, and in the centre distance, the river is crossed by bridges of various degrees of these, including several not to be seen from the point of our view, there are 27; *Pont Notre Dame* (40) being the oldest. The *Pont Neuf* (32), which crosses the two arms of the Seine, with the intermediate portion of the Isle of the City, scarcely exceeds our London bridge or Southwark bridge in length, and falls considerably short of Waterloo or Westminster; the other bridges are scarcely half the length of the Pont Neuf

The quays are a fine feature of the city; in some instances, as on the right of the picture, they are planted with trees; and in all cases they are flanked with lofty houses. The Hôtel de Ville, a fine specimen of the *renaissance*, is seen in the right hand corner. Higher up the river we see the Louvre and the Tuileries; and the beautiful façade of the Chamber of Deputies, just above the Pont de la Concorde

In the centre foreground of the Picture we see the wedge-like form of the *Isle de la Cité*, which Victor Hugo has so graphically described.

The Churches are too numerous for us to specify: here we have the proudly-swelling dome, the storied and multiform tower; the Gothic spire and the campanile; yet a hybrid mixture of the pointed and semicircular, and art of almost countless periods. And, about midway to the right, is the costly Grecian temple of *La Madeleine*, with its rich columns and colossal statues, finely-sculptured frieze, vast pediment and alto-relievo—the largest in existence.

The scene is richly studded with monuments of man's philanthropy, as well as of his piety. In the left distance is the *Hôtel des Invalides*, its good and wise object—to shelter the old and disabled soldier—but ill designated by the false glory of its huge gilt dome.

Of palaces, the centre of the view presents a magnificent nucleus in the vast piles of the Louvre and the Tuileries,—the Place once the scene of the gay tournament—the triumphal arch of Napoleon's gate of glory—the long galleries, covered with priceless gems of art, and, beyond these, the royal, yet public, palace gardens. Left of the Seine is the Luxembourg Palace, rich in the work of living artists—and now known as the Chamber of Peers. Elsewhere in the Picture may be seen the Palais Bourbon, the Palais de Justice, and the costly hotel, yet indicating rather by their vastness, than their beauty, the rank of their occupants.

To the right the Boulevards may be distinctly traced; and in the centre of the Picture, beyond the Tuileries, lies the *Place de la Concorde*, perhaps the most magnificent embellished area in the world. To this proud display of art succeed the *Champs Elysees*, terminated by the colossal *Arc de l'Etoile*, three-fourths of the height of our London Monument. Elsewhere are seen a few of the sculptured gates or arches of the city—strongly characteristic of the taste of a great military people,—and, in their classic delicacy, forming a sort of link between the past and the present—of ancient Gaul and modern France.

Another national edifice is the *Ecole Militaire* (1), to the left of the *Invalides*, thus suggesting the Alpha and Omega of military glory; whilst, in the far distance, are the fortified heights, portions of the vast defensive cordon which has been thrown around the good city of Paris. Two of the three Telegraphs are shown: one on the tower of St. Sulpice Church (12); and the other, almost in the extreme left distance, upon the church of St. Eustache (54), at Montmartre

Science, too, has her temples and palatial homes, as in the Institute, the Observatory, &c.; and Literature as well as Art, her long galleries, wherein are stored invaluable treasures. The Theatres are spacious and numerous, though of little architectural attraction.

Here and there are seen the ornamented *Marchés*, or Market-places, with their fountains and spacious areas, contributing to the health as well as the convenience of the city.

We cannot conclude better than with another page from Victor Hugo's charming work, recapitulating a few of the characteristics of the city, though, it should be recollected, by a worshipper of middle-age art

"There is the Paris of Catherine de Medici at the Tuileries; the Paris of Henry II. at the Hôtel de Ville; two fragments of the old royal city: the Paris of Henry IV. at the Place Royale—fronts of brick, with stone quoins, and slated roofs—tricoloured houses; the Paris of Louis XIII. at Val de Grace—a squat, clumsy style, scarcely paunch-bellied in the columns, and bunch-backed in the dome; the Paris of Louis XIV. at the Invalides—grand, rich, gilded, and cold; the Paris of Louis XV. at St. Sulpice—volutes, knots of ribbons, clouds, vermicelles, fisheries, and the Lord knows what all in stone; the Paris of Louis XVI. at the Pantheon—a wretched copy of St. Peter's at Rome; the Paris of the Republic at the School of Medicine—a poor Greek and Roman style, resembling the Colosseum or the Parthenon as the Constitution of the year 3 does the laws of Minos—it is called in architecture *the Mesandor style*; the Paris of Napoleon at the Place Vendôme—this is sublime—a column of bronze made of cannon; the Paris of the Restoration at the Exchange—a very white colonnade supporting a very smooth frieze; the whole is square, and cost twenty millions."

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aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 300.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848. [Sixpence.


## PRISON NO PUNISHMENT.

The management of the poor and destitute was always a difficulty, but it seems to be verging every day towards the impossible. The accounts of the destitution that exists in the City of London are becoming frightful: it is not the ordinary phase of poverty that London furnishes to the observer; it is poverty *plus* vice of all kinds, poverty rooted like a poisonous weed in a soil of ignorance that has become fertile of nothing but crime. There is a poverty that suffers unheard and unseen, that sickens, crawls to its den, and dies:—that is the saddest, but its amount is never known. There is another poverty that rebels, that declares a little war on society, that begs always, either by whining or by threats, as the case may be; that robs when it has a chance; that bullies all "authorities," from the Lord Mayor to the pauper gate-keeper; that prefers a prison to the workhouse, and entitles itself to the desired admission there by destroying the property of those already heavily taxed by poor-rates; that keeps the police offices in constant employment, and fills the columns of the newspapers with cases that reveal a savage brutality among many of the roamers of the streets of this rich metropolis, that cannot be found, at least is not displayed, in any other city in the world.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that the violence of what may be called the savage destitute is displayed in destroying property rather than life; but, though not so alarming as homicide, the constant destruction of valuable property—partly as if in revenge on all above the miserable level of the destroyer, partly to open a way to shelter and food—is a feature of modern society not to be overlooked. It is a modern abuse, great and increasing; it almost amounts to a new crime; and it has lately been perfected and brought into a system. A destitute wretch, without a home, is refused admittance to the legal refuge of the poor; or, being admitted, finds the fare of a workhouse far worse than that of the prison; he soon learns there is a way of violating the law that will secure him a term of imprisonment; so a paving-stone demolishes the plate-glass window of a city tradesman, the police arrests, the magistrate sentences, the prisoner carries his point, and all parties are satisfied (for the magistrate has "done his duty") except the owner of the window, who is made poorer by several pounds, without possibility of redress; his property is not stolen, but destroyed. The locality most subjected to this persecution is the City, and particularly the vicinity of the Mansion House. The banking-house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, is an especial mark for pauper lapidation; a rumour has sprung up, that the firm keeps a glazier lodged on the premises. The dwelling of the "Lord of the City" has also been an object of preference to these destructives; some of the windows have had to be replaced more than once. Altogether, though it is in the City that a "smash" of any kind is most disliked, it is precisely there that they are most frequent.

We would not speak lightly of the subject if we thought this wanton destruction was the result of genuine suffering, poverty, if it was the despair of grinding destitution fallen on the industrious. But these outrages are not committed by the honest poor; it is a trade taken up by those whose greatest dread is that of being set to work. They break windows for a livelihood rather than break stones, and the law ensures them their wages—food, and lodging in a prison. It appears, too, that this class of destructives have generally been born and reared in pauperism, that they are the children of the law, such as it is; the authorities have had the full control of them from their birth, and have made nothing out of them but a kind of social savages, Arabs of the City, preying where they can and destroying what they cannot seize or turn to account. There is one gang of women who keep the parish officers in a perpetual state of terror who are all parish bred; it makes one curious to know what is parish teaching? The answer must be very unsatisfactory, if training in youth has any influence at all; or, we are thrown for a solution on an admission that there is an innate depravity in the very nature of these unfortunates which no possible training could have changed—that they are like *Caliban*, who could take "no print of goodness," while he was "capable of all ill." But *Caliban* was a monster, and even a workhouse school deals with human beings. Here, however, parish, or rather public culture has failed to produce any good fruit. They have not even been taught to work in that house "misnamed of industry." By the testimony of the authorities, it appears that these women have had situations repeatedly provided for them, but would stay in none; they seem to be impressed with the notion that, as society began to support them at their birth, it is bound to do so till the end.

The suggestions of remedies, as in most other cases of evil, are numerous, but most of them, as is usual also, are not practicable. It is proposed to lower the prison diet to the workhouse level; but medical authorities declare it impossible for men in

PALERMO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

confinement to live in health on a very low dietary; if society imprisonees a man, it must feed him well, or imprisonment becomes sentence of death. As the regulations of workhouses are sufficiently prison-like, the better diet of the abode of crime is a difference in favour of it; the modern improvements in warming and ventilation which have been adopted in some prisons, give also a feeling of comfort not unnaturally envied by those who can appreciate the value of a shelter when given them, though they will not work, and can care for themselves. Whether for the short term, which is generally awarded as the punishment of these paupers of the "malicious" sort, a reduction of the prison fare, and other lessenings of the comforts of incarceration, might not be tried, is worth considering. Some call for increased severity of punishment is very excusable in the shopkeeper sitting amid the fragments of his showy window front: but in what way is it to be increased? Lengthening the term of imprisonment would only increase the temptation to qualify for it; if the asylum is desired for a short time, it will be still more desired for a long one. The Legislature would scarcely rank window breaking with homicide, or felony of the grossest kinds; and we have observed a tendency lately to revert to corporal punishment for offences of this class, which must not be encouraged: it is an extreme resource to barbarism. Flogging is being recommended for minor offences by men, and petty thefts by boys; but, we apprehend, the most zealous for the repression of window smashing as a profession are not prepared to advocate the application of corporal punishment to women, who appear to be the chief foes of the "pane public."

Still the terr ble depravity of these paupers by profession should not make us forget the vast amount of real destitution that, at this season of the year, is wandering the streets absolutely shelterless. It is on the "casual poor" that the administration of the Poor-Law bears with the greatest harshness. It is they who are bandied about between Union and Union, unable to prove their title to relief, to officers hardened by custom into suspecting every one; it is against them the forms required before relief can be given operate most fatally. To be shut out from one workhouse, with an intimation that he must walk some miles to another, in this inclement weather, [illegible] that the stranger [illegible] to many men [illegible] ranks of "casuals," [illegible] the [illegible] Houses. For this class something [illegible] required—some asylum where the title to warmth and shelter shall be the want of both, proved by asking for them. Such are the "Asylums for the Houseless," which have just commenced their operations for the winter. We understand the funds of the Institutions are insufficient; but we cannot believe that, in such a trying season as this, the public will allow a most useful charity, thus simplies a defect of our legal system, to be impeded in its course for want of means.

## THE INSURRECTION AT PALERMO.

THE dissatisfaction that has so long prevailed in Sicily has, at last, broken out into open rebellion; the whole island may be said to be on fire, though the centre of the insurrection is the city of Palermo. The following details are derived from the correspondence of the *Débats*, the organ of the French Government which would not ever ate the extent of a disturbance so dangerous to the Royal Family of Naples

"Letters from Naples, of the 15th, announce that, on the 12th, an insurrection of movement of a sufficiently grave character had broken out at Palermo. For some time it had been publicly said in Sicily, at Naples, and even throughout Italy generally, that if, upon the Birth-day of the King of Naples, the long-promised reforms were not declared, the people of Palermo would take up arms and wrest them by force. A proclamation was circulated generally in Palermo, on the 11th, which, calling the people that the 12th was the day on which the insurrection [illegible] The Governor of [illegible] fell into the error of treating lightly an insurrection thus announced beforehand.

"Upon the morning of the 12th crowds began to assemble at Palermo, against which were directed, in the first instance, some weak detachments of gendarmes, from whom the people easily took their arms and uniforms. A few shots were [illegible] were next ordered out, who dispersed the crowd without firing a shot; but, the latter, returning to the charge, the officers withdrew the soldiers into their barracks. In the evening the insurgents bivouacked in the town [illegible] the Duc de Mogar remained master of the movement, it was much feared that, on the following morning, the mountaineers would come down and join the inhabitants. Already, at the commencement of the movement, a band of the peasants of Monreale had come into the town, but had been dispersed by the troops.

"It was said at Naples that, upon certain points, the fighting had been very brisk; and, it was affirmed, that the women of Palermo had not shown less animosity than the men against the Neapolitan soldiery.

"The serious nature of the intelligence from Palermo was not made public [illegible] but the Governor did not see a moment in sending off troops. The [illegible] offering on the day of the 14th, remained at the Fort of Naples, from eight in the morning till four, while 10 battalions of 600 men each [illegible] were embarking. Nine steamers sailed with these troops for Sicily, other troops were directed towards Foggia, and little doubt was entertained that such an amount of force would master the insurrection."

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles has the following from Naples, dated the 14th instant:—"The *Vesuve* steam packet, which left Palo mo yesterday, brings accounts of a general insurrection on the 12th in all the principal towns of Sicily. At Palermo the exasperation was so great that ladies threw from their windows all sorts of furniture upon the Dragoons who were charging upon the people. Thirty thousand citizens of Palermo, all armed, drove the troops out of the town, after having caused the n great losses. The troops succeeded in reaching Monte Reale. We are assured that the infantry of the line would not take part in the movement. The King of Naples, on receiving this news, was so much agitated that a moderate bleeding was necessary; but, in the evening, he sent off 3000 soldiers of the line, in nine steamers, from Sicily. On the 13th, the King's fête day, his Majesty went to the theatre of San Carlos, where some applause having been commenced by the friends of the Court, it was responded to by hisses from the boxes and pit. It is reported that the King's son, having demanded concessions for the people, has been put under arrest. The *Vesuve* could not land her cargo at Palermo, she merely landed a few passengers, and then left for Naples without waiting for letters."

The following extract from a letter dated Naples, the 15th inst., confirms the above accounts, with fuller particulars: "In the morning of the 12th, on the salvos of artillery announcing the anniversary of the King's birth-day, a population spread in masses through the city, and barricades were formed at several points, under the protection of armed men. The police totally gave way before this imposing movement: a part of the troops remained in the town and took up a position at the foot of the Monte Pellegrino, the rest remaining in the forts. All remained in this state until eleven o'clock, when, a few minutes after that hour, a strong detachment of cavalry debouched by the gate of Saint Antonio, to disperse an assemblage collected in front of the palace of the Intendant. The cavalry was hailed with cries of friendship and fraternity, but they fired, and killed one man, wounding many others, whose cries of pain were received by loud cries of vengeance from the infuriated people, who rushed upon the detachment, brought many to the ground, and compelled the rest to sound a retreat. The attitude of the populace became [illegible] the few troops left in the city retired, leaving the insurgents masters of it, and who occupied themselves in strengthening their positions. One battle has attended this insurrection, and proves the accord which reigns upon all the classes of the people. The Clergy mingled themselves among the armed parties, incessantly preaching to them sentiments of patriotism, and exciting them not to depart, even in the hour of battle, from that spirit of moderation and humanity which are the distinguishing marks of our religion. Some of the Priests were seen encouraging, by voice and gesture, those [illegible] were working at the barricades. In the evening an Englishman arrived at Palermo with despatches from the British Consul, and after went o[illegible] with most of the English residents. At night the city was entirely illuminated [illegible] were ligated on the tops of all the surrounding elevations. Some hours later, between 7000 and 8000 mountaineers, well-armed, entered Palermo in good order. The *Vesuve* returned to Naples at five in the afternoon of the 13th, with despatches from the King's lieutenant. On the following day troops arrived by the railroad from Capua and Nocera to the amount of 8000 men, and were entrenched in nine steam-frigates, which immediately steered for Sicily. In the evening of April Ferdinand himself started in the steam-frigate the *Roberto*. Placards were posted during the night, at every corner, called upon the Neapolitans to [illegible] runs to [illegible] Sicilians. The rising of the people of Trapani [illegible] more than that of Palermo—they have repelled the Royal [illegible] ession of the castle. On the morning of the insurrection [illegible] the commercial steamer, *Il Capitan del Grado*, on which they [illegible] and which was sent to make a tour of the island to excite to revolt all the maritime towns. This perfectly succeeded. At Trapani, Catania, [illegible] the inhabitants were found in arms on the approach of the steamer. The provisional government at Palermo distributed freely money and arms. Catania, Messina, and Melazza, have not been less fortunate. Everywhere success has crowned the efforts of the insurgents. It is reported, also, that there is an insurrection in the Abruzzi and Puglia, but this news requires confirmation. The news has produced a profound sensation in Naples, but there has been no outbreak."

The Turin journals, which have just reached us, contain accounts from Naples of a more recent date, and of great interest, for it appears by them that the insurgents had made a very vigorous [illegible] took up the troops recently arrived, and had poured forth a discharge of [illegible] shot, which had greatly thinned their ranks. The commander of the British *Pirate* is said to have declared that he would immediately land the rest of the squadron to bombard the rebels, if any attempt were made to bombard the town until the full value of all the English property in it should be ascertained, to compensate for less that might ensue. The popular movement, which began in Palermo, was still great, and the insurrection appeared to be acting with organisation as well as vigour. The provisional government consists of Dr Lauzieri Septimo, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Constitution of 1812; Prince Villafranca, Advocate Marrocco, and Colonel Pietro Aceto. It is mentioned as a proof of the popular feeling, that a female, the wife of a man whose brother has enjoyed a leading part in the late manifestations, has raised a force of 600 men, which she herself commands. The priests too were come about the town exhorting the people to struggle for their rights.

We have engraved, upon the preceding page, one of the principal streets of Palermo, showing one of the [illegible] increase in number, that dell'Olivella, or Santa Rosalia Pass. The town lies on the northern coast of Sicily, and is surrounded with walls, furnished with bastions. The houses are built with low roofs and flat terraces. The streets are straight, and there are several squares. Among the most remarkable buildings is the Royal Palace, in the castell ed style of the fourteenth century; the Observatory; the Cathedral, a splendid Gothic structure; several churches, mostly deserving of notice; the University; the great Hospital, noble palaces, &c.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE

The King of the French has resumed his receptions. On Monday evening last his saloon was crowded with visitors; nearly all the Ambassadors and their ladies and the Ministers and their ladies were present. The King appeared to be in good health. It is said that he was well to some of his visitors but then public; that his affliction at the loss of his son had rendered the rigorous seclusion necessary. He gave occasion also to believe that, should anything this event, the personal parties at the Tuileries would commence in February, as the tradesmen of Paris complain bitterly of the stagnation of trade, cause by the aristocracy in not giving balls and soirées, for which the example of the Court is necessary.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the "sale of an office of reference" in the Court of Accounts, encouraged and sanctioned by M. Guizot, referred to on Friday (last week), by a vote in his favour. M. de Peyramont, one of the sons of his Ministerial colleagues, moved the following order of the day: "That the Chamber, confiding in the wise expressed by the Government, and in the efficacy of the measures proposed to prevent the [illegible] of a long-standing and lamentable abuse, passes to the order of the day." MM. Barbaroux and Lherbette, pointed, in the name of the Opposition, a counter-solution to this effect:—"The Chamber, scared and dissatisfied, does the debate on the incident, and passes to the order of the day." The latter, having been first put to the vote, was rejected by a majority of 225 to 146, and the order of the day, proposed by M. Peyramont, was afterwards adopted by the Assembly.

In the general discussion on the Address, commenced in the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, after M. Duchâtel, Minister of the Interior, in reply to previous speakers, observed, that the Cabinet had never avoided discussion, but was not bound to reply to every futile [illegible] made against it.

According to the returns of the production and consumption of domestic sugar published by the Minister of Finance, the number of manufactories in operation on the 1st of January, 1848, was 396; the quantity of sugar manufactured, or in course of manufacture, on the 1st of January, 1848, was [illegible]; that sold for consumption, 50,514,604; and the duty levied on the article amounted to 18,952,726 f.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the imports and exports of France in 1847. The Customs Duties exhibit a diminution of 19,84.,178f., as compared with those of 1846, having only amounted to 134,117,730f.

The number of French vessels which entered the harbours of France in 1847 was 7835, measuring 1,861,104 tons: the foreign vessels, 13,303, measuring 1,890,538 tons: in all 21,138 vessels and 3,751,889 tons. The French vessels which cleared in 1847 were 7829, measuring 1,874,341 tons; the foreign vessels, 7814, measuring [illegible] tons: in all 15,939 vessels and 1,750,061 tons. As compared with the navigation of 1846, there was a decrease in 1847 of 343 in the number of French vessels which entered the harbours of France, and an increase of 27,143 tons; and an augmentation of 1190 in that of foreign vessels, and of 216,648 tons. The number of French vessels which sailed from France also presents a diminution of 170, whilst the foreign increased by 984.

The Queen of the French held a Drawing-room on Monday night. The King appeared well, but coughed a little. That the Government is uneasy at the state of public opinion is proved by the fact that the Ministers have sent in writ of prosecution against the Constitutionnel. The smokers' shops were visited, to enforce the orders formerly given to keep the [illegible] exposed for sale without locks.

The Committee appointed to examine the Address of the 221 on the 24th, has published a circular declaring that, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Prefect of police of the Government, the banquet should take place. The Committee says that the law is [illegible] even when the right to assemble and the right to *assemble* a *meeting* is for a temporary purpose, not confined to the expression of thoughts and opinions. An association is a continuous act, and a permanent meeting. The Committee declares that it is resolved, that no dinner will not take place until the debate on the Address is over, in order to afford Deputies the opportunity of being present, and that it shall be seen whether Government will dare to disperse by force an assembly [illegible] the law of the force. If so, an appeal will be made to the tribunals for a judicial decision upon the law as it stands.

### ITALY.

A funeral ceremony has been celebrated in the Church of St. Lombards at Rome, for the Milanese killed by the Austrians on the 22nd. The Pope had permitted that demonstration, which the Austrian Ambassador had in vain endeavoured to prevent.

M. Morichini, the Roman Minister of Finance, has presented to the Consulta a project of law for the [illegible] of a loan of Roman [illegible] scudi (£214,800 sterling). The Consulta has approved on condition—1st. That the clauses of the contract shall be examined by it; 2nd. That the mortmain chest shall be re-established; 3rd. That the Consulta commence from to-day to examine the expenses, and, above all, to sanction the payment of the rents accorded without any just motive, since 1815, to the religious corporations, as well as the pensions granted by favour and not by right.

The Court of Naples has pronounced its judgment relative to the persons who took part in the demonstrations of the 14th of December last, which has been received with general surprise. It condemns to the galleys for life the inhabitants of Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, whose welfare and security in the enjoyment of their rights have always been protected and assured by the Austrian Government. We also find the valiant and faithful attachment of our people, whose greatest glory has always been and always will be to show themselves the most devoted supporters of our throne, and the rule of conduct which they have followed and always bring down on the persons and properties of peaceful citizens.

"Vienna, Jan. 9"

The *Journal de Francfort* of the 15th inst. announces that the students of the University of Pisa had voted by acclamation an address to the Civic Guard of Leghorn, to congratulate them on their conduct during the recent disturbances in that city.

### SWITZERLAND.

Sir Stratford Canning has presented a memorandum to the President of the Diet, recommending the Swiss Government, in the most friendly manner, to hasten a general amnesty, and to abstain from any measure of precaution in dealing with the revision of the Federal Compact.

A note from the French Government to the Diet, of the 18th instant, is published. It is of a very strong [illegible] menacing character, asserting the cantonal sovereignty as the basis of the federal pact guaranteed by the great Powers.

The memorandum of Sir [illegible] Canning has produced a good effect. One of the fruits of it was witnessed in the Diet on the 20th, when an attempt to compel the people of Lucerne to maintain the Federal Constitution was frustrated by the [illegible] of a majority. It is understood that the resolution to revise the Federal Compact will be persisted in, but that the period for discussing it will be postponed.

### DENMARK.

The illness of the King has terminated fatally according to the most recent accounts from that country. The *Weser Journal* announces the death of his Majesty Christian VIII., King of Denmark; and although nothing has as yet been received Hamburg officially on the subject, the event is generally believed. The death of the King of Denmark, in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, would be regarded as an event of little consequence; but it [illegible] importance from the well-known dissensions between the Danish Kingdom and her German provinces, and the peculiar habits, opinions, and character of the late King.

Christian VIII. King of Denmark and Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, died on the 19th [illegible] at Copenhagen. King Christian VIII was born on the 18th December 1786, and succeeded to the throne on December 3, 1839. He was first married, in 1806, to the Princess Charlotte Frederica, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he was divorced in 1812; and afterwards to the Princess Caroline of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The Crown Prince, Frederick Charles Christian, was born on the 6th of October, 1808. His first wife was the Princess Wilhelmina Mary of Denmark, from whom he was divorced in 1837, and his second the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. The Crown Prince had no issue by either wife.

### SPAIN

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the authorisation to Ministers to collect the taxes up to the end of June next by a majority of 141 to 37.

Generals Narvaez, Cordova, and Figueras returned the visit of General Espartero on the 13th. General Espartero has also waited on Mr. Bulwer, who had been confined several days to his room by indisposition.

At Madrid the influenza continues to rage. On the 19th inst. four of the Ministers were confined to their beds by the malady, viz: the Duke of Valencia (Gen. Narvaez) and Sotomayor; M. Beltran de Lis and M. Sartorius. Their illness was not of a dangerous character, but, generally speaking, the mortality was great. As many as 122 persons have died in one day.

### HOLLAND

The Government has just published its budget of receipts and expenses for the year 1848. The extraordinary receipts amount to f.57,734 96; and the ordinary receipts are estimated at f.79,664,400, making a total of f.79,687,214. Thus the budget for 1848 presents a surplus of f.8,698 61½.

### PRUSSIA

The General Committee of the States of Prussia was opened at Berlin on the 18th inst. in the Hall of the Council of State. The Minister of the Interior, M. de Bodelschwing, as Royal Commissioner, accompanied by the other Ministers, attended and explained that the Committee was convoked in order to give its counsel on the subject of a project of law prepared in accordance with the views already expressed by the provincial Diets.

### RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 14th inst., state that the Emperor and the Imperial Crown Prince, although convalescent, had not been able to receive on the occasion of the new year. The Governor of Kostroma was expected in that capital, and was to be presented to the Emperor, would seem to implicate him with the Polish incendiaries who resided at Kostroma.

### BELGIUM.

The mortality in Antwerp of late, as in other places, has been excessive as compared with that of preceding years. The report of the week from the 1st to the 21st inst. announces 81 deaths and only 51 births, being an excess of 30 deaths. From this the mortality in the first half of the month exceeds the number of births by nearly one-half. During these 22 days there have been 318 deaths and 168 births. In the civil hospital especially, the mortality is fearfully great.

### GERMAN STATES

KINGDOM OF WURTEMBURG.—A public meeting of the citizens was held at Stuttgard, the capital, on the evening of the 16th instant, at which a number of resolutions were adopted, to demand certain reforms from the Government: the principal of which were Liberty of the Press, the repeal of duty on raw materials, and on sugar, tea, and other articles of subsistence coming from other countries, a universal commercial code for all Germany, trial by jury and in public, the abolition of certain taxes, and many other reforms of a similar nature. The meeting was attended by many of the deputies [illegible] and Switzerland.

### TURKEY

The friendly relations between the Turkish and Greek nations have been resumed, and the Greek flag once more floats on the Greek Consulate at Constantinople. M. Museurus had a private audience of the Sultan on the 3rd, and was to leave in two or three days for Athens, on board a Turkish frigate. Cases of cholera still occurred at the Ottoman capital, but of a mild description.

### INDIA.

Letters in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received. The intelligence thus obtained is of little interest. That supplied from Calcutta represents the disastrous effects of the late commercial embarrassments in London upon the mercantile community in that Presidency. Nine highly respectable firms had been compelled to suspend payment, and it was impossible to calculate how far the serious consequences of these failures would extend.

The Punjaub and Scinde were tranquil. Lord Hardinge was expected to leave Calcutta early in this month (January). Commercial matters had begun to assume a more healthy aspect, with an appearance of a gradual improvement.

### CHINA

The accounts from China are entirely of a peaceful nature; [illegible] the feeling of the people of that Empire towards the Europeans continued favourable. A partaking of a more pacific character. His Excellency Sir John Francis Davis had returned to Hong Kong from his mission to the coast of Cochin China, where he had gone for the purpose of accomplishing some commercial arrangements.

His Excellency Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, having suffi ciently recovered from the serious attack of fever, which is likely to become a important to the agricultural interest as guano. The article is called "Tremoco" or "Lupens," and it is said to be the richest vegetable manure discovered in the world. It grows in the sand of the Landes, before or about blossoming, is dug up and spread on the land with earth, when it rots in two or three weeks, and the land becomes loose and rich for every agricultural purpose.

[illegible]ary and Bonnemain, who were lately tried by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, France, to ten and eight years reclusion for perjury, have implored the Royal clemency. In compliance with the demand of the Minister of Justice, the Procureur-General of the Court of Paris has given his opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of according any indulgence, but no decision of the Minister has yet been submitted to the Kin

LOSS OF THE "ARGO," OF LIVERPOOL. A Despatch has been received at Lloyd's, from the Foreign Office, enclosing copy of letters received by Lord Palmerston, from her Majesty's Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, which reports the wreck of the "Argo," of Liverpool, from Liverpool to Monte Video, coal laden. She struck upon a sunken rock, off the island of Mayo, and afterwards drifted on the mainland crew saved.

NAVIGATION LAWS. Mr. Henry Tyndall, Esq., the extensive shipowner, of London, has transmitted a bank post bill of £50 to William Richmond, Esq., of Tynemouth, for the purchase of a piece of plate, to remain as a testimony of his approbation of the clear and able manner in which he stated the case of the shipowners of England whilst under a long and harrassing examination before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Navigation Laws during the last session of Parliament.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES. Some practical suggestions upon this all-absorbing topic are to be met with in a pamphlet published by Ridgway, and bearing the name of Mr. Mallins upon the title-page. The author, who served during the campaigns of 1811 to 1815 in the Peninsula and America, would construct an ordnance railway at or near the Mother Bank, to convey the vulnerable parts of the coast capable of carrying guns of the heaviest calibre. With the aid of this prodigious mechanical power it would be easy to concentrate at the point of danger, in the shortest possible time, any number of heavy guns, and thus arrest, on breaking foot where he would be assailable from both services, viz., the heavy artillery of the steam fleet, which would thus gain time to come up from the harbours of refuge (supposing, for the moment, that the dark or in a fog), and the superior fire of guns thus brought to bear from the shore. The great recommendation urged in favour of this plan seems to be its economy of time, men, and money. The author does not enter into any calculation of expense, but the [illegible] of the proposition to Government as worthy of consideration. Mr. Mallins suggests a most line of electric telegraph, as the means of instantaneously indicating the point of danger.

MR. CRAIG'S OPINIONS RESPECTING THE CURRENCY.—Mr. Bennoch, the Chairman of the "Anti-Gold-Law League," has published some correspondence which has passed between Mr. Craig, of Leeds, and himself. This correspondence was [illegible] by a letter from Mr. Bennoch, requesting Mr. Cobden to grant an interview to him and Mr. Taylor. To this letter Mr Cobden replied by expressing his regret that he could not comply with the request, but from seeing Mr. Bennoch, by requesting that gentleman to tell him, in the compass of a dozen lines, what was the plan recommended by the Anti-Gold-Law League, or the Birmingham scheme. Mr. Bennoch, in reply, says:—"You speak of free trade in gold as one of your objects, but I consider the import and export of gold already free." In answer to this letter, Mr. Bennoch forwarded another epistle, containing certain propositions, which he stated to represent the principles of the Anti-gold law League; and elicited the following reply from Mr. Cobden:—"Manchester, Dec. 21, 1847.—Dear Sir, If you direct your gold fountains to the Mint, as every one points out, and thus arrest in the bud the evil, you will see that the cure is a simple one. I am sure you will see a fallacy in the idea that the price of gold is fixed at all in this country. It is merely weighed, assayed, and stamped as of a certain quantity and fineness, in the same way as bar gold or ounce being divided into certain coins of invariable quantities and fineness. You say, 'suppose some gigantic corporation, or which Parliament [illegible] of certain exclusively privileges, were compelled to buy all corn offered to it at £3 17s. 9d. per quarter, and obliged to sell it at £3 17s. 10½d., whatever the amount of labour condensed in its production, would you consider the trade in corn free?' This is not the case of gold. The question is, whether the corn should be subjected to an invariable measure of quantity? For this purpose the law has fixed on the imperial bushel, which contains a fixed and invariable quantity. And in the case of gold it has done no more than its coins the weight and fineness of gold. I will not follow the subject further, for I am sure, if you bring your mind to a consideration of the point, you will understand it perfectly. I remain, &c., RICHARD COBDEN." This reply drew two other letters from Mr. Bennoch, in which he advocates his opinions at great length, encloses a speech of Mr. Urquhart on Mr. Cobden's pursual, and expresses his intension of publishing the whole correspondence.

## METROPOLIAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The subject of the last meeting, on ancient Greek vases, was resumed on Wednesday evening. "A report on the mathematical and geometric proportion of the ancient Greek vases recently excavated by Dr. Harding, from the tombs near Hexalmi, on the Isthmus of Corinth, by Mr. Scott Russell," was read, and the discussion continued. Mr. Russell, in setting forth his opinions in reference to the principles upon which the elegant forms of the ancient Greek vases were based, stated that, although the theories advanced by some persons to the effect that the beauties in works of art were derived from natural forms, such as leaves of trees, &c., yet it was manifest, from the readiness with which persons selected those leaves which approached nearest to their own pre-conceived notions of beauty, that there must have existed in the mind some intuitive knowledge which rendered any such assistance altogether unnecessary. In proof of the truth of this, it was a fact that, a person searching for a leaf would find even a vast number on the same tree before meeting with one that entirely came up to his own standard of beauty. He was, therefore, not at all disposed to recognise the adoption of any such theories as the regulator of the elegant outlines peculiar to works of Greek and Etruscan nature. Those works were dependent upon mathematical principles, and were carefully moulded upon the parabola, hyperbola, or ellipse. Mr. Russell gave diagrams, showing the practical application of some of those rules to works of art. His explanation was very clear and intelligible, and went far to bear out the doctrine he was desirous of enforcing. Other gentlemen spoke on the same subject, all agreeing that the science of geometry was much more extensively applied by the Greeks to art and architecture than by the moderns. A gentleman, however, who possessed great practical experience, gave it as his opinion that very few artists were made use of the mathematics to the extent inferred. A finished taste and practised eye did all that was required.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—On Monday, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Governors of this Institution, established for the reception of destitute Orphans from all parts of the kingdom, but principally those descended from respectable parents, was held at the London Tavern, to receive the Annual Report, to appoint officers for the year ensuing, and to elect from an unusually lengthened list of candidates, ten girls and twenty boys, to be received into the establishment. James Capel, Esq., who presided, having opened the proceedings with a few pertinent observations, the Rev. C. Mackenzie, M.A., Rector of St. Benedict, Gracechurch-street, read the Report. It stated that, on the present occasion, there were 168 fatherless children imploring the sympathy of the subscribers; but that, in consequence of the heavy demands on the funds of the Institution during the past year, arising from the increased price of provisions, and the necessary repair of the building at Clapton, they could not admit, at the present election, more than 30 children; still they indulged the hope that, at the election in May next, a larger number might be received. In order to meet the increased expenditure, the Directors had found it necessary to sell out £2000 of stock. There were at present 230 children under the protection of the Asylum, making the total number of children received within its walls since its establishment, 1665. Amongst the benefactors to the Institution during the last half-year were:—"A Friend," £1000; J. Dean Paul, Esq., £50; Mrs. Lonsa Pell, £20; and H. Miller, Esq., £19 19s. The financial statement showed that the receipts had been £10,020, while the expenditure (including the sale of £2000 worth of stock, and £1800 for repairs) slightly exceeded that sum. The Report was adopted.

EARLY CLOSING. A large meeting of the assistant drapers, and young men in the employ of the tradesmen generally in the neighborhood of Chelsea, Pimlico, and the adjacent districts, was held on Tuesday night, at the Commercial Rooms, in the King's-road, for the purpose of forwarding the desirable object of relinquishing all business at seven o'clock in the evening. The chair was taken by Mr. S. C. Hall. A scheme somewhat similar to that pursued by the Anti-Corn-law League was submitted to the meeting by the Secretary of the Early Closing Association, viz.—to leave a copy of the "Price Essay" on the Eyes produced by the Late Hours of Business" with every respectable householder in London, and afterwards waiting on them to obtain their signatures to a pledge that neither they nor their servants should purchase any article after the hour above mentioned. A resolution to carry into effect the objects of this Association was proposed by A. Leggatt, Esq., surgeon, who pointed out the physical evils attending the present system of fourteen and sixteen hours' daily labour behind a counter. It was seconded by F. Lloyd, Esq., and carried unanimously. Similar meetings are to be held in various parts of the metropolis for the same purpose.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—The following Judges were, on Tuesday, arranged with regard to the above circuit. Before Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Baron Rolfe:—Lancaster—Saturday, Feb. 19; Appleby—Wednesday, Feb. 23; Carlisle—Friday, Feb. 25; Newcastle—Tuesday, Feb. 29, Durham—Saturday, March 4; York—Thursday, March 9; Liverpool—Monday, March 20

In consequence of the new postal arrangements with France, the committee of the Stock Exchange have decided on having the closing prices of the French funds on the Paris Bourse posted in the Stock Exchange every morning at ten o'clock, and on Tuesday the alteration was carried into effect for the first time. The change has given general satisfaction.

THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF LONDON. A party of sappers and miners, from Woolwich, on Friday (last week) commenced the erection of the scaffolding, at the north-west tower of Westminster Abbey, from which the intended Government survey of London is to be taken. The place is said to have been chosen as affording the best view of the western part of the metropolis in connection with the great plan of sanitary improvement, which, under the new Commissioners, is intended to be carried out, the Government supplying the plan.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. On Wednesday, Mr James Dixon, one of the surgeons of the London Ophthalmic Hospital, was appointed assistant surgeon to the hospital, in the place of Mr B Travers, jun., resigned.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's report for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd instant, shows that a rate of mortality which considerably exceeds the average continues to prevail. The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1401; the winter average, 1107: the excess, therefore, is 294. The total number gives a decrease on that of the previous week, which was 1467. Influenza continues to decline; instead of 374, enumerated under this specific disease seven weeks ago (when, as has been formerly stated, the mortality from all other maladies was exceedingly aggravated by the same cause), the deaths in last week were only 80. It is worthy of remark that during the last nine weeks the deaths in each return have exceeded the deaths of the same return, with the exception of a single week; and, in the whole period, the deaths are in a majority of 3661, a disquieting process which, it is probable, already involves the loss of considerably more than a third of the natural increase of the year. Among the deaths from external causes in the previous week is that of a child, who died in the sub-district of Bow from "fits caused by disease augmented by pecuniary distress from hot drudging," according to the Coroner's verdict.

SOME KITCHENS FOR THE POOR.—It is very gratifying to state that these very useful asylums are being opened to the poor in different parts of the metropolis. The benevolent who send their contributions to such institutions would, indeed, be gratified to witness the eagerness with which the poor starving creatures approach their humble, but to them salutary, and life-sustaining meal. At the soup kitchen of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, upwards of 810 persons were, on Tuesday, relieved with soup and bread, this being the average number daily.

PROSECUTIONS. The several police courts in the metropolis have received the following directions on the subject of prosecutions for all serious offences within their respective districts:—"Whitehall, 26th December, 1847. Sir,—Some instances having recently occurred of prisoners charged with serious offences being committed for trial, and of public inconvenience experienced from want of directions to Counsel to prosecute, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to desire that for the future, in all serious cases of committals, when the parties are not bound over, or is unable to prosecute, you will transmit as early as possible, for the information of the Secretary of State, copies of the depositions taken by you therein, that the same may be considered, and directions given for prosecutions. I am, &c., S. M. PHILLIPPS."

HONESTY REWARDED.—A few days since, as a poor man, named Ward, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Wembley, the contractor, was filling a mud-cart near the Greenwich school, Greenwich, he observed a dirty piece of paper, and on taking it up he found it to be a £50 note. He took it to Mr. S. Noble, who advised him to keep it until he heard of an owner. He did so, but ultimately went to the Greenwich Bank, and the name of Bennett, soap manufacturer, was discovered on the back of the note. This gentleman was written to, and claimed the note. As a recompense for honesty, Mr. Bennett ordered Ward, the finder of the note, to be paid, through the Nelson-street Bank, Greenwich, the sum of 2s. 6d. per week for life.

THE WEATHER.—The guards who arrived at the General Post-office by the different railway mail trains on Wednesday stated that many parts of the country, especially in the north, are covered several feet deep with snow, and the waters completely frozen over several inches thick; so that in all probability canal communication, should the present frost continue a few days, will be effectually stopped. In the eastern, western, and midland counties the fall of snow has been very heavy; also in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and parts of Surrey. Numerous carts-loads of ice from the environs of the metropolis have been sold, and the ice-houses of the confectioners and fishmongers. The Serpentine in Hyde-park, the piece of water in St. James's-park and Regent's-park denoted the probability of soon affording an amusement to skaters.

APPOINTMENTS. Mr. William Law, one of the clerks in the Treasury, has been appointed to act as private secretary to Lord John Russell, in the absence from England of Mr. Charles Grey. The appointment will be confirmed by the election to the House of Commons of both his Lordship's secretaries, Mr. R. W. Grey and the Hon. Colonel Keppel. Mr Henry Edward Stanley is appointed Assistant Precis Writer to the Foreign Office—an arrangement rendered necessary by the Precis Writer, Lord Arden, having a seat in Parliament. Mr. Arthur Bailey is appointed Surveyor-General at the Falkland Isles. Mr. John Scott is to be Surveyor-General to the new settlement of Labuan. The new Consul, Mr. Plowden who is appointed for the purpose of extending our relations with Abyssinia—will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea, dependent on the Ottoman empire. We believe that the vacant Garter will be conferred on the Duke of Norfolk.

NAVAL STORES.—Messrs. Carlisle, Capel, and Co having purchased 50,000lb. weight of tea, in bond, for the naval department, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have issued the necessary directions to the revenue authorities for the same to be removed from the bonded warehouses in Fenchurch-street and Cratched-friars respectively, and delivered into her Majesty's victualling stores at Deptford dockyard free of duty.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. N.P.*"—*We shall publish the moves in the match between the London and Amsterdam Chess Clubs weekly, as they are received. With respect to the position and we cannot say until it has occurred as a fearful security.*

"*G. P.*" *Bristol.*—*1. Your Problem will never do. Be content with solving instead of wasting strength at present. 2. You had better forward a Post-Office order for the year's subscription to the editor or publisher.*

"*H. A. K.*"—*Received with thanks.*

"*C. W. R.*" *The solution of Enigma No. 252 is as follows:*—*1. Kt to R 5th (ch); 2. K to B 6th (Black must play as he best, 2. P to Q R 3rd); 3. R to Q Kt 6th (again Black must play as he Q B Pawn); 4. B to Q 8th; and Black cannot prevent a Queen at the next move to K.*

"*H. B. H.*" *They are very acceptable, and shall have immediate attention.*

"*F. G. R.*" *It is customary for the player who gives the odds of a Rook to Castle, if he wishes, on the side against the Rook thus given.*

"*——*" *The positions we referred to were not yours. Will you be so good as to inform us, whether copies of the diagrams last sent have not before been forwarded to us? Your games shall be examined shortly.*

"*Philo-Chess*"—*Address the publisher of the Chess-Players' Chronicle, 21, King William-street, Strand.*

"*A. Z. B. T.*" *The Key move in Enigma 240, is 1. Q to K B 7th The rest you will easily discover. Your own problem is not forgotten, but we have many hundreds ready to consider.*

"*A Lithographer.*"—*Your diagrams have come to hand, and they shall be reported on speedily*

"*H. J.*" *Manchester.*—*1.—There is a Chess Club in Manchester. Enquire at the Athenæum. 2.—It is, we believe, the intention of the proprietors of the publication mentioned, to give at least two games played by the Editor in each number.*

"*B. B.*" *The solution of Enigma 254, is that:*—*1. Kt to K, 7th (ch.); 2. B to K, 5th; 3. B to K 8th, 4th; 4. Kt mate*

"*Zim.*"—*The committee for conducting the match by correspondence with Amsterdam, are quite at liberty to take the advice of any member belonging to the London Chess Club.*

"*A. W. D.*" *It shall be done in our next; but you must send an address where parties desirous of co-operating may meet with you.*

"*F. W.*"—*The Glasgow Chess Club holds its meeting at the Athenæum, Ingramstreet, every Wednesday evening.*

"*Guillaume.*"—*Play the Rook to Q 8 3, and then, when the Black King moves, either to the right or left, station the Rook on the next file beyond, i. e., at K B's 8q. or K Kt's 8q: this will compel the King to return to Q's 8, whereupon the Rook goes mate.*

"*H. T.*" *Hertlepool.*—*The Problems shall command a speedy notice.*

*Solutions by "Jilts," "White Rook," "G. B. T." "Argus," "Susan," "A. B. K." "T——r," "F. G. R." "Sop-arotta," "C. E. R.," "M. P." "Woodcombians," "G. A. R." "Eve," "J. H. H." "Guillaume," "H. T.," "A. N. B.," "A. L. M.," "W. G. V." are correct. Those by "H P" "J. T." "X Y Z.," "J. B. P." "Brixtonian," are wrong.*

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO 209.

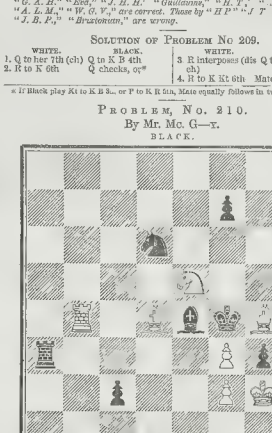
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to her 7th (ch) | Q to K B 4th | 3. R interposes (dis Q to K B 4th (ch) | |
| 2. R to K 6th | Q checks, or* | 4. R to K Kt 6th | Mate. |

* If Black play Kt to K B 3rd, or P to K B 6th, Mate equally follows in two more moves.

### PROBLEM, NO. 210.

By Mr. Mc. G——T.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

### CURIOUS GAME,

In which Mr. Horwitz gave the enormous odds of Q R, Q Kt, Q B P, and the first move.

*(Remove White's Q R, Q Kt, and Q B P, before playing over the game.)*

| BLACK (Mr. O.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. O.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K B 3d | 10. Q to R 3d | P to K R 4th |
| 2. Q Kt to B 3d | K to B 2nd | 11. Castles on K side | P to K Kt 4th |
| 3. K B checks | P to K 3d | 12. P to K R 3d | P to K Kt 5th |
| 4. K Kt to B 3d | P to Q B 3d | 13. P takes P | P takes P |
| 5. P to Q 3d | P to Q 4th | 14. P to K to Q 2d | P to K B 4th |
| 6. P takes P | Q B P takes P | 15. P to K B 3d | R to K R 8th (ch) |
| 7. K to Q B 3d | K B to Q Kt 8th | 16. K takes R | Q to K R 6th (ch.) |
| 8. P to Q R 3d | B to Q R 4th | 17. K to K sq | Q to R 7th (ch) |
| 9. Q B to K 3d | K B to Q B 2d | 18. K to B 2d | B to Kt 6th (mate) |

### CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game lately contested between the President and Secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club.

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 15. P takes K K P (ch) | K to B 2d |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | | K to B sq |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 16. Q to R 5th (ch) | K to B 2d |
| 4. P to Q B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 17. Q to K 8th | K to B 3d |
| 5. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 18. Castles | K B to Kts 3d |
| 6. P to K 5th | P to Q 4th | 19. Q to R 5th (ch) | K to his 2d |
| 7. K B to Q Kt 3th | K Kt to Kt 5th(a) | 20. Kt to Q 2d | Q to K Kt sq |
| 8. P to K R 3d | K Kt to R 3d | 21. Q Kt to his 3d | Q to K Kt 3d |
| 9. Q B to K Kt 4th | K B to Q 3d | 22. Q Kt to Q (c) | P takes Q |
| 10. Q B takes K Kt | K Kt P takes B | 23. Q Kt to Q B 8th | P to K 4th |
| 11. Kt takes Q P | B to Q 2d | 24. Q R to K sq | Q B to his sq |
| 12. P to K 6th (b) | P takes P | 25. P to Q Kt 4th | R to Q 3d |
| 13. Q to K R 5th (ch) | K to B sq | 26. R to K 2d (d) | P takes Kt |
| 14. B takes Kt | P takes B | | |
| | And White mates by force in five moves (e). | | |

(a) This is a variation which is not commendable; the old move of Kt to K's 5th is the only way to equalize the game. (b) Very well played.

(c) Considering how exposed his King is to the attack of the enemy on the open K Kt's file, this, perhaps, was his safest course. (d) Ingeniously conceived.

(e) This terminations forms a pretty little problem.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 265.—By W. H. C.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q Kt 3d | K at Q R 3d | P's at Q 5th, and Q | |
| R at Q 7th | P at Q Kt 4th | Kt 4th | |
| Kt at Q R 5th | | White to play, and mate in four moves. | |

No. 266.—By the Same.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his R sq | K at Q Kt 4th | Kt at K Kt 6th | B at Q B 7th |
| Q at K Kt 3d | Q at her Kt 2d | Kt at Q B 6th | B at Q Kt 3d |
| R at K 5th | R at K Kt sq | P at Q Kt 2d | P at K B 2d |
| B at Q 8th | R at Q B sq | White to play, and mate in four moves. | |

No. 267.—By Mr. J. NORRIS.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his 6th | K at his 8th | Kts at K B 4th, and | Ps at K B 6th, and |
| R at K R 4th | R at K R 7th | Q 5th | Q 8th. |
| B at Q Kt 7th | B at Q Kt 8th | P at Q Kt 2d | |
| | White to play, and mate in four moves. | | |

No. 268.

This clever little end-game is by an anonymous Amateur of Lille.—(From the *Palamede*):—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q sq | K at K B 7th | Ps at Q B 3d, and | |
| Q at K Kt 6th | Ps at K Kt 6th and | Q R 6th | |
| Kt at K R 3d | 7th. Q B 6th, and Q R 2d | White playing first, mates in three moves. | |

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Captain Denham, R.N., F.R.S., is in Dublin upon a Government inquiry into steam-vessel accidents, holding his Court each day at the Custom House.

Lieut. Wilson, R.E., under whose superintendence the new barracks at Galway are to be carried on, has on his list the names of one thousand labourers for employment.

The 16th Royal Irish Regiment sailed from Hong Kong for Calcutta on the 22nd of November

On the 1st of January, 1847, a person buried a joint of meat at Tilehill-gate, Hebden Moss, who by those dreams has become a rich man, the 1st of January, 1848. When taken up, it appeared to be as sweet and fresh as when first placed there.

Rear-Admiral Prescott has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Portsmouth Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible Society, and contributed £10 10s. to the funds.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her usual munificence, has forwarded a donation of £100 towards the relief of the distressed Spitalfields weavers.

Mr. Henry Lushington, in pursuance of her Majesty's warrant to his Excellency the Governor, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

Mr. Lover wrote a drama lately, in which he personated an Irishman himself most excellently, at the Broadway Theatre, New York. The piece was highly successful, and the author was repeatedly called forward

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a donation of £80 to the House and Colonial School Society, in aid of their funds, to enable them to meet the Government Grant.

On Thursday, three enormous four-wheeled trucks, loaded with immense blocks of unpolished marble, arrived at the Hotel des Invalides, Paris. They are the porphyry presented by the Emperor of Russia for the coverings of the tomb of Napoleon.

A vessel just arrived from the port of Cronstadt has brought two cases containing two Russian sledges, with the harness and chests, consigned to order

In consequence of the decision of the subscribers to the German Hospital, Dalston, at a special meeting held on Saturday, the 22nd instant, Dr. Freund has resigned his post as physician of that Institution

The sum total of foreign loans contracted in England from 1818 to 1847 has been estimated at £91,7?,4,071

The packet-ship *Siddons*, arrived lately from New York, brought £20,000 specie on freight.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a donation of £30 to the Home and Colonial School Society.

Lord and Lady Poltimore intend to winter in Paris, for the benefit of her Ladyship's health, which is rather delicate, notwithstanding the protracted sojourn of the noble Lord and Lady at the German spas.

The separation of his faithful followers from Abd-el-Kader had produced upon his health an effect so alarming, that orders were given for their confinement in the same prison with their illustrious chief

The *Monsieur* of Paris contains a Royal ordinance authorising the importation and exportation of corn at Morlen and L'Algallion, in the department of Vendee, and at Erta in Corsica.

Cardinal Massimi died of apoplexy on the 11th instant, after an alleged reconciliation with the Pope on his last *mots-propres*.

In an attempt to arrest a Sicilian nobleman in the British Consulate, during the recent disturbances at Palermo, the arms of England were either torn down or thrown down by accident.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville will shortly proceed to Algiers, on a visit to the Duke d'Aumale.

It is stated that, in the event of a petition against Mr. Grantley Berkeley, as representative of the western division of Gloucestershire, being successful, it is the intention of the Liberal party in that division of the county to put in nomination as his successor Mr. Macaulay.

Sixteen of the people wounded in the conflict at Milan, on the 2nd inst., have died.

The Council General of the Bank of France have fixed the interest of loans on bars of gold and silver, and on coin, for the future, at 2 per cent per annum.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., was entertained at dinner, on the 25th instant, by the people of Coleraine, as a testimony of their appreciation of his unwearied exertions towards legalising tenant right.

Messrs. Rothschild, Brothers, have just concluded, says the *Paris Presse*, an agreement with the Messageries to bear from England 800,000*f.* or 600,000*f.* per day, in ingots and gold and silver specie.

Mr. Arthur Bailey is appointed Surveyor General at the Falkland Islands

Mr. John Scott is to be Surveyor General to the new settlement of Labuan.

The new consul, Mr. Plowden, who is appointed for the purpose of extending our relations with Abyssinia, will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea, dependent on the Ottoman empire.

Prince John of Saxony, to whom is due a translation of Dante's *Inferno* into German verse, has lately published one of the *Il Paradiso* of the same poet, with the translations of the preceding volumes of Philalethes.

At Greenock the ship carpenters' strike is now at an end in all the building yards.

Typhus fever is very prevalent at present in the insalubrious parts of Carlisle and its neighbourhood. It is fatally shading.

The singing classes under the tuition of Dr. Mainzer, in Edinburgh, amounting to upwards of 1500 children, gave a grand concert of their progress and attainments in vocal music on Saturday, the 15th inst., in the Music Hall.

The Marylebone vestry on Saturday last adopted a petition to the Legislature in favour of the removal of Jewish disabilities.

The mail-ship *Hibernia* has brought, among other articles of merchandise, two barrels of oysters, from the United States, and three boxes of an article called "Congress Water," individually addressed.

At Manheim, the Rhine is becoming frozen, both above and below the town. A brilliant Aurora Borealis was seen there on the night of the 19th.

Major-General John Bell has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, in succession to Major-General H. Napier.

Typhus fever in a malignant form is very prevalent in Ulverston, and particularly in the Union Workhouse there.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 17th, states that General Carabba has been assassinated at Aquila (Naples), for having spoken irreverently of Pius IX.

The Municipal Council of Paris voted, on Saturday, the budget of the hospitals of that capital, which stood fixed at 16,450,0.7*f.*

The submission of the great tribe of the Ahmian Gharabas, who had remained faithful to the last to Abd-el-Kader, has been officially announced

General Lamoriciere landed at Marseilles on the 19th instant, on his way to Nice.

The Shrewsbury and Wisbech Railway will be opened for goods and traffic on Tuesday next, February 1st.

Mr. Samuel Hutton, a descendant of the historian of Birmingham, died at his residence, Sutley, on Sunday night. He was in the 83rd year of his age, and had lately become possessed of his family estates, worth about £3000 a year.

The Jesuits are pursued unrelentingly everywhere. Orders have been issued by the Government of Bavaria to forbid those driven out of Switzerland to remain more than two or three days in that kingdom.

So extensive are pecuniary embarrassments in Frankfort, that the notaries, who occupy themselves exclusively in protesting bills, have been busily engaged for more than 15 days, and even during the nights.

The petition against the return of Sir William Somerville, M.P. for Drogheda, presented by Mr. Lamie Murray, has been abandoned by the latter gentleman

A report has been made to the Government of the amount of tonnage of the commercial navy, with a view of transferring the monthly shilling from the seamen to the ship owners, which the latter are willing to contribute to the payment of.

His Excellency General Edhem Bey, Minister of Public Works in Egypt, and suite, are staying at Liverpool. They have expressed themselves much pleased with the public buildings, docks, &c.

A return has been made in the savings' banks of Paris on the 23rd and 24th last amounted to 781,499*f.*, and the withdrawals to 684,201*f.*

The Infant Don Enrique of Spain and his consort, who had resided for some months at Bayonne, left that town for Toulouse on the 21st inst.

The typhus fever is raging with severity at Meaux (France), and the influenza, which had never been fatal, is subsiding.

There are not less than thirty-six bankruptcies announced in last Tuesday night's *Gazette*.

At Offenbach, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 10 manufactories have just failed.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, who had been confined in Enniskillen gaol for debt, has committed suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

Two hundred and fifty convicts for transportation have arrived in Dublin from the county Clare.

## THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

PORTION OF ROOD SCREEN

THE OLD Collegiate Church of Manchester, now elevated to the rank of a Cathedral Church, is one of the most beautiful specimens of the late period of Gothic Architecture in England, and we have, therefore, given a general view of the exterior, and a representation of the exquisitely decorated Choir.

The Cathedral is a noble building in its proportions, its great length and the loftiness of its massive tower, arresting and commanding admiration; whilst its richly traceried windows and elegantly wrought and pierced battlements, by their delicacy and variety of design, add to the richness and effect of the whole, which is enhanced by the lights and shadows produced by the projecting buildings of the Chapter-house, a cumbrous monument to the Hulmes, and a Chantry or Chapel belonging to the Derby family. The general appearance of the exterior is very time-worn, the soft new red sandstone of which the Cathedral is built having suffered much from the eroding power of the proverbially moist atmosphere of Manchester; the delicate tracery and mouldings being sadly mutilated, whilst the thick smoke from the numerous factories in the town has lent its aid in still further disfiguring the building, by an all pervading dingy tint.

The wretched taste in Gothic architecture which prevailed some years since, in its attempted restorations and improvements, has lent its aid to the factory smoke in diminishing the attractions of the Cathedral, as the miserable details of the pinnacles over the clock, and similar abominations, testify.

Our View of Manchester Cathedral is taken from the south, and shows the general character of the building. The elaborate traceries of the windows, varied in the several portions of the Church, in the Clerestories, Nave and Choir, Aisles, Chapter House, and Lady Chapel; and the exquisite character of the open work parapet has been carefully detailed.

The noble and beautifully-traceried belfry windows to the Tower are worthy of the building; and the panelled work in the Tower and its battlements is of fine design and execution.

The plain ugly building with enriched battlements, near the octangular Chapter House, is the Monument to the Hulme Family before referred to, and is no addition to the architectural character of the whole; and the turret between the Nave and Choir is of too plain a design to harmonise completely with the elaborate tracery in windows, spandrils, and parapet, which it severs by its unbroken and simple form. The buttresses, angular in plan in the upper stories, are all highly enriched with trefoil-headed panelling on their faces, and are terminated by pinnacles; those to the Nave aisles of plain form; and to the Nave and Choir, of somewhat uncharacteristic form, besides being very stumpy.

The general effect of the interior of the Cathedral is extremely beautiful. Its great length, and the elegance of its windows, arches, and ceilings, combine to produce a most harmonious whole. On entering the NAVE, the visitor is at once struck by the glare of light which seems to fill the place; for the clerestories being nearly all window, as the piers between each window are extremely narrow, the daylight streams into the building in all its effulgence, scarcely shaded by the rich tracery of the windows. The ceiling of the Nave is gabled, and is supported by beams elegantly wrought with tracery, resting on richly-foliated spandrils, which rise from corbels carved as angels. The spaces between the main beams are each divided into sixteen compartments by lesser beams, having rich bosses at their intersections. The bosses are enriched with colour, and the whole has recently been renovated.

The ceilings of the aisles are panelled in similar style to that of the Nave, and also decorated with exquisitely-carved bosses.

The spandrils of the arches separating the Nave from the aisles are filled with highly-ornamented quatrefoils and tracery, and a bratishing of Tudor-flower character runs along under the clerestory windows. The Nave is separated from the Choir by a rood screen, an interesting example, and of a portion of which we give a representation in our initial letter. The arches are beautifully carved, and enriched with foliated adornments in the spandrils. The screen has lately undergone a cleansing and scraping; and this text from Deuteronomy, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve," was found carved upon it, concealed by paint.

The CHOIR is truly beautiful in its character and details, and, as may be seen by our representation, full of architectural enrichments. The roof is divided into compartments by beams supported by cusped semi-arches, which have their spandrils filled with circles containing elaborately-pierced and foliated tracery; and the larger compartments are subdivided into others, each filled with highly wrought tracery, in lesser or more rich variety, intricacy, and beauty of design, add their peculiar enrichments to the sculptural decorations of the whole, and form a specimen of timber-work of surpassing interest.

The great east window is a noble specimen of the Perpendicular style, and has some stained glass in it, and, by the way, very little stained glass remains in the different windows to give their tints to the glorious architecture. At the altar, a large piece of faded tapestry, in carved wood frame, serves as the altar screen.

The stalls, the pride and glory of this Church, are of the richest possible design and most marvellous delicacy of execution. Indeed, in lightness, yet intricacy of design, their canopies and tabernacle work resemble filagree more than sculptured wood, so thin, so intertwined, so closely involuted do all the parts appear. They are nearly black, and are in great need of careful cleaning.

THE CHOIR.

The carvings to the seats are of the most picturesque character; and, in many instances of most irreverent and ludicrous subjects, and show infinitely more skill in selecting the grotesque, than in realising those

MANCHESTER COLLEGIATE CHURCH—SOUTH VIEW.

impassioned subjects which should mark the House of God. A recent writer has observed with great descriptive powers, that in the Choir of this Church "The sculptor seems to have let his imagination altogether run riot. In one compartment, there sits, with a birch over his shoulder, an old fox, stern of aspect as Goldsmith's schoolmaster, engaged in teaching two cubs to read. In another, a respectable-looking boar, elevated on his hind legs, is playing on the bagpipe, while his hopeful family, four young pigs, are dancing to his music behind their trough. In yet another there is a hare, contemplating with evident satisfaction a boiling pot, which contains a dog in a fair way of becoming tender. But in yet another the priestly designer seems to have lost sight of prudence and decorum altogether; the chief figure in the piece is a monkey administering extreme unction to a dying man, while a party of other monkeys are plundering the poor sufferer of his effects, and gobbling up his provisions. A Scotch Highlander's faith in the fairies is much less a reality now than it has been; but few Scotch Highlanders would venture to take such liberties with their neighbours, the 'good people,' as the old ecclesiastics of Manchester took with the servants of their religion."

The spandrils of the arches supporting the clerestory, are filled in the same way as those in the Nave, and a similar pattern, of the Tudor flower, forms a brattishing above the arches.

The Organ is at the West-end of the Choir, but it will probably be removed, and a fresh one, more in accordance with the architectural features of the Cathedral substituted.

The Pulpit at present in use is a very inappropriate, but we anticipate a new one is in progress.

A Font will also soon be made, a lady having given the sum of fifty pounds towards erecting one, for, at present, there is no Font in the Cathedral.

## CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

On Sunday morning, the 23rd inst., the Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Manchester, by the Archbishop of York. This office was performed in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which was crowded by a very large and respectable congregation.

At eleven o'clock, the Bishop's procession entered the Chapel, comprising Dr. Burnaby, Vice-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. F. H. Dyke, Principal Registrar of the province of Canterbury; Dr. Addams and Mr. Townsend, the Advocate and Proctor for the Dean and Chapter of Manchester, and for the new Bishop; the Bishop of Manchester, accompanied by the Rev. John Garbett, Rural Dean of Birmingham, and Honorary Canon of Worcester; the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Worcester, and the Archbishop of York, accompanied by the Chaplains, and by his Secretary, Mr. J. Barker, of Parker-street, who is also Secretary to the Bishop of Manchester. The Archbishop and Bishops proceeded to the Communion-table, and the rest of the party were accommodated with seats near it.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES PRINCE LEE, BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

Morning prayer being ended, the Archbishop began the Communion Service. The Bishop of Worcester read "for the Epistle" the appointed portion of Acts xx.; and the Bishop of Chester read the Gospel. Then the Nicene Creed having been said, the Rev. J. Garbett ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, taking for his text Acts ii. 47,—"The Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the elected Bishop, vested with his rochet, was presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of Chester and Worcester, the Archbishop sitting in his chair near the holy table. The Most Rev. Prelate demanded the Queen's mandate for the consecration, and Mr. Watts, from the Vicar-General's office, produced, and Mr. Dyke read, her Majesty's letters patent, commanding his Grace to consecrate Dr. Lee, who had been chosen by the Dean and Chapter of Manchester to be their Bishop and Pastor, and of whose election her Majesty had accepted. Dr. Lee then took the oath of allegiance, the oath of the Queen's supremacy, and against the ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction within this realm of any foreign Prince or Prelate; and also the oath "professing and promising all due reverence and obedience to the Archbishop."

The Consecration then proceeded according to the form in the Prayer-book. The examination by the Archbishop in the manner there set down being concluded, the Bishop-elect retired to the Vestry to put on the rest of the Episcopal habit, and then returning, and kneeling before the Communion-Table, the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was said over him; and afterwards the Archbishop and the two Bishops laid their hands upon his head, the Archbishop saying—"Receive the Holy Ghost, for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God, which is given thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love, and soberness." The Bible was then presented by the Archbishop, with the exhortation appointed to be delivered; and, thereupon, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation were dismissed, the Prelates and some others remaining to partake of the Communion.

The singing was by the choir belonging to the Chapel, Messrs. Allen, Payne, &c. The chants were by Dr. Cooke and Dr. Battishall. Mr. Massey presided at the organ.

It was understood that Mr. Gutteridge went into the Vestry before the service began, and handed to the Archbishop a protest against the consecration of Dr. Lee. It was said that his Grace immediately put the document in the fire.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Artist was present during the Consecration, and sketched the impressive ceremony at the altar; as well as a Portrait of the Bishop of Manchester. His Lordship was, it will be recollected, Head Master of the Grammar School at Birmingham; and, we find in the *Manchester Guardian* the following characteristics of the new Bishop, by a Correspondent of that Journal:—

"I do not expect he will excel as a preacher so much as a reformer of abuses, and an originator of new means of usefulness. As far as I have enjoyed opportunities of judging, he has considerable tact in selecting the most suitable minds for any particular work, and is very successful in aiding and encouraging those about him under any trial or arduous task. He is remarkably kind and conciliatory. During the periodical admission of new scholars at Easter, the parents or guardians of the children bring them for examination previous to their reception in the school. On one occasion when I was present, Mr. Lee tried the child's ability to read the New Testament, this being an indispensable qualification to enter the school. Many a child's heart sank within it when this test came to be tried; but it was sure to be cheered and encouraged, just in the most likely way to raise its spirits. In no case did I see the slightest hurry or impatience during the tedious process; and I was told by several persons that Mr. Leenever delegated this task to any one, but examined every child that entered the school himself. Such a working pastor Manchester has long wanted: let the Church and the world see how his labours will be accepted and blessed."

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The Bishop of Exeter is causing some excitement among the Clergy in his diocese, by a new rule he has laid down, of subjecting every one to a re-examination who may apply to be instituted to a benefice, or licensed to a curacy, no matter how long the party may have been in holy orders.

The Lord Bishop of Cape Town. The *Persia* Indiaman, having on board the Bishop of Cape Town, arrived safely at Madeira on the 30th ult., after a fine passage of ten days from Portsmouth. His Lordship, on New Year's Day, held a Confirmation in the English Church, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, when several young persons were admitted to that holy rite of the Church; and, in the evening, the Bishop and Mrs. Gray had the honour to dine with her Majesty. His Lordship, with the clergymen and catechists who accompany him to his diocese, were most kindly entertained and lodged during their stay at Madeira, in the residences of the principal merchants. On the 4th instant they sailed from the island, and will touch at St. Helena, where it is expected the Bishop will again be called on to exercise his sacred functions in administering the rite of Confirmation to the young members of the Church resident on that island.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, IN WHITEHALL CHAPEL.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 30.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.—Martyrdom of Charles the First.

MONDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends. Venus rises at 5h 11m. A.M., at the S.S. by E. point of the horizon.

TUESDAY, February 1.—Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.—Venus and the Moon are near together.

WEDNESDAY, 2. Purification. Candlemas Day.

THURSDAY, 3. The Sun rises at 7h. 33m., and sets at 4h. 50m.

FRIDAY, 4.—The length of the day is 9h. 14m., and the day has increased 1h. 20m. since the shortest day.

SATURDAY, 5.—St. Agatha.

Jupiter will be in the constellation Gemini throughout February. He is visible during the greater part of the night, rising before the Sun sets, and setting near the N.W. by W. on the 1st. at 8h. 27m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 27m.; and on the 29th, at 2h. 29m. A.M. He is moving very slowly westward among the Stars during the month. He is near the Moon on the 15th. No large planet is near him during this month. His relative position with respect to Castor and Pollux is shown in "The Illustrated London Almanack."

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. |
| 8 9 \| 9 0 | 9 45 \| 10 25 | 11 5 \| 11 37 | a. m. \| 0 15 | 0 56 \| 1 5 | 1 36 \| 2 10 | 2 19 \| 2 39 |

a During the morning of Wednesday there will be no high tide.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Aropyrrhicks.*"—*We have not the work, nor can we divine the author's meaning.*

"*Jamaica.*"—*We have not room to illustrate the Royal Visit.*

"*Ready.*"—*We regret that we have not room.*

W. ("*Paris.*"—*Declined.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Kew Green:* "*Non Sequa Legem,*" and "*A. J. B. L. B.,*" *are recommended to apply to solicitors.*

"*Miss Sketch,*" *St. Leu.* *See* "*Pinnock's Clamant Catechism.*"

"*Ignoramus.*" *We cannot assist you in the matter of the uniforms in question.*

"*C. S.*," *Birmingham.* *Declined.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Malta,* *is thanked for the Sketch, although it did not reach us in time to be available.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Dr. Heaington, of Tunbridge Wells, is the inventor of the Patent Ecclesiastical Hand Bobbs; charge, three guineas.*

"*W. B. W.*," *County Meath,* *is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*A Play goer,*" *Derby.* *Declined.*

"*G. F. B.*," *Cheltenham.*—*The Sketch is too slight.*

"*A Subscriber*" *had better submit to a practitioner in Doctors' Commons his questions as to the entailed funded property.*

"*J. W.*"—*For some account of "Baby Waters," see Pierce Egan's "Life in London."*

"*Omega.*" *The true beginning of a year must be at the instant of the ending of the preceding year; but, as the length of a year is 365¼ days nearly, the civil year is arranged to begin at the end of 365 days, or at midnight of the 366th day of the year; therefore, the midnight beginning of the year really begins six hours too soon in the first year after leap year; twelve hours nearly too soon in the second year; eighteen hours nearly too soon in the third year; and twenty-four hours too soon in the fourth year, which is corrected by the intervening day in February.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The tide at Chepstow rises seventy feet, and that at Cumberland Basin, Bay of Fundy, rises nearly sixty feet. We do not know of the tide rising higher at any place, but it is possible it does do so.*

"*Hirundo.*"—*The time of high water at Nassau, New Providence, follows that at London-bridge by 5h. 25m.*

"*Sarcia.*" *The planets Iris and Flora, both discovered by Mr. Hind. See the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.*

"*Quod petimus, fer,*" *Arundel.* *The planet Jupiter is visible throughout the nights of one month, and we cannot see any reason why he should be called a monthly star at the beginning of the month, and an evening one afterwards, unless it arose from the fact of his passing the Meridian after midnight till the 6th, at midnight on the 7th, and before midnight from the 8th; but this is not sufficient to constitute the distinction. (See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1848.)*

"Z. Y." "St. Albans."—*The Savings' Bank, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.*

"*Y. Z.*" "*Ten Years Unseen Service Herald from the Steam Vessels.*"

"*Constant Reader.*" *The Clerkships in the Government Offices are, mostly, in appointments of the heads of the respective departments.*

"*A. T. W.*" *North Wales,* *is announced to make voyages among parties engaged in summer; to advertise, in such a case, is hazardous.*

"*Thirsk.*"—*We cannot info us you.*

"*Ch. de P.*," *Dublin,* *and "P. P."* *Our large View of Paris was intended as a sans to Sohes-bers; due notice was given of the conditions upon which it was to be presented, and we do not see how we can, with justice, be expected to interfere with the arrangements of the small theatres of the continental presen-*

"*Constant.*" *Cheltenham.* *paper was delivered on a of the Paris Views.*

"*Subscriber.*" *Cheltenham.* *We do not know of the existence of such a Society.*

"*J. P.*" *The Turf.* *Thanks.*

"*M. P.*" *Greenhalgh-street, still, perhaps, show us specimens.*

"*W. J. C.*" *The Regalia of Scotland are exhibited in the Crown Room, in the Castle of Edinburgh, every morning, from 9 to 3 o'clock.* *Take that to hallow.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *Miss Lambert's new work on Crochet, price 2s. 6d.*

"*Constant.*" *The names of the Princess Royal are Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *Go to the left hand.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *Liverpool, with and a View of St. George's Hall, in No. 141 of our Journal.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *We extend, however, to illustrate the building further.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *Lupin.*—*Angelus.*—*We have not lost sight of the subject.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *K*" *is thanked.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *The communications did not reach us in time.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *Apply to a music-seller.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *Lucy.* *Miss Lambert's new work on Crochet, price 2s. 6d.*

"*Constant Reader.*" *We quoted the article, expressly pointing out its exaggerations, and expressing its error in describing the working classes as so degenerate. Quoting a review does not imply agreement with him.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *The lines beginning "He who hath bent him o'er the dead," are Queen of Corinth.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Miss Lee kept's Books on Needlework, published by Murray.*

BARNWOOD SCHOOL. *We have received, in correction of the statement of the funds of the School, given in our last account of the week, the following:—The gross amount of the rents, rent-charge, &c., is £1319. This sum, by parochial and other taxes, and the expenses of rents, assessments, and collection, is reduced to £1061. But the real net receipts of the Charity, which comprises both the School and the Almshouse. In regard to the Alms-Houses, each person has five shillings per week, and three shillings on a Sunday.* All *is clothes at Michaelmas; and Lord ——— coals delivered weekly. They have also nurses and medical attendance provided in sickness.*

* Several Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

ERRATUM.—The Picture of "the Channel Fleet in 1790," engraved in our Journal of last week, was painted for Sir Byam Martin, by Mr. J. Walter, of Bristol, and not by "Mr. Walker," as we stated.

### BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lectures on the Cultivation of Tea.—Amy Ray The Fisherman. Holland's Sailor's Manual.—Mantell's Wonders of Geology.

Junior Maids of Paris: Waltzes and Quadrilles.—I wait to hear thy sweet Good Night.—Pretty Little Changes. Vol. II.—Swifter far than Summer's Flight.

### THE LARGE VIEW OF PARIS.

FROM the letters of numerous Correspondents, thank us for the gift of the beautiful Engraving of Paris, we are glad to learn that the method of forwarding the Paper in the Stamped Cover, adopted by all respectable London News Agents, and has been the means of delivering the large Engraving, free from creases or injury. Should there be any objection to sending the Paper in the Form, it may be remedied by ordering it direct from the Office.

NOTICE.—The View of Paris is presented Gratis to all Subscribers, for Three Months. Twelve Months, commencing with the Number for January 8th, this year, the first Number of the current Volume.

### THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING,

IN FOUR PARTS.—BY W. CHATTO.

With many Additional Engravings

REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

[illegible] of recent improvements from personal observation of learning [illegible] as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the [illegible] peared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed [illegible] printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and [illegible]

The Work will appear in four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per Part; and the first [illegible] on the 1st of February, 1848.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand, January 15, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.*

IF the dread of "French aggression," so generally encouraged by the "British press," were submitted for definition to that "council of four" who have recently published a little book, where amid much that is merely smart, there are some things smart and true also, one of the replies would probably be that it is "a device to terrify a people into heavier taxation." In mechanics, the power must always be greater than the resistance to be overcome; and as there is nothing an Englishman dislikes so much as parting with his money to that myth—a Government—it follows if more is wanted, or thought to be wanted, that no must be forced, or wheedled, or frightened out of it. Force will not exactly do; coaxing is left on a nearly race that wants all the cash it has got, and would rather get more than give away any; terror only is left, and so we have daily visions of a French *corps d'armée* advancing on London by the Brighton road, with the companion picture of the Guards walking out of the city by the opposite way, as "the wisest thing they could do." The effect is immense; the very smallest result will be five per cent. more on the Income Tax; and when that is safely voted, we shall hear no more for three years to come of a French invasion.

It is an old weapon furbished up for modern use; the Stuarts never could squeeze their aids and subsidies out of the people, save under the operation of a good national alarm; the Pope and "the Spaniard" were then the bugbears; it was not till a later date the "French King" was worth employing as the scarecrow—the traditions of the times of the Henrys and Edwards had not died out. But this branch of *la haute politique* became better understood towards the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. Has it ever been calculated how many millions sterling England was frightened out of by the French Revolution? But we were destined to see days of greater terror than those: Napoleon little thought what aid he lent to Pitt's Chancellor of the Exchequer when he gathered an army on the heights of Boulogne, and threatened to invade us in flat-bottomed boats. The "alarm" was, to a great extent, real, but, politically, the Government made the most of it; the people submitted cheerfully to an amount of taxation that no previous Minister had dared contemplate; the French army was sent to be slaughtered on other fields than those of Albion, the alarm passed away, but the taxation did not, and for many a year the Ministry, as it counted its millions, had reason to thank Napoleon for giving the English nation one of the greatest frights it had ever experienced.

The present paroxysm is a faint image of the terror of that time; and evident preparations are making to turn it to a similar account. The letter of the Duke of Wellington, and all the commentaries upon it, all the

Fears of the brave and follies of the wise,

of which we have lately seen so much, have this financial tendency. Indeed it might be established as a maxim of Government in England, when taxation is reaching its limit, produce your "natural enemy," play him dexterously, and when the public is excited to the proper pitch, the Chancellor of the Exchequer can venture to produce a Budget with a new tax in it, "feeling convinced," as he will say in the peroration of his financial statement, "that the patriotic spirit of Englishmen will make them submit cheerfully to the sacrifice." All that we have described here has been done, and will be done again.

It is a curious fact, that while this agitation is going on here, in France there is a similar apprehension that we and some one else will invade her territory, bombard Paris, and do the fortifying their sea ports, which last, within living memory, have heard English cannon balls whistling through their streets. Struck by this circumstance, we have tried to ascertain what is the tone of mind among the French with respect to foreign invasion. We find it is eminently practical and self relying, and, strange to say, the best writer on the subject, contemplating a second incursion of the forces of the Holy Alliance, recommends the nation *not to trust too much to the army!* This is the opinion of Paul Louis Courier, himself a soldier who had seen many campaigns, and knew the nature of military operations as well as sixteen years' service can teach it. Arm the people and declare war to the knife, and then see how badly an invading army will come out of the struggle. such is the declaration to be drawn from a passage we are about to quote. It is not quite without confirmation from the military history of the last war. Napoleon found Spain a difficult conquest; he was opposed by ill-organised troops and the peasantry who had never seen a day's drill; there one French army surrendered, and the Emperor's brother was driven to ignominious flight. Prussia had an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, trained in all the discipline of the great Frederick, and supposed to be the most perfect force, the model army, of Europe. Little more than ten days sufficed to Napoleon to shatter it to pieces, seize the capital, and bring all Germany to his feet; afterwards, when the national spirit of Germany was appealed to, and peasants, students, and traders took arms, with little or no discipline at all, the French were driven again across the Rhine. The inference is that, for defence, an army is not always so strong nor a people so weak as it is generally supposed. In fact, all would not be lost even if a French army *did* land, provided we adopted the French writer's mode of meeting it; he addressed the combination of the Holy Alliance, which, at one period of the Restoration, took a threatening position towards France. The passage only requires "the Emperor" to be changed into "the Duke," and Sussex and Kent to be substituted for Alsace and Lorraine, after the fashion of La Fleur's love-letter, and we may derive from it a lesson not without encouragement in these days of insane apprehension of well nigh impossible perils. there is classic authority for being "taught by the enemy:" "As I can no longer rely for protection on the genius of the Emperor and the valour of his Invincible Guard, the people will adopt the expedient of defending themselves, a fatal resolution, which, as you well know, confounds all tactics, renders war 'on scientific principles' impossible, and disconcerts the most elaborately calculated plans of attack. If you are prudent, then, remember the advice I am about to give you. As you march through Lorraine and Alsace, keep at a respectful distance from the hedges; come not near the ditches; hold aloof from the woods and vineyards; beware of copses, trees, and shrubs, and look with suspicion at high grass and corn; don't come too near the farms and villages; above all, never venture to march through a village—make a circuit round it, and that with precaution. For hedges, ditches, vineyards, copses, bushes, will open a fire on you on every side not exactly by files or platoons perhaps, but a fire well directed, and bearing slaughter along with it. Wherever you turn you will not find a hut or shed but will be a garrison against you. Send us no flags of truce, we'll keep them prisoners; send out no detachments from your main body, we'll cut them to pieces. Bring your provisions with you, corn and cattle, under strong escorts too, as well as your waggons; bread, meat, forage, furnish yourselves with all, for on our soil you shall find nothing as you pass, if ever you pass at all. If you ever sleep on it, it shall lie on the earth, for though we cannot remove our houses we know it will be better to rebuild than to relay them—it is sooner done and costs less. Do not be surprised if, in this style of fighting, you meet with a few inconveniences; there is really small pleasure in conquering a people that will not be conquered. In such a gentlemanly profession as that of arms, there is nothing disgusts one so soon as having to contend with the lower classes, the common people! And if you retreat, if you are compelled to return without having made peace or stipulated for indemnity, then, then, I warn you, few of you shall live to tell your children what France is when every man seizes a musket, and fights, without having for leaders either heroes—or gentlemen!"

### THE WEATHER.

THE sky, during the whole of the week, except during the evenings of Sunday and Wednesday, and part of the morning of Monday, has been covered by cloud. The air has passed from the N.E. or N.N.E. The amount of water mixed with the air has been very small, and, consequently, the air has been in a dry state. The temperature has been below the average for the season during the whole week. The following are some particulars of each day.

Thursday, Jan. 20, the sky was covered by cirro-stratus throughout the day, some sleet fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature for the day was 36½°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; some snow was falling during the morning; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the day was 31°. Saturday, the sky was overcast all day; a thin misty rain fell in the evening; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature was 31°. Sunday, the sky was overcast till the evening, which was cloudless; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature for the day was 31°. Monday, the extreme dryness of the air, together with its quick motion, caused the day to be very painful; the average temperature of the air was 34½°; a little sleet fell at about 9h. A.M. The average temperature of the air for the week ending this day was 36½°, being about 7° below that of the season.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | Jan. 20, the highest during the day was 34½ deg., and the lowest was 29 2 deg. | | |
| Friday, | Jan. 21, ..... | 38 | ..... 30 |
| Saturday | Jan. ... | 4[illegible] | 30 |
| Sunday | Jan. ... | 3[illegible] | 29? |
| Monday, | Jan. ... | 36½ | 31 |
| Tuesday, | Jan. ... | 3[illegible] | 28 |
| Wednesday, | Jan. 26, ..... | 29 | 23½ |

It will be seen from these numbers that there has scarcely been any difference in the degree during the day and night, and, with the exception of Monday, the thermometer reading has been principally below the freezing point of water

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 27th, 1848. J. G.

### *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert walk in the Castle pleasure-grounds both in the morning and afternoon, weather permitting, and the junior members of the Royal Family take their usual daily airings. The Earl and Countess Cowper and the Earl of Liverpool left the Castle yesterday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Saturday at the Castle, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

On Sunday, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service during the morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Sunday afternoon Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the mausoleum. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir Edward Bowater, General Wemyss, General Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Lady in Waiting to the Queen, the Gentleman in Waiting on the King, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer (Belgian Minister), the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert, arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen of the Belgians, the Gentleman in Waiting on the King of the Belgians, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, and Lord George Lennox, in attendance on the King.

TUESDAY. La Marquise de Trazegnies and Major de Moerkerke, were in attendance on their Belgian Majesties, on their arrival at the Castle. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess de Vaux, the Lady in Waiting to the Queen of the Belgians, La Marquise de Trazegnies; the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth; Viscount Palmerston, Lord George Lennox, and the Gentleman in Waiting of the King of the Belgians, Major de Moerkerke.

WEDNESDAY.—Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle to-day, from Richmond-park, accompanied by his Lady. The Viscountess Palmerston also joined the Royal party at the Castle to-day. The former arrived at the Castle on a visit to Lord Spencer, the Lord Steward, was also among the arrivals to-day. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had proposed a shooting party in the forest for to-day, but, in consequence of the heavy rain which fell during the morn was postponed. The King and Queen of the Belgians went in one of the Royal carriages to Frogmore again to-day, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Their Majesties returned to the Castle within an hour. The Earl of Morton, who went out of waiting on Tuesday (as Lord in Waiting on her Majesty), was succeeded by Lord Alfred Paget. Mr. Grimsby Gore at the same time succeeded Mr. Dixon, Captain Gordon as Groom in Waiting. Lord George Lennox, in waiting on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, also left the Castle to-day, for the Cowley Barracks, in this garrison. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess de Vaux, the Lady in Waiting to the Queen of the Belgians, La Marquise de Trazegnies, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, Earl Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, and Major de Moerkerke.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians reached London on Monday afternoon by special train of the South-Eastern Railway from Dover. Her Majesty's steamer *Black Eagle* conveyed their Majesties from Dover harbour shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon. Their Majesties landed under a Royal salute, and with their suite immediately proceeded to the railway station. The troops from the garrison, with the usual guards, were drawn up in order, as usual on such occasions. The Earl of Morton, Lord George Lennox, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Commander Smithett, and other officers, were in the train of their Majesties on the railway. The King and Queen were received at the station by Mr. James Macgregor, Chairman of the Company; Mr. E. L. Pritchard, Deputy-Chairman; the Hon. James Byng, a Director; and Mr. James Walter, Superintendent of the line

It being their Majesties' wish to reach Windsor Castle at an early hour, the train at once proceeded, and although there had been a fall of snow throughout the line, yet the distance from Dover to London, 88 miles, was run in one hour and half minutes. The engine was driven by Mr W. Fenthrough, assistant locomotive superintendent

On arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms station, their Majesties warmly expressed their satisfaction, the King loudly observing to Mr Macgregor that it was the quickest journey he had ever experienced.

The Royal party left the station in three carriages-and-four; four of their Majesties' private carriages afterwards came up from Dover by a second special train.

THE COURT will remove to Buckingham Palace, for the season, on the 2nd of February

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. From Madeira we learn that Queen Adelaide continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, a decided improvement is perceptible in the condition of her Majesty since her arrival at that salubrious island. The services of the Royal physician, Sir David Davies, who is staying with the Royal household, have not been called into requisition throughout the period which has elapsed since the Dowager Queen left England

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.—Mrs. Glasscock, widow of Captain Glasscock, R.N., whose death was hastened by his devotion to the public service, and the harassing duties in which he was engaged, has received £100 from the last distribution of the Royal Bounty. The Misses Wade, sisters of Lieutenant Charles Francis Wade, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Dido*, who was killed in action will the pirates of Borneo, August, 14, 1844, have also been presented with £100 by her Majesty's orders, from the same grant. Those who have read the graphic description of the adventures in the Indian Archipelago against the pirates of those regions, as given in the narrative of the Hon Henry Keppel, the commander of the *Dido*, will appreciate the grand but melancholy circumstances of Lieutenant Wade's death. He fell at Captain Keppel's feet, mortally wounded by two shots from the pirates of whom they were in pursuit, at the time being in advance of the men composing the detachments. It was an affecting incident in the funeral of poor Wade, that his companions feared to trust his body for interment on the land. His remains were, consequently, lowered into the river, and the burial service was read by his friend and commander from his own prayer-book, which he had brought with him, as he said, "for fear of accidents"

MR SPENCER ST. JOHN is appointed Secretary to Governor Brooke, and ordered a passage in the *Meander*.

MORNING MAILS.—The following places have just been added to the list of towns to which morning mails run:—Abergavenny, Bewdley, Bourne, Bromsgrove, Christchurch, Crewe, Deal, Dorchester, Droitwich, Dudley, Halstead, Hatfield, Hexham, Higham Ferrers, Ingatestone, Kidderminster, Lincoln, Ludlow, Lyndhurst, Lymington, Lowestoft, Malvern, Margaret, Newark, Ongar, Poole, Ringwood, Ripley, Saxthwich, Stourbridge, Sudbury, Thame, Tipton, Tenterden, Waltham-cross, Wantage, Wrexham, Weymouth, Wigton, Wimbourne, Welwyn, and Worcester. The morning mail to Clitheroe is now discontinued.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY v. SIR WILLIAM YOUNG AND CHARRITTE. SALE OF A CADETSHIP.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on Friday (yesterday), moved for the judgment of the Court upon Captain Charrette in this case, the facts of which were given in our report of the trial a few weeks ago, the continued indisposition of Sir William Young precluding the possibility of calling him up at present.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., on the part of Sir W. Young, applied for a new trial in this case.

Mr. Crowder appeared on behalf of Captain Charrette for the same purpose

[illegible]

thought there ought to be a rule as to the objections to the indictment, and also on the ground of misdirection, but not on the verdict being inconsistent.

[illegible]

A FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION took place on Thursday evening in Manchester. The seats in the body of the Free Trade Hall were, as early as Tuesday last, all taken, and the demand for tickets continued brisk. Special trains

[illegible]

dishes of sandwiches. The wines consisted of port, sherry, and champagne. Many of the principal guests breakfasted on Friday (yesterday) morning with Mr. Henry, M.P., and in the evening dined with Mr. James Heywood, M.P.

ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND.—Some very interesting Roman remains were on Wednesday discovered in excavating for the foundation of the new Coal Exchange. They consist of a large floor of tessellated pavement, and the remains of a Hypocaust, the bottom floor of which is astonishingly perfect. The warm air chamber is 20 inches high, and consisting of a series of pillars or columns

[illegible]

[illegible] Schmidt, whose design is a combination of [illegible] improvement of Thames-street.

THE FROST.—THE PARKS, &c.—The intense frost which has continued for the

[illegible]

hitherto done this season. The whole shore is lined with a thick coating of ice, covered with snow, and the whole face of the water is covered with pieces of ice floating down with the stream. In consequence of the heavy fall of snow on Friday (yesterday) morning, and the continued frost, the streets have become [illegible] and pedestrians and vehicles find it difficult to proceed along crowded thoroughfares, and several foot passengers and horses have measured their length on the ground. The streets, however, generally, are kept clear.

DETENTION OF TRAINS. On Friday (yesterday) morning, in consequence of the continuance of the severe frost, the metals on the several lines of railway were rendered so glassy that it was considered necessary for the public safety to decrease the speed of all trains. The up mails, particularly on the northern

[illegible]

Additional men have been employed to keep the points in working order at the various station yards.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A note from AUSTRIA, conceived in the same sense as that of the French Cabinet, was communicated on the 22nd to the Swiss Diet. It was decided that these two notes should be referred to the examination of a Committee, which is to report its opinion of them. Several deputies expressed themselves on this occasion with a certain warmth on the pretension of the two Cabinets to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, and stated on the occasion to protest against the assertions made in the tribune of the Chamber of Peers by Count de Montalembert. The Assembly, with the exception of Neufchatel, voted unanimously the address to the army. This address, said the county of Fribarg, will serve to refute the calumnious statements made in foreign countries. The assembly was also to have occupied itself with the proposition of Berne, relative to the amnesty; but the report not being ready, the affair was postponed to the next day.

#### DENMARK.

An official confirmation of the death of the King was received on Friday (yesterday) at the Danish Embassy in London.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, JAN. 22.—Doctor Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, has appointed the Rev. Richard Mitchell, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln College and Professor of Natural Philosophy, Pro-Principal of Magdalen Hall, in the room of the Rev. W. Jacobson, who has been appointed by the Queen Regius Professor of Divinity, to which is annexed a canonry of Christ Church, and the rectory of Ewelme, in this county. The following Colleges and Halls must be the present Term on Saturday next, the 29th instant:—University, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Lincoln, Wadham, Brasenose, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Pembroke, Worcester, New Inn, and St Alban; on the 9th, St. Mary Hall and Oriel College; Feb. 3, New College; Feb. 4, Corpus Christi; Feb. 5, Magdalen College and Magdalen Hall. St. Edmund Hall meet on the 30th inst., and Queen's College this day.

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—A lady has lately forwarded to the Very Reverend the Dean of Manchester the sum of £200, for the purpose of presenting such any article of furniture or ornament which might be thought advisable or necessary. The Dean, after consultation with the churchwardens, has decided that it is appropriate the money should be given to aid, instead of the proposed marble tiling at present used for that purpose.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

A MEETING of the depositors in the Liverpool Banking Company was held on Wednesday at Liverpool, for the purpose of determining on the best course to be adopted in order to obtain payment of their demands. It was stated at the meeting that repeated applications had been made at the Bank for a settlement, but that nothing satisfactory was elicited until the present meeting. It had been advertised, when the Manager intimated that the Bank would pay its deposits by promissory notes, one-third on the 1st of April, one-third on the 1st of August, and one-third on the 1st of December, 1848; and the interest due on the deposits on the 1st of February, 1849. To these terms the majority of the creditors appeared willing to accede, but ultimately it was determined that a committee should be appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Bank and learn whether better terms could not be obtained from them.

MURDER NEAR BRISTOL.—On Friday (last week), an inquest was held at the [illegible] painters' Arms, Dundry, about four miles from Bristol, before Mr. R. Uphill, Coroner, touching the murder of a respectable yeoman named Walsing Hazell. The deceased, an old man, sixty-four years of age, was a [illegible] in Dundry. A maiden sister lived with him, as did also two nephews, young men, named James and Benjamin Hazell. On Monday afternoon last [illegible] were at work in a barn, talking with his nephews. After that hour nothing was seen of him; and as he did not reach home in the evening, the greatest alarm was occasioned to his sister, as he was a man of remarkably steady habits. A search was instituted, but without effect; and among other places searched was a stable, the key of which James Hazell at first refused to give up, saying that he could not be there; and in the kit was found by his brother Benjamin, who also said that the stable should not be opened. A short time afterwards, however, the stable was opened, but the search there proved of no avail. On Thursday, in consequence of an alleged dream on the subject by two men, an [illegible] were again searched, and in it was found the dead body of deceased. There were marks over the eye of a tremendous blow, and also upon the back of the hand were several marks of heavy blows. In the pockets of the deceased were twopence in silver, and a few articles of trifling value. The body was then removed to the house. A man named John Hill assisted to remove the body into the house, and he then went to a dunghill near the stable, turned it over with a fork, and found an oak stick two and a half inches thick, and about two feet long; on this stick were marks of blood, and there were also [illegible] Hill was examined by [illegible] and discovering that the deceased had with him at the time he was missed, on a wall adjoining the stable. The two nephews were taken into custody upon suspicion of committing the murder, and were attended by Mr. Harrar, solicitor, Bristol. Hall was severely cross-examined by Mr. Harrar, and he gave most evasive answers. At first he said he was at a public house from twelve to eight o'clock on Monday, and afterwards admitted that he was absent from the house for some time. He also was, after the inquiry, taken into custody upon a charge of being an accessory. The inquest was adjourned.

PLOUGH-DAY FAIR. This fair took place last week, when a great many inferior horses were in the market, and sold well; good horses being very scarce were of course highly high. On Friday there was a large supply of store cattle, and a good attend ance of buyers, which were also in consequence of the variety of the stock, that it is impossible to give the average.—*Northampton Journal*

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA. *The Prussian Times and Gazette* contains the following, under date St. Petersburgh, Jan 11:—"According to the last accounts received from Moscow, one man died on the 19th of December; cholera cases occurred in that city from the 19th to the 26th of December, eighty four of which terminated fatally. During the preceding three weeks the epidemic preserved the same degree of intensity; but, during several days, the number of cases had been somewhat more considerable. In the districts of the Government of Moscow the scourge was of a mild character. In the Government of Twer it continued circumscribed within the limits of the district of Torschok; but in the [illegible] communes of Kasan and Orenburgh it raged with more violence. In those of Mensk and Podolsk it was extending slowly. The town of Bobruisk had severely suffered. On the 14th of December the cholera manifested itself at Witepsk."

## *ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.*

### MURDER AT LEEDS BARRACKS.

On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body of Margaret Garrard, a soldier's wife, who was shot by a private in the 97th Regiment, now lying at the Leeds Barracks, on Thursday night, last week.

The prisoner, *Michael Stokes*, twenty years of age, is a slender young man, and somewhat boyish in appearance. The expression of his countenance was rather serious than otherwise, and he seemed to pay great attention to the proceedings.

Surgical evidence of the nature and effects of the wound having been given,

William Keenan, sergeant in the 97th Regiment of Foot, stated: The prisoner Stokes has been in the regiment about two years. I was in the room as the

[illegible]

deceased's husband. The prisoner was in the room as the time. He was [illegible] a part of the time on a form near the fireplace. He had his eyes shut, but he [illegible] sleep, as I saw him open one of his eyes and look at me. I do not think he was asleep during the time. About a quarter before seven o'clock I saw him go into the armoury in the same room, and soon after that I saw the musket in his hands. He appeared in the act of cleaning it. I afterwards saw him [illegible] towards his shoulder. I was about two yards from him. I

[illegible]

towards the deceased, and fired at off. It was done very quickly, but I am sure it was done deliberately, and that it was not an accident. The muzzle was pointed at the centre of the deceased's body. Instantly after the prisoner had fired he threw the musket at my feet, and said, "There, now, that will do; I am satisfied." He then took his jacket off and did not speak again. I immediately made a prisoner of him, and he seemed to be perfectly aware that he had done it. He [illegible] custody. The deceased was about four yards from the prisoner when he fired. I cannot say whether she was standing with her face towards him, but, after the shot had been fired, and when I observed her staggering, her face was towards him. I [illegible] all of them since we came to Leeds. I have had [illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas Jones, private in the 97th Regiment, stated: I was sentry over the guard room door when the prisoner was brought in on Thursday night. About seven o'clock I asked the prisoner if he was sorry for what he had done? He said "No, he was not." I asked him if he intended to shoot Mrs. Garrard, and he said "Yes." He said he had intended to do it two months before. I asked him if there had been any quarrelling between him and Mrs. Garrard? He said he knew well enough what had taken place, but that he would divulge it to no one except the priest. The prisoner is a Roman Catholic. I asked him if he had any notes among the seven-and-he refused to attend to shoot him instead of Mrs. Gar-

[illegible]

ese in the barracks, that he said there was one limb of Lucifer, which he would have shot had he been in the barracks. About half past eight o'clock I told him that Mrs. Garrard was dead. He said he was very happy, he could rest then, which he had not done for three nights previously. He said he was very well satisfied that Mrs. Garrard was dead, that if she had not died he could not have died happy. I asked him when he loaded his musket? and he stated that he loaded it at five o'clock, and placed it in the armoury. He said that the first opportunity he had to shoot the deceased was at seven o'clock. I asked him what he did it for, and he said he had some reason which he would divulge to nobody but the priest.

The Coroner, after cautioning the prisoner, asked him if he had anything to say?

The Prisoner: No, Sir; I have nothing to say.

The Coroner then summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

### FIRE IN BURLINGTON ARCADE.

On Saturday morning last, shortly before five o'clock, the inhabitants of Burlington Arcade were suddenly aroused by the outbreak of a fire of a serious character in the centre of that fashionable place of business, a short notice of which appeared in our paper last week. The house in which the fire broke out, numbered 14, in the tenure of Mr. Russell, a walking-stick dealer; and but it not been for the opportune discovery, it is quite probable that, independently of the large amount of property that has been destroyed, several lives would have been sacrificed.

With all possible expedition the engines of the parish and County Office attended. The fire, by that time, had made extensive, and alarming progress, which the whole arcade appeared doomed to destruction. A strong body of police kept the crowd from filling the entrances to the blazing property, and numerous engines of the London Dock and Sun and Regent Offices were speedily at work, and quick in reaching the scene of conflagration.

About 15 minutes after the first discovery was made, the roof of Mr. Russell's premises fell in, and then the fire burst through the shop and they had previously done. The firemen, nothing daunted, continued at their posts, and some, mounting the roof of the Arcade, were enabled to prevent the flames from extending further towards the outside, while others kept playing torrents of water into the lower parts of the burning property. This had the desired effect, for although the flames were not extinguished, it became manifest that no further destruction of building property would take place. They now worked with full vigour until 8 o'clock, the fire was at length wholly extinguished. That having been accomplished, an inspection was made with a view of finding out the origin of the disastrous affair, but without success. The only conclusion at all probable that could be drawn was, that an escape of gas had been the mischief.

The damage done was considerable, as the injured shops were completely fitted up; many of them contained most valuable stock in trade, and were glazed with large sheets of plate glass.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Limon-grove, on the body of James Grove, hay salesman, aged 39, residing at No. 20, Nightingale-street, and known as a public-house, where he had a scuffle with a man named Edward Staunton, a ganger on the docks now in progress at Lambeth for the London Bridge Extension of the South Western Railway. Both fell in the struggle, and the deceased, who was [illegible] complained immediately of severe pain. He was taken home, and after lingering six days in great agony, he died of peritonitis, the result of a rupture of the bladder. The evidence went to show that, in the quarrel, the deceased was the assailant; and the surgical evidence appeared to be that he fell being the cause of death, the Jury returned a verdict of "Died from rupture."

SINGULAR DEATH IN A PRISON.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Bedford held an inquest in the Tothill-fields prison, on the body of Mrs. Hannah Thomas, aged 48, a lady respectably connected, who was committed from Bow street, on Friday last week, for giving a sovereign with a false appearance. Thomas, it appeared, in answer to questions by the Jury, that the cells were not heated with pipes, but the prisoner had two blankets and a rug. On Sunday she made no complaint. At half-past seven in the morning (Monday) the warder found her lying on the floor with her bed and bed clothes. She spoke to her, but she could not or would not get up. She called Mrs. Anderson, another warder, and she was raised up, but was apparently unable to walk. They, however, put her clothes on. The Coroner: Was no medical assistance sent for? Witness replied in the negative, and that she went to breakfast, and on her return at a quarter past eight the deceased was sitting in the corner where they had left her, talking to herself. The Coroner: Did it not occur to you to send for the surgeon? Witness replied that it did not, for she thought she was "shamming." At twenty minutes past eight, on going to deceased, she appeared dead. Just as the matron was put into a warm bath: and the doctor, having been apprised of her illness, almost immediately attended, but when taken out of the bath she was quite dead. Mr. John Lovles, the surgeon of the prison, stated that he saw the deceased on Saturday, not on account of any illness she complained of suffering, but that she wished him to intercede with the magistrate to revoke her sentence. She spoke of the disgrace of being there, and cried very much. He saw her the next day, but she made no complaint. Mr. Lovles then stated that he had opened the body, and found about a pint of venous blood in the cavity of the chest, which had come from the lungs, and fully accounted for death. After a long-drawn investigation, in which the propriety of wearing the veil in the night was suggested by the Coroner, and the governor of the prison having stated that the warders had no right to give an opinion as to whether the prisoners slammed jil or not, the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes.

FIRE IN THE POULTRY. On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the upper part of the house of Messrs. Prettyman and Rixon, stationers, 29, Poultry. Several engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was subdued in about half an hour.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—On Monday evening the anniversary meeting of the Great Queen-street (Lincoln's Inn fields) Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, to receive the report of the past year. There were present the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, who presided, the Rev. W. Lomas, the Rev. Mr. Hargreaves, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde. The report, which stated that "without some special effort, the income of the Society would fall far short of the preceding year:" the consequence of which would be, the necessity of giving up some of their missions. In Ireland there had been a decrease in the body of about 500; while in France, Switzerland, and Gibraltar, they had made no advance, except that at the last place there was an increase of their attendance at the schools. In America, New South Wales, Australia Felix, Van Diemen's Land, and South and West Africa, their prospects were flourishing, while it was intended to have a missionary establishment in China. They had in various parts of the world, 294 missionary stations, 2937 chapels and places of worship, 417 mission houses, 771 missionaries, 771 interpreters and school teachers, and 7674 unpaid local preachers, &c. &c. The income of their Branch society was £329 15s. 8d., being a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of £64 12s. The report was received and adopted.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE Government are gradually getting a large naval force into commission. Orders arrived at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, 84, to be brought forward for sea service, and Captain the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., is to command her. She is to have a crew, at present, of only 380 officers and men. She will, in the first instance, be fitted for the conveyance of troops, like the *Bellerophon*, and go to sea without her lower-deck guns, and, after being out eight or nine months, return to [illegible] and be completed as a ship of the line in officers, men, and guns. Her Majesty's ships *Vanguard*, *Rodney*, *Superb*, and *Cæsopus*, have been in commission nearly three years, but are not expected to be relieved for some months.

THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—The half-yearly change of quarters of the brigade of [illegible] March, [illegible] the following

[illegible]

Buckingham Palace, and one to St. George's Barracks. Coldstream Guards: 1st Battalion, from Chichester to the Tower of London; 2nd ditto, from Wellington [illegible] London to St. George's Barracks; 2nd ditto, from St. John's-wood, and [illegible] quarters, to Portman street.

The Indian papers announce the decease at Madras of Lieutenant-General [illegible] The [illegible] regiment of 64 years, [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

Assistant-Surgeons, one Officer's lady and three children, 600 men, 39 women, and 40 children, 1st battalion of the 5th Fusiliers. She was placed in quarantine, [illegible] receiving [illegible]

[illegible]

vember. The *Minerva* [illegible]

[illegible]

for Bombay. The 14th Dragoons march to Penzance on the 1st of February. Arrangements are being made to build infantry barracks in the Nellgherry Hills for the use of the troops.

SALVAGE.—Notice is given also in Tuesday night's *Gazette* to the officers and company of H.M.'s sloop *Wolf*, Com. Gordon, that on the 10th day of February next they will be paid their proportions of salvage money for the Kinsale barque *Lowther*; and the shares will be received every Wednesday and Thursday for three months:—Commander, £148 9s. 8d.; 1st class, £46 5s. 4¾d.; 2d class, £27 16s. 9¾d.; 3d class, £13 7s. 7½d.; 4th class, £9 5s. 0¾d.; 5th class, £4 12s. 6¾d.; 6th class, £3 1s. 8½d.; 7th class, £1 16s. 10d.

PRIZE MONEY. Tuesday night's *Gazette* gives notice [illegible] December 1846; and that the list will be recalled, at the same place, on Wednesdays and Thursdays only, for the three following months:—Flag, £62 16s 10d; commander, £117 16s. 7d.; 1st class, £39 9s. 2d.; 2d class, £23 13s. 6d.; 3d class, £11 16s. 9d.; 4th class, £7 17s. 10d.; 5th class, £4 12s. 6¾d.; 6th class, £3 1s. 8½d.; 7th class, £1 6s. 3¼d.

THE SLAVE TRADE. Letters from her Majesty's brig *Hound* have been received up to the 12th of November. She was then lying in St. Helena Roads, having carried thither her fifth prize, a half-deck schooner of eight tons, with 60 slaves on board, which she had captured after a long chase. They were so closely packed, and in such a wretched condition, that [illegible] more and attention bestowed on them by the officers and crew of the *Hound*, ten of them died before they got to St. Helena. The vessel was burnt after their removal. At the time the *Hound* arrived there were upwards of 100 prize vessels which had been captured by her Majesty's cruisers, waiting condemnation or reequipping, after having been sold. The greater portion of the slavers are built in America, and sold on the Spanish Main, and are described to be as swift and well-fitted as yachts, so that scarcely any of the sailing men-of-war on the coast can overtake them. After condemnation they are generally purchased by [illegible] from the Brazilian merchants, and get into the slave trade again. A Portuguese ship, the *Progresso*, was chartered to convey to the Cape of Good Hope all the things saved, and part of the officers and crew, consisting of the sick. The proximity of the Portuguese settlement was very favourable to the security of the shipwrecked, who would otherwise have inevitably been harassed and plundered by the barbarous hordes inhabiting that coast. As the last season was passing on, it was necessary to quit those latitudes. The *Voltigeur*, which, since the 7th Sept., had made an excursion to Pomba Bay, having returned, took on board 76 men, among whom were Capt. Brown and the officers, some sacks of flour, which had become necessary from the increase of men, and set sail for Mauritius on Oct 5. The *Progresso* was to leave Mozambique four days later. The Commander of the *Snake* and his officers having arrived at the Mauritius, would tell of the brave sailors of the *Voltigeur* to return to Bourbon, where they are expected, before having received a striking mark of their gratitude and esteem. They gave them, the next day, a splendid dinner at the Hotel d'Europe, which, in warm hearted toasts, they took pleasure in expressing to the French seamen the noblest and most affectionate feelings. Frank and cordial replies on the part of the officers of the *Voltigeur* to their companions of the *Snake* gave to this brotherly festival a touching character of heartiness and deep sympathy. On Monday morning the *Voltigeur* continued her voyage to Bourbon, taking with her the agreeable recollection of her new friends, and regret at being so soon separated from them.

## WINTER.

DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

In the characteristic illustration upon the next page, the Artist has depicted WINTER, surrounded by his terrific attributes of frost, and snow, and storm.

In the centre of the composition, "Winter, the King," with his bare-bough sceptre, is seated in a car, to which are harnessed a band of hungry wolves, driven by an impersonation of "The Spirit of the Storm."

The accessories of the scene are picturesque and appropriate. On one side we see the snow-capped mountain, and, opposite, the pines, the characteristic vegetation of "the icy north." In the right hand corner, and up the mountain-side,

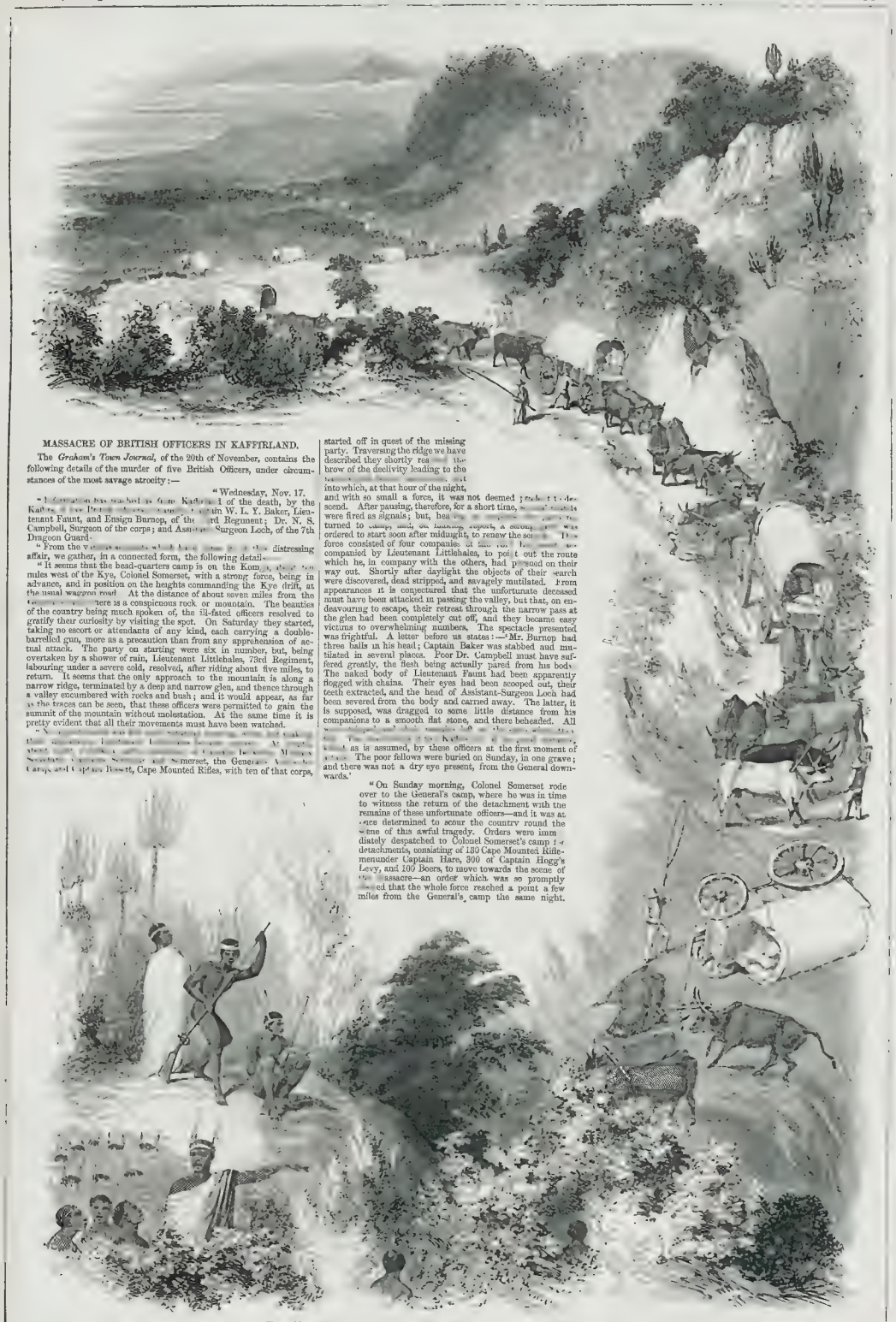
"Subdued by hunger, the poor feathery tribes."

The winter birds perched upon the bare boughs in the spandrels of the picture, complete this scene of wintry terrors.

The illustration recalls Thomson's poetic picture of the Brumal Carnival:—

Yet sweet the [illegible] heard amid the [illegible] and grim'
Assembling wolves in torrent troops And, pouring o'er the country, bear along,
Keen as the north-wind sweeps the glossy snow.
All is their prize. They fasten on the [illegible] alone,
Press him to earth, and pierce his mighty heart.
Nor can the shepherd's awful front defend,
Or shake the murdering savages away
Rapacious, at the mother's throat they [illegible]
And tear the screaming infant from her breast.
The pallid face of man avails him nought.
Even beauty forces divine! [illegible] who o'ercame
The fright'ful gaze.
Grim [illegible] him stands in soften'd gaze,
Heeds a hapless, undish [illegible] prey
But if, [illegible] the scent,
The country he shut up, hurl'd by the scent,
On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate!)
The dampened ted prowlers fall, and dig The shrouded body from th. tomb; o'er which,
M'id with full shrieks, and frightful ghosts, they howl.

WINTER.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.



## MASSACRE OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN KAFFIRLAND.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of the 20th of November, contains the following details of the murder of five British Officers, under circumstances of the most savage atrocity:—

"Wednesday, Nov. 17.

"[illegible] has reached us from Kaffraria of the death, by the Kaffirs, of [illegible] Lieutenant W. L. Y. Baker, Lieutenant Faunt, and Ensign Burnop, of the [illegible]rd Regiment; Dr. N. S. Campbell, Surgeon of the corps; and Assistant-Surgeon Loch, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

"From the [illegible] distressing affair, we gather, in a connected form, the following details.

"It seems that the head-quarters camp is on the Kom[illegible] miles west of the Kye, Colonel Somerset, with a strong force, being in advance, and in position on the heights commanding the Kye drift, at the usual waggon road. At the distance of about seven miles from the [illegible]ere is a conspicuous rock or mountain. The beauties of the country being much spoken of, the ill-fated officers resolved to gratify their curiosity by visiting the spot. On Saturday they started, taking no escort or attendants of any kind, each carrying a double-barrelled gun, more as a precaution than from any apprehension of actual attack. The party on starting were six in number, but, being overtaken by a shower of rain, Lieutenant Littlehales, 73rd Regiment, labouring under a severe cold, resolved, after riding about five miles, to return. It seems that the only approach to the mountain is along a narrow ridge, terminated by a deep and narrow glen, and thence through a valley encumbered with rocks and bush; and it would appear, as far as the traces can be seen, that these officers were permitted to gain the summit of the mountain without molestation. At the same time it is pretty evident that all their movements must have been watched.

[illegible] Somerset, the General [illegible] Campbell, and Captain Bassett, Cape Mounted Rifles, with ten of that corps, started off in quest of the missing party. Traversing the ridge we have described they shortly reached the brow of the declivity leading to the [illegible] into which, at that hour of the night, and with so small a force, it was not deemed [illegible] descend. After pausing, therefore, for a short time, [illegible] were fired as signals; but, hearing [illegible] turned to camp, and on learning [illegible] ordered to start soon after midnight, to renew the search. The force consisted of four companies [illegible] accompanied by Lieutenant Littlehales, to point out the route which he, in company with the others, had pursued on their way out. Shortly after daylight the objects of their search were discovered, dead stripped, and savagely mutilated. From appearances it is conjectured that the unfortunate deceased must have been attacked in passing the valley, but that, on endeavouring to escape, their retreat through the narrow pass at the glen had been completely cut off, and they became easy victims to overwhelming numbers. The spectacle presented was frightful. A letter before us states:—'Mr. Burnop had three balls in his head; Captain Baker was stabbed and mutilated in several places. Poor Dr. Campbell must have suffered greatly, the flesh being actually pared from his body. The naked body of Lieutenant Faunt had been apparently flogged with chains. Their eyes had been scooped out, their teeth extracted, and the head of Assistant-Surgeon Loch had been severed from the body and carried away. The latter, it is supposed, was dragged to some little distance from his companions to a smooth flat stone, and there beheaded. All [illegible] and their [illegible] left on the [illegible] Kaffirs, [illegible] as is assumed, by these officers at the first moment of [illegible]. The poor fellows were buried on Sunday, in one grave; and there was not a dry eye present, from the General downwards.'

"On Sunday morning, Colonel Somerset rode over to the General's camp, where he was in time to witness the return of the detachment with the remains of these unfortunate officers—and it was at once determined to scour the country round the scene of this awful tragedy. Orders were immediately despatched to Colonel Somerset's camp for a detachment, consisting of 150 Cape Mounted Riflemen under Captain Hare, 300 of Captain Hogg's Levy, and 100 Boers, to move towards the scene of the massacre—an order which was so promptly executed that the whole force reached a point a few miles from the General's camp the same night.

THE KAFFIR WAR

Here they were joined by 200 of the 73rd, a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Sir Harry Darrell, and some Kat River Hottentots—the whole under the guidance of Lieutenant Bissett. The General (Sir Geo. Berkeley), with his staff, joined just before daylight. This force was shortly afterwards divided, 100 men of the 73rd, under Major Pinckney, and 100 Provisionals under Capt. Hogg, moving across the right shoulder of the mountain, while 100 men of the 73rd, under Captain Brown, with 150 of Hogg's Levy, and 100 Kat River Levy, ascended its left shoulder. In the meantime, Colonel Somerset, with the Boers, worked to the extreme right, endeavouring to effect the passage of the river below the bend, but which was found to be impracticable, and he then returned to the top of the ride, while the General ascended the face of the mountain, taking up his position on the summit so as to command a fine and distinct view of all the operations below. From this elevation many hundreds of cattle and Kaffirs were seen—the latter having taken up a most favourable position in a large bend of the river, forming a peninsula, only accessible by a narrow rocky ridge, to reach which it was necessary to clamber down some shelving rocks, so precipitous as to be quite impracticable for horsemen. At this point it was seen that the enemy was determined to make a stand; on which the General ordered Lieutenant M'Donald, with a party of the Cape Corps, to move rapidly down the face of the mountain, and if possible force the position. This detachment was the first that reached the point, but was soon joined by Captains Hogg's and Owen's Provisional-, followed by two companies of the 73rd, under Captain Brown, who ... me up in fine skirmishing order, and held the pass while the Provisionals and Cape Corps were scouring the peninsula and skirmishing with the enemy. The Kaffirs showed great determination, but nothing could resist the impetuosity of our troops, who rushed fearlessly over every difficulty, and drove the enemy before them wherever seen. The results of the engagement were 32 Kaffirs killed, and at least double that number wounded, while the only casualties on our side were a few men slightly wounded. Provisionals killed, and one troop horse. Upwards of 300 head of cattle, and several guns, were captured from the Kaffirs, also two of the horses belonging to the deceased officers.

"Colonel Somerset was to attempt the passage of the Kye on the 18th. "The dates of the murdered officers' commissions, as we find them in the *Army List* for the present month, were as follows:—Major (there is no Captain of the name) W. L. Y. Baker, Nov. 12, 1847. Lieutenant Clarevanix Faunt, July 23, 1842; William Burnup, Ensign and Adjutant, April 23, 1847; Duncan Neil M. Campbell, M.D., Dec. 15, 1846; and Assistant-Surgeon Richard J. Loch, M.D., August 7, 1846."

## THE ILLUSTRATION.

The Engraving is from a sketch lately received from a Cape Town Artist. It shows the general character of the vegetation of the country, especially the *bush*, behind which the Kaffirs lie in wait for the passing waggons, which they attack and plunder with frequent success. The waggon, drawn by yoked oxen, is the usual goods and produce conveyance of the Colony.

## *IRELAND.*

### SPECIAL COMMISSION IN LIMERICK.

MURDER OF MR. HILL.—ELEVENTH CAPITAL CONVICTION. *James Quan*, a man about forty years of age, and of rather respectable appearance, was, on Saturday last, indicted for having, on the 18th of November, 1847, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Ralph Hill, at Lord, in the county of Limerick. The indictment contained several counts, and stated, amongst others, that one James Skehan fired a loaded gun at the deceased, and gave him a mortal wound on the ... of which he died, and that the prisoner and others were present aiding and assisting.—The Attorney General shortly stated the facts of the case, in which James Skehan has already convicted of being one of the parties engaged in the murder, if not the person who actually fired the fatal shot. The prisoner's father held a farm within a couple of miles of Limerick, over which Mr. Fitzgerald, of George's-street, Limerick, was agent, and the deceased, Mr. Ralph Hill, was in that gentleman's employment as under agent, and proceeded on the day of the murder to the prisoner's residence, to bring away some corn which was purchased on a previous day at a meeting of the tenantry under a distress for rent, when a shot was fired from the inside of the haggard hedge, which killed him upon the spot. On the same occasion, two other persons who accompanied him were severely wounded. Evidence of the prisoner's guilt having been adduced, he was found guilty and sentenced with Skehan, to be executed on the 22nd of February.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, February 10.

### SPECIAL COMMISSION IN TIPPERARY.—The Commission in this county was opened on Monday. The Grand Jury found true bills in several cases submitted to their consideration. On Tuesday, the charge to the Grand Jury in the case of ... murder of Mr. Roe, in October ... ... night, had not been concluded at the departure of the latest intelligence

RELIEF ASSOCIATION. The usual weekly meeting took place in Conciliation Hall, on Monday. Rent for the week, £109.

PROGRESS OF FEVER. Fever and influenza are now to a serious extent prevailing in a great many parts of the county Antrim. They are both of a malignant description. From some districts applications have been forwarded to Belfast for nurses to attend the fever patients. In several localities the medical man are hardly ever in bed, so often are they obliged to be in attendance on the sick, and in others they are unable to devote sufficient time to the whole of the cases.

MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—A Commissioner, as was stated on Wednesday in our columns, has visited Thurles, in consequence of the ... Archbishop Slattery, and held an investigation at the workhouse into the miserable state of suffering to which the poor of that once wealthy district are reduced. The Commissioner examined the Coroner, Mr. O'Meara, the Sub-Inspector of Police; the resident Magistrate, Mr. Gore Jones, &c. From the statements of these gentlemen, it appeared that the agonies endured by the poor are almost indescribable, and that the law for their relief, as at present administered, is wholly ineffectual. Mr. Jones stated that as an act of mercy to the famishing creatures that thronged the streets, he had some hundreds of them occasionally committed to bridewell, where they were sheltered and fed, otherwise they would have perished of cold and hunger. The evils of the person have become a reproach for the poor! The law, we repeat, is altogether inoperative. Relieving officers, in many cases, are altogether ignorant of their duties. In other cases they are bereft of sufficient assistance; whilst, in others again, they are subject to gross imposition, against which they cannot provide. We have heard, too, that some small landholders, who have taken conacre places, will not take up the land from their wretched tenants' but insist have the rent, or that the tenants in these cases are actually dying of starvation! The poor woman, Quirk, whose suffering fatally was noticed in our last publication, has since died of famine.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY. The ... half yearly meeting of the original proprietors of this railway was held on ... esday at their offices in Colemanstreet, W. Cotton, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Murray, read the statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the net balance to be divided amongst the proprietors was £7261 19s. 10d., ... living a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share. The accounts of the Greenwich Railway were also ... after which the chairman and Mr. Hutchison were re-elected directors, which concluded the meeting.

REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES. The example set by Southwark is about to be followed by the other Metropolitan Boroughs. Lambeth had a meeting on Monday; Clerkenwell, Brompton, on Wednesday; Greenwich, on Thursday; and the Tower Hamlets held one on the 1st of February. Lord Russell, Secretary of Statement is also making arrangements, and Finsbury and Marylebone are following the example.

IRISH RENT FRAUD.—We think it necessary to caution the public against a set of swindlers, who are ... actively employed in defrauding parties in the country who ... relatives or friends abroad. They have ... lately arrived, and as the bearers of letters and presents, which ... state is detained at the Liverpool Custom-house, until the payment of the usual duties. It is their plan to introduce themselves to that port, to volunteer their services for the release of the articles, and to obtain money for that purpose. It is almost needless to add that, where they succeed, their dupes never again hear either of presents or money.

CAUTION TO LADIES.—One of the most daring attempts at robbery within our ... lection occurred on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, in Jermy-street, St. James's. A lady, passing through ... Abbey street, with her daughter, twelve ... was suddenly ... stopped at the ... by a ruffian, who forced his ... hand into the pocket of ... gown, from which he drew a canvas bag, containing about eighteen or twenty ... shillings. The lady called out loud as possible for help, and held the man with the utmost determination, but unfortunately there was no one passing at the moment to render any assistance. Finding he was not likely to obtain his liberty, he dropped the bag of money, and renewed his attack in a fierce endeavour to escape, which at length he succeeded in effecting ... ... ...

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, MONDAY, JAN. 24

*(Sittings in Banco, before Lord Chief Justice Jervmann, and Justices Patteson, Coleridge, and Erle.)*

REGINA *v.* THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

On the 14th inst., a rule, on the motion of Sir F. Kelly, was granted to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directed to the Lord Archbishop Canterbury, and to his Vicar General, commanding them, or one of them, at a Court to be therefore duly holden, in the business of the Confirmation of the Rev. C. D. Hampden, D.D., to the Bishopric of Hereford, to proceed to hear and appear in due form of law the Rev. R. W. Huntley, the Rev. J. Jebb, and the Rev. W. J. Powell, to oppose the said Confirmation of the said Elect; of the said Dr. Hampden, and to hear and determine upon such opposition, and upon the articles, matters, and proofs thereof.

The Attorney-General (with whom were the Solicitor-General, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. M. D. Hill) now showed cause against the said rule

The Court was crowded from an early hour, by members of the bar and other persons anxious to hear the argument

The Attorney-General, in moving that the rule, said that he was instructed to show cause against it, before he proceeded to do so, he had an application to make to the Court, which was that he might be assisted in the argument by a learned friend from Doctors' Commons. The usual course in such cases was to make formal motion to the Court

Lord Denman, after conferring with the other Judges, said the Court would hear one of the learned Doctors on each side

The Attorney-General then stated that he appeared according to the instructions of the Government, and with the full concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to show cause against the rule. He recapitulated the following statement of the facts of the case —

"The sole affidavit upon which this rule has been obtained states that a *congé d'elire* had been issued to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, accompanied by a letter missive, pointing out the Rev. Dr Hampden as a fit person to be elected as Bishop of that See. On the 26th of December last Dr Hampden was elected, and that election was certified to the Crown under the seal of the Dean and Chapter. Thereupon her Majesty issued her letters patent, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, commanding him to confirm the election, and also to consecrate the Bishop. The Archbishop then issued a Commission, addressed to Dr. Burnaby, his Vicar-General, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, and Sir John Dodson, requiring them to proceed to the Confirmation of the Bishop elect, and to cite all persons opposing the Confirmation, and the said Dr. Hampden, to appear at the Arches Court of Canterbury, on the 14th day of January, 1848, to hear and determine upon such opposition, and upon the articles, matters, and proofs thereof. The Attorney-General (with whom were the Solicitor-General, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. M. D. Hill) now showed cause against the said rule

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THE LATE MR. DISRAELI.—FROM A SKETCH BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

itself, to the illustration of which he wrote twelve volumes, and projected many more, intending to constitute of them a great work after the manner of Bayle. For many years a history of English literature had been expected from his pen, but his attention seems to have been ultimately diverted from it to his "Commentary on the Life and Reign of Charles I.," an historical labour which procured for him from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. The design thus superseded was subsequently fulfilled partly in his "Amenities of Literature." But, before this, he had produced those memorials of his talents and fame, "The Curiosities of Literature," the "Quarrels and Calamities of Authors," and "The Illustrations of the Literary Character." Mr Disraeli was struck with blindness in 1839, a calamity which did not prevent his publication of the "Amenities of Literature," which his daughter's help enabled him to produce. Mr. Disraeli was an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, in early youth he also published some poems and romances, the latter of which were anonymous. Few writers have been so much attached to literature, from a profound love for it, as this indefatigable author. Many a mind has been excited to literary effort and success by his graceful and entertaining lucubrations.

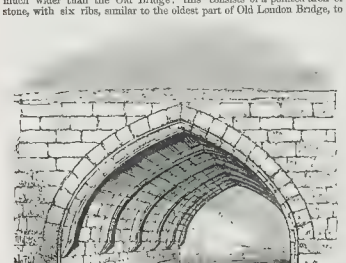
Mr. Disraeli died of influenza on the 19th instant, at his country seat, Bradenham House, Bucks, at the age of eighty-two years. Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P., author of "Contingsby," &c., is his eldest son.

The accompanying Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a drawing by Count d'Orsay, to whose courtesy our acknowledgments are given for permission to copy the same. The Portrait of the late Mr. Liston, at page 404 of our last volume, we omitted to state, is also from the pencil of Count d'Orsay.

## ANCIENT STONE BRIDGE DISCOVERED IN KENT STREET.

THIS curious ancient structure, which has been recently laid open in consequence of making a new sewer along the Kent-road and Kent-street, is situate at the east end of Kent-street, where the new Dover-road joins that street, and nearly opposite to the Bull Inn.

The Bridge was well known to the surveyors and persons employed on the sewers by the name of Lock's Bridge, or the Lock Bridge, from its situation, near to the Loch Hospital for Lepers, formerly existing in Kent-street. It has, however, been completely invisible to the public for many years, the covered sewer having been built up close to each side of it, and the whole completely covered by the road, which is now much wider than the Old Bridge: this consists of a pointed arch of stone, with six ribs, similar to the oldest part of Old London Bridge, to



ANCIENT BRIDGE, IN KENT-STREET, SOUTHWARK.

Bow Bridge, and the Bridge at Eltham palace. There are, however, no mouldings to the ribs, which are merely chamfered at the edges. Its date may be about the middle of the fifteenth century. It carried the Old-Kent-road over one of the many streams which intersected that low ground, and which, flowing from the fields of Newington towards Bermondsey, there formed the boundary between the parishes of St. George Southwark and Newington. The width of the Bridge is 20 feet, the span of the arch, 9 feet, and the height 6 feet to the crown of the arch.

In Roque's Map of London, 1750, the stream is laid down, forming a large pool at the Bull Inn, passing under Kent-street by the Bridge in question, and then running eastward along the Kent-road to where the Bermondsey New-road now is, but which was not then made; at this time, too, both sides of the Kent-road, from the Lock Bridge, were lined with hedge-rows.

This Bridge was, probably, a Manorial Bridge, erected by the Monks of Bermondsey Abbey, who were Lords of that Manor of Southwark now called the Great Liberty Manor. No doubt, that old Bridge, if it had memory and thought and speech, could tell its tales of weal and woe—of triumphant entries into the capital—of splendid processions through that now desolate and miserable street—of passing armies—of rebellious insurrections—of pious and weary, and sometimes of merry, pilgrimages to St. Thomas of Canterbury; for, it formed part of the great Kent road, and the general thoroughfare from London to Canterbury, Dover, and the Continent.

This ancient relic has not been injured by the new works, but has of necessity been again concealed from view by the restoration of the road.

## MISS CAROLINE LUCRETIA HERSCHEL.

This lady died at Hanover, on the 9th instant, in the ninety-eighth year of her age. We quote the following correct necrology of her from the *Athenæum*:—

Caroline Lucretia Herschel "was the fourth daughter of Isaac Herschel and Anna Ilse Moritzen, his wife, and sister to the celebrated astronomer of that name, as well as the constant companion and sole assistant of his astronomical labours, to the success of which her indefatigable zeal, diligence, and singular accuracy of calculation not a little contributed. She was born in Hanover on the 16th of March, 1750, where she resided under the parental roof till her twenty-second year, when she joined her brother, then actively engaged in the musical profession at Bath, in England, a country which was destined to be her home for half a century. There, from the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, her attendance on both his daily labours and nightly watches was put in requisition; and was found so useful, that on his removal to Datchet, and subsequently to Slough for having them occupied with his reviews of the heavens and other researches she performed the whole of the arduous and important duties of his astronomical assistant, not only reading the clocks and noting down all the observations from dictation as an amanuensis, but subsequently executing the whole of the extensive and laborious numerical calculations necessary to render them available to science, as well as a multitude of others relative to the various objects of theoretical and experimental inquiry in which, during his long and active career, he at any time engaged. For the performance of these duties, his Majesty King George the Third was graciously pleased to place her in the receipt of a salary sufficient for her singularly moderate wants and retired habits.

"Arduous, however, as these occupations must appear, especially when it is considered that her brother's observations were always carried on (circumstances permitting) till daybreak, without regard to season, and indeed chiefly in the winter, they proved insufficient to exhaust her activity. In their intervals she found time both for actual astronomical observations of her own and for the execution of more than one work of great extent and utility.

"The observations here alluded to were made with a small Newtonian sweeper constructed for her by her brother; with which, whenever his occasional absences or any interruption to the regular course of his observations permitted, she searched the heavens for comets, and that so effectively as on no less than eight several occasions to be rewarded by their discovery viz. on Aug. 1, 1786; Dec. 21, 1788; Jan. 9, 1790; April 17, 1790; Jan. 15, 1791; Oct. 7, 1793; Nov. 7, 1795; and Aug. 6, 1797). On five of these occasions (recorded in the pages of the 'Philosophical Transactions' of London) her claim to the *first* discovery is admitted. These sweeps moreover proved productive of the detection of several remarkable nebulæ and clusters of stars previously unobserved, among which may be specially mentioned the superb Nebula, No. 1, Class V. of Sir William Herchel's catalogues—an object whose resemblance to the celebrated nebula in Andromeda, discovered by Simon Inarius—is also the Nebula V. No. 18; the 19th and 27th clusters of Class VII., and the 45th, 65th, 72d, 77th, and 78th, of Class VIII. of those catalogues.

"The astronomical works which she found leisure to complete were—1st. 'A Catalogue of 561 Stars observed by Flamsteed,' but which, having escaped the notice of those who framed the British Catalogue, the government's observations, are not therein inserted: 2. 'A General Index of Reference to every Observation of every Star inserted in the British Catalogue.' These works were published together in one volume by the Royal Society; and to their utility in subsequent researches Mr. Bally, in his 'Life of Flamsteed,' pp. 388, 390, bears ample testimony. She further completed the reduction and arrangement as a Catalogue of all the nebulæ and clusters of stars observed by her brother in his sweeps; a work for which she was honoured with the Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society of London, in 1828; which Society also conferred on her the unusual distinction of electing her an honorary member.

"On her brother's death, in 1822, she returned to Hanover, which she never again quitted, passing the last twenty-six years of her life in repose—enjoying the society and cherished by the regard of her remaining relatives and friends—gratified by the occasional visits of eminent astronomers—and honoured with many marks of favour and distinction on the part of the King of Hanover, the Crown Prince, and his amiable and illustrious Consort.

"To within a very short period of her death her health continued uninterrupted, her faculties perfect, and her memory (especially of the scenes and circumstances of former days) remarkably clear and distinct. Her end was tranquil and free from suffering—a simple cessation of life."

The writer of this very interesting memoir has, however, omitted to state, that besides being an Honorary Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, Miss Herschel was also similarly honoured by the Royal Irish Academy.

The accompanying portrait is copied, by permission, from a picture in the possession of Sir John Herschel, believed to be the only portrait of any authenticity. It very strongly recals Miss Herschel's air and appearance in 1839, when the picture was painted; i. e., when the lady was in her 89th year.

We append the following just and eloquent tribute to the merits of Miss Herschel, from Dr. Nichol's "Views of the Architecture of the Heavens:"—

"The astronomer (Sir William Herschel), during these engrossing nights, was constantly assisted in his labours by a devoted maiden sister, who braved with him the inclemency of the weather—who heroically shared his privations that she might participate in his delights—whose pen, we are told, committed to paper his notes of observations as they issued from his lips; 'she it was,' says the best of authorities, 'who, having passed the nights near the telescope, took the rough manuscripts to her cottage at the dawn of day, and produced a fair copy of the night's work on the ensuing morning; she it was who planned the labour of each succeeding night, who reduced every observation, made every calculation, and kept everything in systematic order;' she it was—Miss Caroline Herschel—who helped our astronomer to gather an imperishable name. This venerable lady has in one respect been more fortunate than her brother; she has lived to reap the full harvest of their joint glory. Some years ago, the gold medal of our Astronomical Society was transmitted to her to her native Hanover, whither she removed after Sir William's death; and the same learned Society has recently inscribed her name upon its roll: but she has been rewarded by yet more, by what she will value beyond all earthly pleasures; she has lived to see her favourite nephew, him who grew up under her eye into an astronomer, gather around him the highest hopes of scientific Europe, and prove himself fully equal to tread in the footsteps of his father."

THE LATE MISS CAROLINE LUCRETIA HERSCHEL.

## INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

THE St. Alban's Architectural Society have lately caused some excavations to be made upon the site of the ancient Verulamium, and the result is important to every archæologist, as well as to every one who takes an interest in Romano-British history.

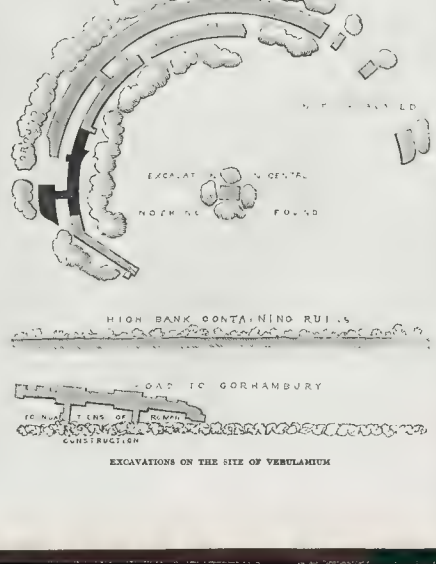
At the Council Meeting of the British Archæological Association, on the 22d ult., Mr. Roach Smith stated that he had recently visited these excavations; and a Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate them in the accompanying plan. We should state that they are under the superintendence of Mr. Grove Lowe and the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. "They were commenced," says the *Literary Gazette* report, "on the right side of the high road leading to Gorhambury, beyond St. Michael's Church, owing to the attention of Mr. Lowe being directed to a mass of flint masonry which projected from the bank. At this spot, the outer walls of a building of considerable magnitude have been laid open. In the lower part of the large field on the opposite side of the road, the foundations of another extensive building are being brought to light. It is almost semi-circular, with a double wall, the outer being six feet in width, the inner, three feet, with a gallery of about four feet between; near the termination, at one side of the inner, are the remains of small chambers or rooms; the width across this building is about sixty paces. There is every reason to believe that this large edifice may have been a theatre; its dimensions and form suggest a public use; and in perforating the centre, the made earth appears to be at least five feet deep, showing a considerable slope inwards from the walls. The Earl of Verulam, with great kindness and good feeling, has permitted a full exploration to be made; and it is to be hoped that every assistance will be rendered the St. Alban's Architectural Society in their laudable exertions in investigating a site so pregnant with valuable remains. Mr. Smith stated that he believed the entire plan of the ancient city might be discovered, with the foundations of most of the buildings, public and private.

"The walls of the edifices just opened have been cleared away almost to the last course of stones and tiles, most probably for materials to construct the Abbey on the hill opposite. Coins of the Constantine family, of Valens, and Gratian, have been found, as well as fragments of various kinds of pottery, marble, &c."

From a subsequent communication, we learn that every day brings to light additional evidence in corroboration of the opinion expressed by the antiquaries who have examined the remains, namely, that the building was rather more than a Theatre. Return walls have been found; and near the spot where the *proscenium* was placed, a tesselated pavement has been traced; but, on account of the frost, it has only been partially opened. The area of the Theatre (thirty paces across) has not yet been cleared; and, as the depth of soil in the centre where it has been probed, is at least twelve feet, the expense will be considerable. The British Archæological Association have given the local Society £5, in aid of the excavations, and, we understand, the Archæological Institute have followed the example, by a similar donation; but it is hoped that the Government will be disposed to do what would have been immediately done by any Continental Government under similar circumstances, namely, grant a sum adequate to ensure the complete investigation of one of the most interesting and unexplored sites in the kingdom.

The last plan of the Remains was exhibited on Friday (yesterday) evening, at the meeting of the Association, at Sackville-street.

In an adjoining column will be found detailed an ancient Bridge in Southwark, which has just been brought to light by one of the most active members of the British Archæological Association




EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF VERULAMIUM

SCENE FROM "DIOGENE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE

## "THE WIFE AND CHILD OF OSCEOLA."

THIS picture, painted by a North American Indian artist, has lately been brought to London by Colonel Sherburne, who has applied, through the American representative here for a channel by which to present the painting to the Queen. The picture portrays *Pe-o-ka*, the wife of OSCEOLA, the principal War Chief of the Seminoles, in Florida, and her Son, on hearing of his treacherous capture under the white flag, his imprisonment, and death in a dungeon, by the American General, after a seven years' war with the Seminole tribe.

As a pendent, we give the following poem from Mrs. Sigourney to Colonel Sherburne. It is founded on an incident during the war with the Seminoles in Florida, and while the last struggle was being made to save their hunting-grounds and homes from the grasp of the white man. While Colonel Sherburne was in the Cherokee nation, completing a treaty with that powerful tribe, which had for so many years caused great inquietude on the borders, and which he happily accomplished, he received instructions from the Government to take a delegation of the Cher[illegible] (with the assent of the Nation), and proceed to Florida, directly to the camps of the Seminole Chiefs, and endeavour to persuade them to [illegible] the olive-branch, sign a treaty of lasting peace, and remove West. The success of Colonel Sherburne, and the termination of that long and bloody war, is already well known. Osceola, the principal war-chief, with his wife, visited the white flag, and, under this emblem of peace, took the trail for St. Augustine, there to [illegible] the treaty, but, when near Fort Peyton, a few miles from St. Augustine, the chief and his warriors were [illegible] surrounded by the American dragoons, dispatched by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and, not heeding the white flag, were [illegible] and marched under guard to St. Augustine, and there cast into the damp dungeon of Castle Marion. Some weeks after, the brave, young, heroic Osceola died of a broken heart, while surrounded by his wife, children, and weeping warriors, in a dismal dungeon. While sick, he gave to his friend, Col. Sherburne, his war plumes, turban, pipe of peace, and some other relics to remember him, also a lock of his hair. The day he died, his head was severed from his body, and placed in a vase of spirits, and now adorns the shelf of an apothecary in St. Augustine, Florida. His body was taken by the surgeons, and the headless skeleton of the chief may now be seen in the closet of a physician of note in Charleston, South Carolina. We may, therefore, well preface the beautiful lines of Mrs. Sigourney with the unanswerable question, *Where is Osceola's grave?*

Red Eagle of the southern sky,
That dar'd the king of day!
Who brought thee from thine eyrie proud
To grovel in the clay?

High heart and brave! who struck thee down?
No blood thy plumes distained,
No arrow from the archer's bow
Thy heaving bosom pained.

What check'd thy pinions soaring [illegible]
What dimm'd thy piercing [illegible]
Thy pale-fac'd brother knows the fact,
But renders no reply.

Why plants he not some cypress tree
O'er thy lone resting place?

Why breathes he not the dirge for thee,
Oh, noblest of thy race!

But lo! a sudden requiem flow'd,
In wild unmeasur'd tide—
For pitying nature gave the strain
That haughty man denied.

A moaning bird from rifled nest
Pour'd forth a tuneful [illegible]
And with sad melody detain'd
The ear of parting day.

So, where by balmy breezes fann'd
The dark palmettos wave,
That lonely minstre[illegible] o'er
O'er Osceola's grave.

Thus fell Osceola, the Seminole War-Chief of Florida, after battling to defend his country (which had been held by his tribe for two centuries), with only about 1200 warriors, against 10,000 troops and 1200 horse, for seven years. At last, to make sure of the great Chief, the American General condescended to take him by *treachery*, in which he succeeded, as appears above, which we take from an American paper.

THE LOST "AVENGER."—One or two circumstances relating to the unfortunate [illegible] their interesting nature, and the [illegible] tor of her officers, deserve to be made known. [illegible] Lisbon to proceed to the Mediterranean [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] Bay of Gaeta [illegible] Mr. M. Murray [illegible] round the neck with both arms, and so completely paralysed his exertions that Lieutenant Master of the [illegible] First Lieutenant (Hugh Newman) threw himself overboard, and succeeded in bringing his brother officer and the boy safely alongside the ship. But the circumstance which renders this anecdote remarkable is, that the boy, who could not swim, is one of the few, who out of the whole crew of the steamer, were saved by the cutter which left her on the night of the wreck and landed on the coast of Africa.—*Malta Times*

## FRENCH PLAYS.

THE grand classic play of Diogène has been produced with some care at the St. James's Theatre, we presume rather to give M. Bocage an opportunity of exhibiting his talent in representing the part of that cynical philosopher, than on account of any very high merit in the piece itself. The author, M. [illegible] Pyat, has treated his subject, as Frenchmen treat all subjects, with a thorough French nationality—the play savouring more of modern Paris than of ancient Athens. If it does not, however, possess the merit of a sincere and purely classical handling of the subject, it is that of a certain flashy cleverness, and by placing Diogenes in a variety of situations more or less probable, by introducing most of the sayings attributed to him, and, by bringing him in contact with the celebrated characters of his period, an effective *rôle* has been created, to which M. Bocage does every justice. His elocution in the most [illegible] was almost [illegible], but his delivery of the [illegible] and satirical [illegible] out not only [illegible] and deportment which, [illegible] and [illegible] In the present part his head was constantly turned upwards, as if in scorn of all his race, and his features wore a contracted look of contempt, that seemed to have grown [illegible] and to have become part and parcel of his countenance. Perhaps, the [illegible] scene was the one in which Diogenes in his tub, or rather barrel, was visited, so to speak, by all the "beauty and talent" of the [illegible] capital, [illegible] has selected for illustration. Beyond th[illegible], are there who could [illegible] M. C[illegible] was good in the character of a robb[illegible] orator, [illegible] of fun whenever he was on the stage. The trifling part of Laïs was, made the most of by the pretty Mdlle. Logier.

THE WIFE AND CHILD OF OSCEOLA, THE LAST OF THE SEMINOLE INDIAN CHIEFS.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

EVERY man having a head of game of his own or his neighbour's—within his reach, was up and at it during the present week. Ah! red-brown partridges! Ah! brilliant pheasants! for you, albeit the season was "frosty," yet was it far from "kindly" also. When, during the periods of their lawful exercise, hunting, coursing, and steeple-chasing are interrupted by the rainy influences of the time, then the great resource of those who, in the pursuit of field sports, "lead amicosal lives." But, should those pastimes be frown up towards the end of January—

Short of them, many tribes who happen to be without a taste for shooting themselves, and possess souls of enterprise with the means of ministering to them, repair to the metropolis when country air is down at zero. For this reason we have lately had many peculiar-looking characters about the streets—scores of them "chokers" in our streets, and a far better muster at the Corner than heretofore; still, though the market had more the appearance of business than has been its wont, it was little more than sauntering. Specimens of the native fauna of the spring gives it vitality—there is no forcing the odds. Moreover, there is a greater variety of turf crops now than in former years. When the Derby was the cynosure of the ring from November to May, there always a little dying upon it. Now the Chester Cup is a formidable rival—among the really industrious it has rather the call of the great three-year-old race. Already in words or a score of animals have been backed for it, and before the day arrives the "talent," friends and friends of one sort or another. Thus it will be a source of certain profit to those—who are paid their winnings; this we may anticipate without fear of misleading the reader. The engagements for the Chester Cup are to be finally declared on or before the first of February; therefore, up to Tuesday next, "gentleman being so fortunate as to possess a courser backed for that issue, may lay against it with complete confidence as he has only to "scratch" his nag, and put the balance to the credit of his book. That this will be the case with some now in the betting—that is to say so far as the result will affect the public—is not improbable. Fair as the handicap undoubtedly is, one cannot canvass the list of the "taken" at Tattersall's without feeling that there is something odorous in the word—a monkham one instance. A few days will set all to rights, and, in the meantime, the curious had better not expose themselves to the possibility of illustrating the proleun The range, to be sure, is very extensive, the layer having thirty five against the field—and barring the favourite. But there will be ample scope for fancy even after Tuesday shall have weeded the present field, or rather prairie. In the Derby, as presented, there is no movement. The form is corpse, those who have the odds quoted against Glendower, Springy Jack, Assault, and Cervus, will have no reason to regret their investments Next week we will deal with the Chester acceptances.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY The Chester betting improves daily, and is likely to furnish as many "pots" as ever; at present, we have only Blaze, Kelesbe, Jonathan Wild, Cracow, Giselle, and Rufus in great request, but have no doubt that every week will add to the number; we anticipate a very large acceptance. The Derby betting shows a slight decline in Beshorough, and a marked improvement in Kerrim, who is described to be "all over a blood horse." We give the final averages this afternoon :—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.
15 to 1 agst The Curate (t) | 40 to 1 agst Father Matthew(t) | 50 to 1 agst Shaver (t)

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.
16 to 1 agst Khuleweruh (t).

The acceptance for this race is not at all complimentary to the handicappers.

CHESTER CUP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Even on the field agst 30 | 50 to 1 agst Cheney (t) | 66 to 1 agst Coryngham (t) |
| 20 to 1 agst Blaze | 50 to 1 — The Swallow (t) | 66 to 1 War Eagle |
| 20 to 1 — Kelesbe (t) | 50 to 1 — Cossack | 1000 to 30 — Jonathan Wild |
| 40 to 1 — Cracow | 66 to 1 — Rufus (t) | (t) |
| 40 to 1 — Jonathan Wild | 66 to 1 — Maid of Mother- well (t) | 2000 to 30 - Joe o' Sot (t) |
| 50 to 1 — Giselle (t) | 66 to 1 — Cawcrosh (t) | 1000 to 10 West Country- man (t) |
| 50 to 1 — Lady Hydia (t) | 600 to 400 on the field agst 28. | |

9 to 1 agst Surplice | 20 to 1 agst Assault (t) | 33 to 1 agst Beshorough
15 to 1 — Glen-lower | 33 to 1 — Cervus | 1000 to 30 — Kerrim (t)
15 to 1 — Springy Jack (t) | | 1000 to 15 — Newsmaker (t)

The Leamington Steeple Chases are postponed until Tuesday and Wednesday next

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup again engrossed the attention of the Subscribers, and three fresh "pots" were added to the list published under Monday's betting, viz., War Eagle, Rufus, and Cawcrosh; the latter a favourite for his trip, and the Clumsy, Cracow, and Jonathan Wild was liberal. Blaze retreated to 25 to 1, and was barely as good a favourite as Kelesbe. Nothing done on the Derby.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.
Ab't 4 to 1 agst Lamplite (t)

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 to 1 agst Knuisleswrth | 12 to 1 agst Hybrid | 13 to 1 agst Rebecchon |
| 10 to 1 — Sir Peter Laurie | | 20 to 1 — The Conjurer |

CHESTER CUP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 to 1 agst Blaze | 40 to 1 agst The Swallow | 50 to 1 agst Lightning |
| 25 to 1 — Kelesbe (t) | 40 to 1 — Cracow (t) | 1000 to 30 — Joe o' Sot (t) |
| 33 to 1 — Jonathan Wild (t) | 50 to 1 — Rufus (t) | 1000 to 15 — Bloghuru (t) |
| 33 to 1 — Cawsay | 50 to 1 — War Eagle (t) | 1000 to 15 — Glen Saddel |

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received [illegible] this week, and the demand for it has been extremely limited. The arrivals have, however, been tolerably good. The sales of samples to-day were moderately extensive, but the demand for most kinds was far from active, at Monday's quotations. Really fine parcels of foreign wheat sold slowly, at full prices. In other kinds of grain, the transactions were [illegible] scanty, and without spirit, and fair requests. Most of the supply of malt found buyers, at full prices. The best oats were quite as dear, but other grain was rather neglected. Beans, peas, and flour were a dull inquiry.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 6060 qrs.; oats, 1110 Foreign oats, 970. Flour, [illegible]

[illegible] real 45s to 56s; ditto, white, 48s to 57s; Norfolk and [illegible] 47s to 55s; rye, 32s to 35s, grinding barley, 28s to 31s; [illegible] ditto, 30s to 36s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 56s. Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 63s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 25s to 27s. Yorkshire and Scotch, black, 25s to 27s; ditto, white, [illegible] ditto beans, new, 34s to 36s.; ditto, old, 40s to 44s; grey peas, 28s to 32s, maple ditto, 32s to 34s; ditto, white, 30s to 34s; pigeon ditto, 36s to 38s; harrow ditto, 40s to 44s. Suffolk, 37s to 41s. Sussex and Yorkshire, 37s to 41s. per 280 lbs. Foreign. Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 37s to 37s per barrel.

*The Seed Market.*—A few [illegible] purchases of clover seed have taken place since our last report, and prices are well supported. Canary, linseed, and rapeseed—especially the two latter articles—are quite as dear. Other seeds are extremely dull, at Monday's quotations

Linseed English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 47s to 50s Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 50s; hempseed, 32s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 12s 6d; white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d; tares, 42s to 46s per bushel; rapeseed, 42s to £23 per last of ten quarters, linseed cakes, English, £5 5s to £5 10s; ditto, foreign, £5 to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 to £6 5s per ton; canary, 60s to 68s per quarter.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis vary from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 53s 1d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 21s 1d, rye, 35s 8d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 34s 2d.

*Returns Weeks Average.*—Wheat, 53s 2d; barley, 31s; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 34s 10d.

*Provisions.*—Only a moderate business is doing in this article, the market must be considered [illegible]

*Butter.*—Both raw and refined sugars have commanded a firm [illegible] and at an advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Brown lumps are 40s to 41s; ditto, good grocery, 42s; fine ditto, 43s to 45s 6d per cwt.

*Coffee.*—Next to nothing is doing in coffee, the prices of which have, in some instances, a downward tendency

*Rice.*—Steam qualities have declined a trifle. In other parcels we have no change to notice, with a slow demand.

*Provisions.*—Although the supplies of Irish butter are large, that article, owing to the present cold weather, is firm, at very full prices. Carlow and Clonmel landed, 92s to 93s; ditto, 84s to 94s; Limerick and Belfast, 87s to 90s; Dublin, 84s to 92s; Waterford, 84s to 90s; Cork, 84s to 90s; and Prime, 96s to 98s per cwt. Foreign is in good request, and dearer. Danish, landed in quite as dear, but other parcels are neglected. The finest brands are selling at 108s to 110s per cwt. Mess pork is rather dearer, and 90s to 92s per barrel. Bacon is rather steady at 50s to 56s per cwt. for fine Dorset, and 48s 6d to 54s per dozen lbs. for fresh. Hams are in active request, and in rather short supply. Waterford singles, 62s to 66s; doubles, 68s to 72s per cwt. Bale and three middles are in to 2s higher. Lard and Irish tierces are quiet, at from 50s to 52s per cwt. Foreign, 48s to 50s.

*Tallow.*—All kinds of tallow are a dull sale, and quite 3d per cwt. lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is 42s 6d and, for delivery in February and March, 42s per cwt.

*Oils.*—We have to report a better sale for most kinds of oil, at fully last week's prices.

*Hay and Straw.*—Clover is £3 10s to £5 5s; meadow ditto, £2 2s to £2 10s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 12s per load

*Smithfield* (Friday).—Only a moderate business has been doing in hay, and prices are barely supported. Barely unless of quality, at full currencies. Corn splrits firm, at 10s for English, and 9s 10d to 10s for Irish, and foreign.

*Wool.*—Privately, very little business is doing in wool, yet prices are mostly supported. [illegible] The best qualities are now selling at from 11½d to 15½d per lbs.

[illegible] 2s to 2s 2d per lbs.

*Hops* (Friday.)—Although the market is by no means active, really fine colony samples of hops of last year's growth, fully [illegible] last week's prices. The mellow and [illegible] qualities are also in good demand, and old parcels may be sold on very low terms. [illegible] £3 15s

[illegible] World of Kent ditto, £3 0s to £3 3s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £2 5s to £3 12s

*Smithfield* (Friday).—The supply of beasts here this morning was very small, and of middling quality. A though the weather was reasonably fine, the sale was dull, owing to the high rates demanded. [illegible] to the country, at about Monday's quotations. The [illegible] The most scots produced 5s per 8lb. There were on sale only 3 beasts and 5 calves from Ireland. With sheep we were scantily supplied. Prime Downs moved [illegible] at full prices, whilst the middle trade was dull. In other [illegible] numbers of which were small—a fair number of beasts were [illegible] at late rates. Pigs were in [illegible] at our quotations. Milch cows were moved at from £14 to £17 each, [illegible] their quality.

[illegible] 5,500 calves, 140 pigs, 280.

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a steady trade to-day, at very full prices. [illegible] 5s 6d to 6s 2d; [illegible] 5s 4d to 5s 8d; middling ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; prime large ditto, 6s 0d to 6s 2d; prime small ditto, 5s 4d to 6s; large pigs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

Another difficulty in the employment of money has recently developed itself. Among the varied description of securities tendered for advances with bankers and bill brokers, none was preferred to foreign Bills But the recent failures in the Continent, so extensive in their character, and with every probability of increasing, have materially to-day to shake the almost implicit confidence with which they have been hitherto regarded. Each paper Bills and loans on Stock have, therefore, for some time past, been largely resorted to, by discount houses, as investments for their capital left on loan, or "call." This species of investment necessarily had its limits, and the almost valueless state of capital on the Stock Exchange shows it to be, for the present, an exhausted resource. Under these circumstances, it is not very surprising to learn that the large discount house of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, Gurney, and Lubeck, of Gottenburgh, was mentioned on 'Change on Saturday. This house has been but a short time in the timber trade Its debts are not supposed to be heavy.

The payment of the dividend, which is usually proposed to be made by Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullins, will be on and after the 29th inst. This fixture, it appears, about to dissolve. Mr. Perkins will probably retire from business altogether, while Mr. Schlusser becomes associated with the opulent firm of Messrs. J. H Schroder and Co., from which Mr. Post withdraws on account of ill health, having realised an ample competency. Mr. Mullins will carry on the business of Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, in conjunction with a partner of ample means.

The news from India, on Tuesday, confirm the view already expressed, that the accounts on the whole are less unfavourable than might have been anticipated. The only failures announced at Calcutta, in consequence of the news, have not been of a character to create much alarm. They were those of Messrs Colville, Gilmore, and Co., the correspondents of Hankey, Brothers, and Co.; and B. T. Ford and Co., the correspondents of Reeves, Little, and Co. The Union Bank of Calcutta has also suspended its discounts, but this step had been presented, and hopes were entertained that the establishment would not be irretrievably broken up. As regards Messrs. Lambe, Rundell, and Co., the correspondents of Smith, Payne, and Smiths, however, greater firmness is needed, in consequence of the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England; it also had a favourable influence on Exchequer Bills, and India Bonds improved. The market for English Securities closed firmly at the following rates :—Bank Stock, 204; Reduced, 89½; Three per Cent Consols Annuities, 89¼; New Three-and-a-Quarters per Cent Annuities, 90; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1860, 9¼; Ditto, to expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8⅞; Ditto 30 years, 1880, 15; India Stock, 239; Bank Stock for Account, 201; Consols for Account, 89⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 32 premium; Ditto, £500, 33 premium.

In the Foreign House, Spanish, on Monday, advanced, the Five per Cents closing at 20¾ ⅞; Three per Cent., 30½ ⅝. The cause was better prices from Madrid, particularly as regards the Active stock. Each successive finance Minister has his favourite description of stock, to serve his own and friends' turn; so it may be inferred that Actives are the present Minister's choice. These prices, as our last shows, have been the result of the Queen's marriage Stock is rather lower, and Mexican maintains its price, although there is not been any transactions of consequence. The closing list gives quotations as follows :—Brazilian 5 per Cents, 84¾; Chilian, 6 per Cents, 90; Spanish Actives, 3; Passive, 3; Deferred, 6 per Cents, 41. Portuguese 5 per Cents, 30; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 26; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 50¾; Ditto, Account, 49; Ditto, 1841, 49; Ditto, Coupons, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 4¾; Ditto, Deferred, 3¾; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 30¾; Account Bonds, 24 per Cent., 39; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 53⅝; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 85¾.

Railway Stocks displayed some animation at the beginning of the week Eastern Counties, Blackwall, and Great Northerns registering an advance. London and Oxford Junction, 24¾ Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 24¾; Bristol and Exeter, 65; Caledonian, 20½; East Anglia, 4⅝, L. and L. and D., 12¾; Ditto, £30 10s., E. and H., 13; Eastern Counties, 15¾; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 7¾; Great Northern, 84; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24½; Great North of England, 238; Ditto, New, £15, 24¾. Great Western, 154; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19¾; Hull and York, 21; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 107; Ditto, Thirds, 7⅞; Ditto, Third (Reg.), 5 dis.; Ditto, West Riding Union, 23 dis.; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 34½; Leeds and Bradford, 9½; Leeds and Thirsk, 30½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 99½; Ditto 50 p. c., 54½; South Wales, 6½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 58½; Vale of North, 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 19½; Ditto ditto No. 2, 13½; Ditto G. N. E. Preference, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 77; Northern of France, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; London and Westminster, 24.

SATURDAY MORNING. Buoyancy again was the characteristic of the market yesterday. Consols advanced to, and closed at, 89¾ for Money, and 89¾ for the February Account. Foreign Funds did not materially vary. Shares were heavy, at previous quotations.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
J JEWRY, Jun., Cardiff, boot and shoemaker.

BANKRUPTS.

J T JAY, Acle, Norfolk, surgeon. M BIDDLE, Brighton, grocer. T SCHLESINGER, Upper North-place, Gray's Inn-road, manufacturer of models. W RAY, Bell's-buildings, Peter-street, Doctors' Commons, solicitor. J WILLIAMS, Bridgewater, earthenware manufacturer. W E MARSH, Strand, Middlesex, draper. J. DENSLOW, Gloucester, horse-dealer. W. and T. CLAVE, West-street Finsbury-circus, merchant. W KEYWOOD, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, builder. J H REED, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, currier. J. PUGH, Bangor. E FLINT, Shrewsbury, Staffordshire, ironmonger. R G WARD, Newgate-street, saddler. J WILLIAMS, Llangadog-road, Carmarthenshire, draper. J. and J. CAMPBELL, Manchester, merchants. H EL COCKBURN, Bury, Southampton, grocer. R LANGWITH, Lidlington-place, Oakley-square, builder. W R STUART, Tichborne-street, Haymarket, tailor. C PHARO, Bucklersbury, Doctors'-commons, solicitor. A LOCKWOOD, Wrashaw, Denbighshire builder. J CROAT, Lowith, shoemaker. H HAMILTON, Liverpool, ship-broker. P F SICKENS, Bristol, Gloucestershire, merchant. MARIA SHREWSBURY, Worcester Warwickshire, brassfounder. T BATE, Birmingham, baker. F PURSLOW, Rickerah, Staffordshire, grocer. J. and T. PHIPPS, Darlington, Durham, ironmongers. T W HORNSBY, Darlington, Durham, saddler. J INGLIS, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, dresser. C FLETCHER, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, draper. H EL COCKBURN, Bury, Southampton, grocer. R EDWARDS, Towyn, Merionethshire, surgeon H FEARNSIDES, Manchester, Lancashire, merchant. J. and J. CAMPBELL, Manchester, merchants. J WEST, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, draper. S H BUTLER, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer. J WEST, Ravensthorpe, Yorkshire, draper. R HOLFORD, Manchester, silk manufacturer. E SPRAKMAN, Astley, Lancashire, joiner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W TAYLOR, Banchead, Dalkeith, grain dealer. S STEWART, George-street, Perth, wine merchant. D MACIVER, Glasgow, printseller. J HALL, Alloa, merchant. J PRIMROSE, Glasgow, merchant. J HUDDELL, Pebbles, wine merchant. D LINDSAY, Tronegate-street, Glasgow, wool merchant. J GIBSON and Co., Port London, Argyleshire, ship builders. J SAPTER, Edinburgh, saddler. G and S M'LENNAN, Glasgow distillers. D M'CALL, Leith, glazier. ROBERT and JAMES ANDERSON, Glasgow, woollen drapers. T BOYD and Co., Quiraldston, Stirlingshire, farmers and cattle dealers.

FRIDAY, JAN 28.
WHITEHALL, JAN. 24.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General John Bell, C.B., to be [illegible] Major, &c.

[illegible] Major, C.B.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN 28.

2nd Life Guards: Cornets I S Duckworth to be Lieutenants, vice R Blane, Hon the H o R S Ponsonby to be Captain, vice Lawley; Hon T G L Lawley to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, vice Astley. 1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet A J A Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Gwyn.

3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet Sir F Kouzi to be Lieutenant, vice J G Hunter, who exchanges. 6th Dragoons: Cornet A Kane to be Lieutenant, vice Dawkins, who exchanges. 7th Dragoons: Cornet B A Cook to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander; H W Wilson to be Cornet, vice Cook. 13th W Thomas to be Captain, vice Sir J Lowther, who exchanges; J Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Lewendon.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut W C Lyon to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Melvill; Ensign T P Hall to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lyon.

[illegible] Major, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Parratt. 3rd: R I Lemon to be Ensign. 4th, vice Denny: 66th: Major Lord C J Russell to be Major, vice J H [illegible] 7th: Lieut and Captain Hon and Rev [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 8th: Lieut and Captain Hon and Rev [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 9th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 10th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 11th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 12th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 13th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 14th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 15th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 16th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 17th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 18th: Lieut and Captain [illegible] to be Major, vice [illegible] 19th: Lieut and 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GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Mr TENNANT, F.G.S., [illegible] January 29, 1848.

MANUFACTURERS, ARTISTS, and DESIGNERS, [illegible] always be published in London, at Messrs. CHARLES and HUTCHINGS, [illegible]

MEUNIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its nourishing and [illegible]

RIDING-SCHOOL, SOUTH-STREET, PARK-LANE, [illegible]

EALING SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.—Dr MICHELS, [illegible]

A WELL-EDUCATED LADY of BATH, who has [illegible]

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST of WINDOW BLINDS will be forwarded [illegible] TYLOR and PACE, 3, 3, Oxford-street, [illegible]

SUPERIOR OVERCOATS OF ALL KINDS, [illegible] Make of New [illegible] and Co. Cornhill

NORRINGTON'S NEW OPERA CRAVAT, [illegible]

SUGAR.—Sparkling [illegible]

PATENT for ROASTING COFFEE.—Extract from The Patent Journal of the 4th December, 1847.—"Patents recently granted [illegible] Inventions for Self-Measuring [illegible] The New Warehouse, [illegible] Open Every Friday till 8o'clock. [illegible]

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, in all the most approvable materials and prevailing styles, a large portion of which are expressly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINSBURY PAVEMENT. [illegible] 28 6d. Merino Dresses, [illegible] inches. TWANTS CLOAKS HOODS, [illegible] TWANTS CLOAKS Day and [illegible]

TEMPERANCE and GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION 39 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. PRESIDENT [illegible] SECRETARY [illegible] The Weekly Payments [illegible] secured in Case of Accident [illegible] Members [illegible] this securing an Allowance Board of 12s. [illegible] Members [illegible] entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. The Institution [illegible] from any [illegible] INSTITUTION [illegible] PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 15, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON. [illegible] Admiral the Right Hon. Sir [illegible] Major-Gen. Sir Henry Pringle, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-Gen. Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. [illegible] Major-Gen. Sir John Fordyce

M. JEAN POLASKI, AT ASTLEY'S.

## ASTLEY'S.

We this week give one of the most effective "Scenes in the Circle" at this popular theatre—the daring feat of Jean Polaski, on two fleet steeds, as "The British Fox-hunter." Thus doubly mounted, Polaski chases a live fox round the circle, leaping over four gates in his course. There is something purely national in the scene, and it has been received with great applause.

The performances of Mr. Lavater Lee, the wonderful vaulter, also form a feature in the circle. Astley's has come in for more than a usual share of patronage during the holiday tide. "The Camp of Silesia," is, as we have before stated, a very superior piece of its kind; and where could *Dr. Syntax* be more properly furnished with a horse than on the equestrian stage; albeit Grizzle is not a specimen of the Astley's stud.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE PAST QUARTER.

THE Quarterly Report of the Registrar General, just published, is more than usually interesting, both with respect to the great mortality which has prevailed during the quarter, and also for the unusual weather which has been prevalent. The Quarterly Meteorological Returns are obtained from twenty-nine places, situated at different parts of the country, and these have all been examined and reduced by James Glaisher, Esq., and therefore confidence may be placed in their results.

The following remarks by Mr. Glaisher, are appended to the Report. The average referred to is always to be understood as that for the preceding six years.

"The weather during the past quarter has been very remarkable in many respects. The daily temperature of the air, evaporation, and dew-point, during the whole quarter, with the exception of the period between November 17 and November 21, and between December 20 and December 31, have been above the average, and at times these departures have been great.

"The mean temperature of the air for October was 52 deg. 9; for November was 46 deg 9; and for December was 43 deg. 8; which values exceeded those of the average by 4 deg. 2, 2 deg. 7, and 3 deg. 3, respectively; or, the mean value for the quarter was 47 deg. 5, exceeding the average by 3 deg. 4; and this excess is very large indeed, considering that it extends over so long a period as one-fourth part of a year.

"The mean temperature of the dew-point for the quarter was 44 deg. 3, which is 3 deg 3 above the average.

"The mean weight of water mixed with a cubic foot of air was 3·2 grains, which is about one-eighth part greater than the average.

"The mean reading of the barometer was 29·520 inches, which is 0·111 inch above the average. The amount of rain fallen within the quarter was six inches; which is two inches less than the average. The fall in the year 1847 was 17·6 inches, which is nearly eight inches less than the average.

"The amount of heat radiated from the Earth at night during the quarter was very small. The mean amount of cloud was such as to cover a little more than three-fourths of the whole sky. The month of December was more clouded than any month since January, 1845.

"It is a fact well worthy of notice, that from the beginning of this quarter till the 20th of December, the electricity of the atmosphere was almost always in a neutral state, so that no signs of electricity whatever were shown for several days together. On the above day, and on every day afterwards till the end of the quarter, active electricity was shown.

"The remarkable cold period between November 17 and November 21, seems to have been general all over the country. Snow fell within this period to a considerable depth in Suffolk, but it is not noticed as having fallen elsewhere. During November and December the usual diurnal rise and fall of the temperatures of the air and dew-point very frequently did not take place, and they were often reversed; a nocturnal rising temperature and a daily falling temperature were of frequent occurrence.

"The usual diurnal change in the barometer readings did not take place; the readings, at times, constantly increased for several days together, and then decreased for several days together. In December, on the 7th day, at 3h. A.M., the remarkably low reading of 28·383 inches took place at Greenwich; and this low reading was general over the country, but it first took place at northern places, and then at southern; thus the minimum occurred at Durham, on Dec. 6, at 6h. P.M., and it was 27·89 inches; at Stonyhurst, near Blackburn, during the evening, and it was 27·841 inches; at Liverpool, at 10h. P.M., and it was 28·164 inches; at Cambridge, on December 7, at 1h. 30m. A.M., and it was 28·382 inches; and at Greenwich, on December 7, at 3h. A.M., as stated above, 28·383 inches. A reading so low, as this is of rare occurrence. The previous instances at Greenwich are as follows:—In 1783, on March 6, the reading was 28·12 inches; in 1809, on December 17, the reading was 28·20 inches; in 1821, on December 28, the reading was 27·80 inches; in 1834, on November 23, the reading was 28·37 inches; and in 1843, on January 15, the reading was 28·10 inches."

During the quarter there were eight exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis, which occurred on the following days: October 15, 23, and 24; November 1, 2, and 19; December 2 and 19. That on October 24 was particularly referred to in our journal.

From the preceding remarks it will be seen, that the weather during the past quarter has been very unusual indeed. Mr. Glaisher states, that he has searched all meteorological records at his command, which have been made in the previous fifty years, and he has failed to find any season of similar character. To the Report are appended very extensive Meteorological Tables.

## WILLIAM MILLER.

BOATSWAIN OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "AVENGER."

AMONGST the unfortunate persons who lost their lives in this ill-fated vessel, was William Miller, her boatswain, better known by his fund of anecdote, as Jos Miller. A finer fellow never stept on a vessel's deck. To his herculean frame, born to brave the fiercest storms, was added a heart that was made of the right stuff to set off to advantage his iron frame; and in his short but perilous life, he had need of it. "Joe" was, in fact, the very *beau ideal* of a British sailor. We feel, therefore, some interest in tracing his chequered life, through his varied course of daring peril, and mishap. All who knew him must lament that such a life should have been brought to such an end.

William Miller was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, about the year 1802; he was of Scottish parents, in humble life, and by his own account was the youngest and smallest of the family; but our Correspondent adds that he has never seen a finer stature of a man. In height he was about 5 feet 10½ inches, weighing 17 stone; he possessed amazing muscular power; his arm was 19½ inches in circumference, and he possessed a frame of equal proportions. In his early youth he had a predilection for the sea, and at the age of eleven went on board of a merchant ship, apprenticed to the late William Mellish, Esq., bound to the South Seas. He then entered the American navy; and was next on board an ill-fated whaler, which was cut off by the natives, at the Society Islands. The narration of his exile and his many miraculous escapes, if told in his own language, would fill a volume; how he was sold from one tribe to another, until he engaged in the "Patriot" service. He subsequently became Coxswain to Lord Cochrane (now the Earl of Dundonald) when on board the Chilian States Ship, the *O'Higgins*," and was present at the memorable capture under the batteries of Callao, of the Spanish flag ship *Esmeralda*, by his Lordship, on the night of the 5th of November, 1820. Miller was the first man on board; he drew the first blood of the sentry who attempted to oppose his progress, and by one blow of his sword from his powerful arm, Miller laid his antagonist headless! A corroborative circumstance occurred twenty years afterwards on board the Royal yacht steamer *Watermitch*, which shows the modesty of the man. On the latter occasion, Lord Cochrane paid a visit to this brig, on board of which Miller was boatswain; he was recognised by his Lordship, who called the commander's attention to Miller, and enquired his name, which, being told, Lord Cochrane called Miller aft, and asked him if he knew him, or had sailed together in such a ship (referring him to the *Esmeralda*); and on asking him who was the first man on board? Miller gave that honour to his Lordship, stating that "he was, however, close upon his heels." Lord Cochrane remarked to his friends around him, "that man wants to give me the credit, but 'twas he who was the first on board." Shortly after the capture of the *Esmeralda*, Miller returned to England and entered the navy. In 1831, we find him acting boatswain of his Majesty's ship *Prince Regent*; and, application having been made by the late Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Lord Dundas, for a suitable boatswain, Miller was recommended by his Lordship, and permitted to join the yacht. This vessel, the *Watermitch*, was subsequently purchased into the Royal navy, and Miller was discharged, he applied to be re-stated in the service, but being disappointed, he again entered the merchant service, returned to Cowes, and superintended the fitting out of a new Southseaman, the *Samuel Enderby*, which was built at that port, and on board which vessel he sailed mate. As a compliment to him, the owners, the Messrs. Enderby, caused a Portrait of Miller to be taken, from which our present Sketch has been made. Subsequently, Miller accepted the command of the British schooner *Darung*, of Cowes, which was then open, and was engaged in the Mediterranean and foreign trade. On that vessel being sold, he was engaged, for about twelve months, by Mr. Pitcher, the shipbuilder, of Blackwall and Northfleet, as rigger, in the equipment of several steam-vessels for the Neapolitan Government; he was subsequently employed, in the same capacity, by Mr. Laird of Birkenhead, and he sailed as mate of the East India iron brig *Clyde*, built by that gentleman. This vessel was wrecked at the Cape de Verd Islands, on her voyage out; when Miller, having lost his all, returned home, and once more made application for a petty officer's berth in the navy. He succeeded, (through Admiral Sir George Cockburn,) in getting made acting boatswain's mate of H.M.S. *Daring*, and sailed in her with the Experimental Brig Squadron. During the past year we find him acting boatswain of the *Scourge*, from which he was lately transferred to the *Avenger*, and joined that ill-fated vessel but a few days before the melancholy catastrophe which terminated his eventful life, in the 45th year of his age.

W. MILLER, BOAT-WAIN OF THE LATE STEAM-SHIP "AVENGER."

Although education had not done much for our hero, nature had amply endowed him with practical abilities; and, in justice to his memory, be it said, that he was a neat and excellent naval draughtsman, a good navigator, a thorough seaman, and a first-rate rigger and disciplinarian; and, though his herculean figure might inspire terror in the timid, his mild countenance and amiable disposition would instantly disarm it. He was also a good father and kind husband. He lived at Cowes, and was much respected by all who knew him. We regret to add that he has left a wife and two children.

The following is an official return of the names of all the officers who were on board the *Avenger* when she left Malta:—

Captain Charles George Elers Napier (1841), stepson of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

Lieutenant Hugh Mallett Kinsman (1841), senior, son of the late Major Kinsman, R.M.

Lieutenant Frederick Marryat (1845), the son of Captain Marryat, C.B.

Lieutenant Francis Rooke (1840), saved.

Master.—William Archer (1835).

Surgeon.—James Hutchison Steele (1842).

Paymaster and Purser.—Valentine A. Halle (1842).

Second Master. William Betts (1842).

Assistant-Surgeon, Acting. Bernard Delany.

Midshipman.—J. Hormond.

Midshipman. Charles Bore.

Master's Assistant. Thomas Otty.

Master's Assistant. [illegible] Ayling.

Clerk. H. J. S. Walker.

Clerk.—W. A. Speed.

Naval Cadet. J. B. Heywood.

Naval Cadet. W. J. S. M. Molyneaux.

Engineers.—William Hirst, first class; William Kerslake, assistant, first class; Alfred Mills, ditto; Richard Kennedy, assistant, second class; Henry Henty, third class; William Barber, supernumerary assistant, second class; John Gilmore, supernumerary assistant, second class.

Gunner. John Larcum, saved with Lieut Rooke.

Boatswain. William Miller, acting, promoted from the *Scourge* steam sloop.

Carpenter.—Thomas Wiley, second class.

Royal Marines.—Lieut. H. S. Baynes, of the Artillery Corps.

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AGENTS.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 301.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE TWO FERDINANDS.

Sicily, according to Mr. Carker, in Dickens's latest recorded conversation of that worthy, is "the idlest and easiest part of the world." The description is true enough in ordinary times, but singularly inaccurate at the present moment. Sicily is now quite the reverse of idle; and life, so far from being "easy" there, is a condition of the utmost anxiety and peril. The whole island is in a state of insurrection, and Palermo, the capital, has been bombarded; foreign residents have been driven to take refuge on board ship; the local Government has been deposed; and the King forced to make concessions that look very like a capitulation. In the midst of all the cannonading, slaughter, and confusion, life in Sicily must have been, for some time, very "idle" and "easy" indeed.

What has just happened there is the continually recurring result of that system of Government, which cant calls paternal, and truth tyrannical. Men must be essentially ungrateful, for their hatred of the fatherly care taken of them by such Monarchs as those of Austria and Naples is most intense. Nor is the hatred of the ruler for the ruled much less hearty; between the two sentiments, no ten years of "paternal government" ever passes without a most unfilial rebellion, and a most unfatherly massacre as the consequence—if the "pater" is strong enough.

The King of Naples, who has just granted to his Sicilian subjects what are facetiously called "concessions," seeing that they are extorted by force of arms, is one of those Monarchs of whom the Bourbon race has been prolific. Ignorant, bigoted, and self-willed, he is firmly persuaded that the section of the human race he governs was made over to him by Providence as a property or chattel, to be dealt with as he thinks fit. It is a delusion very incident to Kings in general, and the Bourbons in particular; but, unhappily, their subjects have just the contrary opinion. As long as an army can keep down all expression of this opinion, things go on well enough; but if the mass "plucks up a spirit," and beat the soldiers, the Father of his people has nothing for it but to make concessions, swear to observe them, pass an act of amnesty and pardon to all political offenders; bide his time, break his oath, and hang as many of the leaders as he can catch, on the first opportunity. That is the beginning, middle, and end of the epic of every revolution under the Bourbon family, whether in Spain, France, or Italy.

There is another illustration of the effect of despotic Government, no less striking, to be drawn from another part of Italy. There is a Ferdinand in Vienna and a Ferdinand in Naples; they resemble each other much like the "river in Macedon and the river in Monmouth," according to Fluellin's ground of comparison, which was founded on there being "salmons in both." There are two Kings, and tyranny is the principle of Government of each; and in Italy the results of their policy are becoming apparent, also, with great similarity.

The Emperor Ferdinand of Austria governs Lombardy, and the "paternal" affection he bears his Italian subjects has resulted in a massacre of the people of Milan. Some discontent is not unnaturally felt at this sabreing and shooting; to repress which a hundred thousand Austrian troops are on their march to the south of the Alps, under a General who has issued as savage a proclamation as Absolutism ever indited; the "double clawed eagle" is to teach the murmuring Milanese that its hold on them is not to be relaxed.

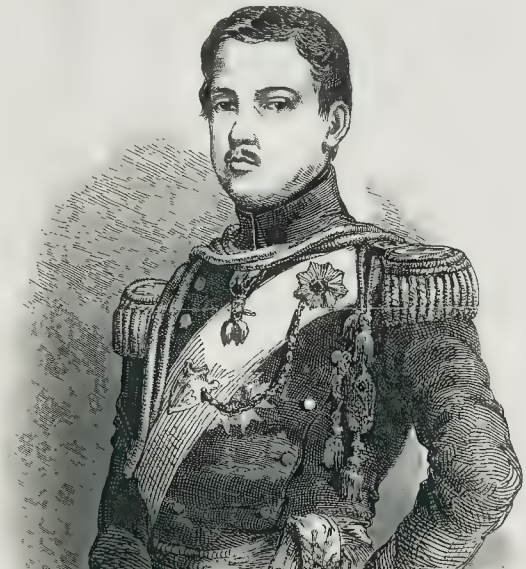
The arrival of the troops is preceded by persecution; some of the best citizens are already imprisoned; others are on their way to Austrian prisons; others—among them, Cæsar Cantu, the author of a History of the Reformation, which has just been translated into English—have saved themselves by flight. It is the peculiar feature of paternal Government, that it converts into enemies the most intellectual of its subjects. The event still hangs in the balance; but if the military force now in motion reaches Lombardy, the Liberal movement will inevitably be crushed. What is called "order and tranquillity" will be restored—that is, brute force will overpower all resistance, and the people will be reduced to silence. The bowed head with the curse at the heart, is the *beau ideal* of paternal rule.

King Ferdinand of Naples is less lucky. His island of Sicily has been misgoverned to a degree that has united all ranks of the people in one phalanx of rage and desperation. Nobles, priests, merchants, and peasantry, all join against the exactions and stupidity of the King's officials, who, sent from the mainland, have ruled Sicily like a province. They have nearly destroyed trade by protecting it, and loaded what was left by taxes, till, life becoming impossible with any sort of comfort, it only remained to try whether the risk of death in an insurrection was not preferable as giving a chance of amendment, if the revolt succeeded. The movement was better organised than most of these movements are with the Italians; a militia was armed in the rural districts, who marched into Palermo, eight thousand strong, to support the citizens when they had driven the Royal troops from the city into the citadel. More troops were sent over from Naples, but with no result. The King, not being used to such checks, had a fit, and was obliged to be bled. He swore, nevertheless, that he would sink Sicily into the sea rather than yield an inch, and sent his Royal brother, the Comte d'Aequilar, to see how things stood; the Duke, for a wonder, considering his relationship, was a man of common sense, and saw at a glance that the Royal cause was standing in a very queer and distracted posture; but he ordered a little more cannonading, just for the sake of appearances, and steamed back to Naples to tell his Majesty that really the game was up, and, whether he liked it or not, he must make concessions; the people had for once got the upper hand; and, with all the towns and cities in their possession, the troops penned into one fortress, disliking to have paving stones and boiling water thrown on their heads in the streets, it was useless to contest the point any longer. On this a Council was called; the King assisted as it in a furibund temper; but, his brother, the Ministry, prudence and necessity combined, carried the question.

His Majesty, after having shot as many of his subjects as possible, issued a Proclamation, wherein he states his resolution to agree to certain changes, out of regard "for the welfare of our well-beloved people." He says—"Our laws, the civil institutions, and the guarantees granted by our august predecessors contain every source of public prosperity; but, nevertheless, those civil institutions are susceptible of improvement, because such is the nature of human things." These Royal sources of "public prosperity" had somehow become strangely choked, but of that the ordonnance says nothing. The changes amount to this: the right of giving a "previous opinion" on all projects of law and public affairs generally, to the *Consulta* of Sicily; and, what is more important in the eyes of the people, a guarantee of perfect independence of the Government of the Island and its Judicial officers of the Court of Naples. In the act, ordonnance grants a complete "Repeal of the Union" between Naples and Sicily, leaving the King still its Sovereign, but destroying that "Neapolitan Ascendancy" party that had contrived to ruin one of the finest countries in the world. Sicily is henceforth for the Sicilians; no Neapolitans are henceforth to be appointed to offices there.

Now, had this been granted two months ago, it would, perhaps, have been received with something like thanks; but coming, as it does, from a King beaten and baffled, and who only grants this because, for the moment, he can refuse nothing, the concession is spurned. Why should the people accept less than they their power to take? The Sicilians insist on having their old Constitution restored; and, in this posture, with all the country in their power, the last accounts leave them. And, as Ferdinand of Austria is too busy on his own account to lend any aid to Ferdinand of Naples, and as Rome is no longer the ally of political stupidity, there is a good chance of the people succeeding. Moreover, they know the Bourbons too well to trust either their words, Constitutions, or oaths; none of the race would scruple a moment to break any or all of them, as soon as the peril under which they were given had passed.

There is a savage brutality in these paternal rulers, that renders any terms with them impossible. The very name of the King of Naples is of ill omen: Ferdinand of Spain hung the patriot leaders as soon as he could, after swearing to observe the Constitution; Ferdinand of Austria massacred the landed proprietors of Galicia, in a cool calculation of policy; his father Francis, buried in his hateful dungeons some of the finest intellects and gentlest hearts of Italy—men who, like Silvio Pellico, were treated worse than the blackest criminals. The same tyranny is going on at this moment, as virulently as if the world were still in the fifteenth century. Ferdinand of Naples has shed the blood of his subjects in Calabria and Palermo without remorse, and only ceases to do so because the people have made themselves the strongest. But the day of retribution seems at hand.



FERDINAND CHARLES DE BOURBON, KING OF NAPLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE KING OF NAPLES.

FERDINAND CHARLES DE BOURBON, King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, who is at this moment engaged in a violent contest with his subjects, was born the 12th of January, 1810, and succeeded his father, Francis I., on the 8th of November, 1830. He has been twice married: first, to a Princess of Sardignia, who died in 1836; and secondly, to Marie Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria. He has children by both marriages.

King Ferdinand is a thorough resister of all innovations; the consequence is that he has all but lost the finest half of his kingdom. The concessions made by his late ordonnance are refused, as mere subterfuges; they give the people the appearance but not the reality of power; the successful insurgents insist on the restoration of the Constitution of 1812, granted when the English occupied the island. The *Consultas*, which it is the fashion of Italian sovereigns to grant in cases of emergency, are mere nullities; as bodies, they can only give an opinion on any measure—they cannot originate or carry one out. This the Sicilians spurn as insufficient; and it appears by the latest accounts that the Constitution demanded has been granted and proclaimed—a proof that the Royal cause had become desperate.

The King is the nephew of the Queen of the French; and his sister is the too celebrated Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain.

It is a curious fact that Louis Philippe, while residing in Sicily, assisted in drawing up the Constitution which has been so long abrogated and is now resumed.

## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

### FRANCE

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "The Government has received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 28th of January, announcing that a trading vessel which arrived in the morning of that day at Port Vendres, brought information that the French war-steamer *Gustor* was destroyed by fire, and went down on the 23rd, at Porto di Campos, near Palma. The crew were saved. No account of that deplorable event had reached the Ministry of Marine."

The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Monday the discussion on the 8th paragraph of the Address, relative to the foreign relations of France. M. Thiers, in the course of his speech, proclaimed his sympathy for the Italian people, whose cause was that of humanity. He had never been a partisan of revolutionary Propaganda, he was averse to violence and perfidy; but, on the other hand, he was not blind. Every nation which conquered its liberty became a friend of France, and it was her interest to oppose all foreign intervention against a people struggling for independence. As respected the treaties of 1815, M. Thiers was sorry to tell his friends that they must be observed, because they were signed by France, and because they regulated by her relation with the rest of Europe, and were a guarantee of European peace.

The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Wednesday the discussion on the paragraph of the Address relative to Switzerland. M. Thiers, the first speaker announced that he would examine the question with all the moderation he could command, and he would have, he said, much merit in doing so, for no act of the Cabinet had filled him with more irritation than its conduct towards Switzerland. The Ministry viewed, in the triumph of the Swiss Government, the triumph of the Radicals, and the prelude of fresh disorders and anarchy. M. Thiers, on the contrary, saw in the present situation of Switzerland the revolution and the counter revolution; and the French Government, he was sorry to find, had espoused the cause of the latter. He then referred to the events accomplished in Switzerland during the last fifty years, and contended that the treaty of Vienna did not authorise the Powers of Europe, parties thereto, to interfere with the federal Pact. These Powers, in concluding that treaty, had merely wished to establish the neutrality of Switzerland, and ensure her territorial integrity. Austria alone asserted that Switzerland had not the right to modify the Pact without the consent of the Powers, and France had at all times entertained the contrary opinion. M. Thiers then proceeded to justify the aggressions committed by the majority of the Cantons against the minority, and stated that these intended not only to maintain the Jesuits but to impose them on the other Cantons of the Confederation; he then enumerated the various acquisitions of power, taxation and oppression, and described their conduct as perfectly legal, moral, and moderate.

A curious communication appears from Toulon, according to which Abd-el-Kader appealed to Marshal Bugeaud to see the treaty of surrender ratified. To which the Marshal replied that it could not be ratified; that the ex-Emir should make up his mind to choose a residence in France; but as all religions were tolerated, he added, characteristically, that he might build a little mosque.

The announcement in the *Moniteur* that the Russian Court would go into mourning for six days, for the late Princess Claude of Orleans, caused some sensation at the Palace, but the public seemed unaffected by it.

According to the returns of the operations of the Sinking Fund during the last quarter of 1847, the receipts realised in the quarter amounted to 343,600f., representing a capital of 8,626,749f.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees*, of the 28th ult., states that the Royal castle of Pau was being fitted up for the reception of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, who were expected there in the month of May.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Joinville left Paris on Monday for Algiers.

There has just been uncovered in the usual sitting-room at the end of the library of the Chamber of Peers, a ceiling, painted by Henry Scheffer, representing Charles V., to whom France owes the foundation of her first library, standing in his royal robes, receiving the learned and scientific men of his kingdom, and inviting them to come and study in it for the benefit of his subjects.

### ITALY

The affairs of Italy still stand forth on the face of European politics broadly and painfully conspicuous. In the Neapolitan dominions, the King, after in vain essaying the effects of brute force to stifle the just demands of his Sicilian subjects for a modification of the gross abuses of his tyrannical misrule, has at length, with a bad grace, yielded to fear what he denied to common sense and justice. During forty-eight hours the troops were masters of the city of Messina, and inflicted fearful horrors on the devoted city, but with no successful result. The atrocious measure did but confirm the brave citizens in their resolve never to submit to the tyrannical sway of such a Sovereign without obtaining some of those guarantees for good government, personal freedom, and security of the subject, which every constitutional and well-regulated Administration accords as a matter of course.

The *report* of the situation of Sicily presented by Count d'Aquila to the King his brother, on his return to Naples, produced a deep impression on his Majesty and the Government. Firmness and absolute confidence in measures of rigour had vanished before the reality of danger, which further resistance would inevitably produce. The King immediately convoked the Council of State. The Princes assisted at the sitting, which lasted the whole of the 18th, from nine o'clock in the morning to seven at night. After the deliberation a supplement of the official journal was published, containing a number of ordinances to the following effect. By the first, the Consulta of Naples, and that of Sicily, convoked in 1820, and from 1824, are invested with the following additional attributions:—1. Giving their opinion on all projects of laws and general regulations. Examining and giving their opinion on financial affairs, such as the budget, public debt, &c. 3. On treaties of commerce and tariffs. 4. On the petitions of provincial councils. The communes of Naples and Sicily shall possess administrative rights over their own funds, under the superintendence of the Government; and the General Consulta is ordered to present a project of law on the subject, on the basis of free election of the members of the Communal Councils by the assessors. decree, the judicial independence of each order of Neapolitan society is solemnly recognised. Employments in the Island of Sicily to be filled by Sicilians, and those in the kingdom of Naples by Neapolitans only; the administration of each to be separate and distinct, even to employé. This law to be promulgated six months actually filled promiscuously in the course of four months. By the third decree extraordinary *consulteri* are named, consisting of the heads of departments at Naples when the King's residence is there, and of those residing at Palermo when his Majesty resides on the other side of the Faro. By the fourth, Count d'Aquila, Prince of the Blood, is named Lieutenant-General of Sicily; his Excellency Minutolo, Prince of Canosa-prince; his Minister of the Interior; Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, the Duke of Montalbo; Director of Finance and Ecclesiastical Affairs, D. Giuseppe Ruongiovanni; Director of Grace and Justice, Giovanni Luca. A fifth decree, dated the 18th, confirms the liberty of the press in nearly the same measure as the other Italian States.

There has been also published a decree relative to an amnesty as follows:—"His Majesty, who always obeys the generous inspirations of his Royal heart, has deigned to ordain that the Ministers of Grace and Justice, and of the General Police of the kingdom, shall, within the shortest possible delay, submit to him the names of the political condemned and prisoners, in order that he may exercise his clemency. His Majesty desired, at the same time, that the measures best calculated to secure the tranquility should be adopted."

"All these decrees are signed by Marquis Pietracatella, the representative of moderate liberal opinions.

Several advices, however, it appears that the Palermitans, distrusting the professions of King Ferdinand, demand not securities for what is promised, but the Constitution which had been given for ages. The notorious offices of Castelcicala and Scherini, and the actual revolt which took place in the capital of the last mentioned province even supposing that the city of Palermo would remain quiescent not as a powerful diversion in favour of the Sicilians.

The events above detailed have led to the Proclamation of the Constitution of the Naples and Sicily, which took place at Naples on the 29th ult. It is to be observed that it is the Constitution of 1812, and not that of 1821, that has been proclaimed, and that it was prepared in Sicily under the auspices of English Government; and further, that his Majesty the King of the French, who decided there at the moment, actually assisted in framing it. This constitution vests in the establishment of two Chambers (Lords and Commons), and is framed from that of Great Britain. The Constitution of 1821, on the contrary, was more democratic, and contemplated one Chamber only. There is nothing in it, therefore, to shock the sensibility of any Constitutional Government. The French Government of the Restoration advised the King of Naples in 1821, to offer the Constitution of 1812 to his subjects.

From Milan we learn that, on receipt of orders from Vienna, recently received, the police immediately proceeded to arrest the Marquis Rosales, President of the Union Club; Count Cesar Battaglia, the young Marquis Sanchi Stampa, and several other inhabitants. Rosales is kept in close confinement in the frightful dungeon of Santa Margarita, and Battaglia and Sanchi were shut up in a postchaise, and sent out of Milan under a strong escort. Their destination is mystery, but it is supposed to be Gratz or Brunn. Among the other persons arrested figure Baron Bagatta, well known in the Parisian fashionable circles; Count Pertusati, and Count Ercolo Durini, former officer in the Austrian service. Cesar Cantu, a distinguished writer, and author of a "Universal History" translated into French; and Dr. Belcredi, who were also to have been arrested, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, and crossing the frontier. The wife of the Marquis Filippo Villani waited on the Viceroy, and obtained from him the liberation of her husband; but, when she presented herself at the office of the Director of Police, Toresani, to claim the Marquis, he replied to her—"Let the Viceroy mind his own business."

The power of Austria to crush any popular movement attempted in the Lombardo-Venetian states has at no time been doubted, and hence the late enormous increase of her military force in the kingdom had occasioned surprise and apprehension. In Milan alone 30,000 troops are quartered; in Verona 10,000. The game of Austria is believed to have commenced. Conspiracies or demonstrations were brought about in the Milanese, to encourage a considerable number of nobles, of the upper classes, were arrested some time since. The time of the lower orders of discontented has now arrived, and upwards of 400 individuals, considered as the most turbulent, were lately apprehended. Of these 180 of the youngest and most robust were conveyed to Trieste to be employed on board the ships of the Imperial navy, and the 220 remaining have been transported, without even the form of a trial, to Styria and Moravia, where they are doomed to work as galley slaves. The regiment of Giulay, which acquired such a disgraceful notoriety in the massacre of Gallicia, was one of those quartered at Pavia.

A great number of copies of a pamphlet, entitled "The last events at Milan," have been circulated through that capital. It is an impartial account of the odious conduct of Austria. At Venice, in spite of the prohibition of the police, two ladies, named Bentivogli and Michiel made a collection for the wounded of Milan. 8000 francs have been already received, with a letter expressive of the sympathy of the Venetians for their Lombard brethren. The Podesta, or Mayor of Vicenzia has forwarded 2000 francs for the same object, in the name of the inhabitants. At Verona, in the course of eight hours, 1600 francs were collected. The police stopped the subscription, but did not seize the sum collected, which was sent to Milan. The Lombards are animated with a deadly hatred against Austria, and we can safely predict that the Gallicians shall be vanquished. On the 31st of January, three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Milan applied to the police for their passports. Everybody anticipates a "second Gallicia," and is anxious to quit the country.

The *Concordia* of Turin publishes the following letter, addressed by the Emperor of Austria to Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—"I have examined the events that occurred in Milan on the 2nd and 3rd instant. It is evident to me that a faction, desirous to destroy public order and tranquility, exists in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. I have already called for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom all that you deemed necessary to satisfy the wants and wishes of the different provinces. I am not disposed to grant further concessions. Your Highness will make known my sentiments to the public. The attitude of the majority of the population of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, however, induces a hope that similar distressing scenes shall not again occur. At all events, I rely on the loyalty and courage of my troops." (Signed) FERDINAND I."

The King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany have respectively convoked, for the month of March, a Consulta of State, similar to that now assembled at Rome.

The Duke of Modena has quitted his estates, and no one knows where he is gone; some suppose to Milan, others say to Vienna! Two more Austrian battalions have entered Parma. The son of Prince Torella, escaped from prison at Naples, arrived on the 11th instant at Genoa.

### SPAIN

General Espartero has written to the President of the Senate that family affairs would oblige him to proceed to Logrono.

The *Fomento* Barcelona journal, of the 24th ult., mentions that the Cabecilla Grinon, who assumed the title of Commander-General of the Maestrazgo, had made his submission, and was presented to Castro by Valentia.

The *Fomento* Barcelona journal, of the 22nd, announces the submission of the Carlist Chief Clements Brea, of Vich, and the flight into France of three other Cabecillas, named Rafel, Rosalcoma, who held the rank of Colonel, Cirlani and Carn.

According to latest advices from Madrid, the Moderado candidates had been returned deputies at Infantes, Montalvan, and Orgiva. The proceedings in the Congress were without interest. The discussion in the Senate had been suspended, in consequence of the number of orators who had given their names. The Political Chief of Madrid, with a view to allay the fears excited by exaggerated reports respecting the mortality in that capital, had thought proper to publish, in the *Gazette* a return, from the 15th to the 19th of January. The entire number was 547. M. Pacheco had returned from Rome.

### GERMAN STATES.

The question of the liberty of the press in Germany will be brought shortly before the Diet, now sitting at Frankfort. A circular on the subject has been issued to the representatives of the Governments, requesting them to take the Governments of Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg, will take the lead in the discussion.

The announcement of the decease of the King of Denmark had caused much excitement in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, but public order had not been disturbed.

### SWITZERLAND

[illegible] to the collective [illegible] Neuchatel for the Sth January, by the Envoys of three Austrian [illegible] Powers, [illegible] Switzerland, [illegible] protest. The Diet is firmly determined to maintain, by all the means in its power, the rights of Switzerland as a free and independent State. The new Envoys from Prussia, Austria, and Russia, have left Berne for Neuchatel on the 24th. His arrival has caused some sensation. The Committee charged with the question of revising the compact will soon commence its task; meanwhile, this question already occupies most of the Swiss journals. Several have already declared in favour of a system of two Chambers, that is, for the introduction into the Diet of a Swiss Chamber of Representatives, otherwise called Grand Council, sitting by the side of a Senate composed like the present Diet.

The new Constitution for the Canton of Schwyzt, proposed by the Government, was rejected by a general assembly of the people, held on the 23rd.

### RUSSIA

The winter has not put a stop to the war in the Caucasus. The latest accounts from St. Petersburgh announce that General Freytag has been obliged to move forward with nine battalions, 480 Cossacks, and 16 pieces of ordnance, to engage in the mountaineers, and that it has been necessary to employ Congreve rockets to destroy two hamlets. In one of these encounters the Russians had eighteen officers and eight officers killed, with 148 soldiers wounded.

### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 10th December bring the intelligence of the safe arrival of Sir Harry Smith, the new Governor, and suite, in the *Vernon*, on the 1st of that month. Sir Harry at once proceeded to the Government House, where he was only installed into office. In the evening Cape Town was brilliantly illuminated.

Colonel Somerset had succeeded in effecting the passage of the Kye, an important post in the Kaffir war. The passage of the Kye has no difficulty had expected to have received shelter from Kreli, which, however, the latter refused; the former, therefore, recrossed the Kye. Information of that fact was immediately communicated to Captain M'Lean, the British Commissioner, and no doubt existed but Fato would either be captured by the British troops, who were in close pursuit of him, or that he would be compelled to surrender.

### THE WEST INDIES

By the arrival, at Southampton, on Wednesday evening, of the Royal Mail Steam packet Company's ship *Avon*, R. S. Norton, commander, bringing the usual West India mails, we learn that a destructive fire had occurred at Charges (Central America) on the 7th of December, in which nearly all the houses in the town were burnt to the ground, including the Custom-house, containing 300 bales of cocoa. No lives were sacrificed.

Major-General Lambert, Commander of the Forces in the Island of Jamaica, had died.

The West Indian Islands were generally healthy, and the weather genial. The commercial advices brought by the *Avon*, which had made an unusually quick passage, not being due till the 7th inst., are of no great interest. The Jamaica markets remained in a very dull state.

The *Avon* brought on freight 268,276 dollars, 1017 oz. gold dust, and £150 in British coin, 4 srons of indigo, and a general cargo.

### MEXICO

By the most recent advices from our Transatlantic neighbours which came by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Tweed*, Lieutenant Philip Hast, R.N., commander, the only news of interest received is a confirmation of the agreement and negotiations with Mr. Trist, the American Commissioner, had been renewed, with some hopes of a pacific solution. It was also stated that so long as those hopes could be entertained, the army under General Scott would not extend its offensive operations.

Generals Paredes was lying indisposed at Talancingo, and Santa Anna living in retirement at Tehuacan. The army, as may be imagined, was nearly disorganised. The Mexican Government continued established at Queretaro.

### INDIA

Advices, in anticipation of the overland mail, of the 1st of January, have been received. The dates are from Calcutta to the 23rd, Madras to the 24th December, and Bombay to the 1st of January.

A congratulatory address from the principal inhabitants of Calcutta had been presented to Lord Hardinge upon his return to the seat of Government. At a meeting previously held, with the view of obtaining a draught of the address, amendments proposed by several of the natives had been carried, acknowledging their sense of his Lordship's zeal in the cause of education and the arts of peace, as well as willingness to go to war when compelled to do so in defence of the empire, and it was to the latter points that Lord Hardinge principally alluded in his reply.

The Hon. Company's steamer *Memnon*, with the new Governor-General on board, touched at Aden on the 18th of December. Lord Dalhousie intended subsequently to pass a few days at Madras, and was expected to arrive in Calcutta early in January. Lord Hardinge would quit India a fortnight later, and, we are further informed, would make some stay at Aden, on his voyage home, to organise the arrangements brought about for the semi-annual overland mail. The fortress—he would then land at Cossair, from thence cross to Thebes, and descend the Nile.

The Governor of Bombay was on the point of departure for Scinde, intending to traverse the length of the province, from Kurrachie to Sukkur, upon a tour of inspection.

Late advices in the *Delhi Gazette* from Persia describe the condition of that kingdom as most disastrous. The Shah is said to possess but very insufficient means for resisting the rebellion in Khorassan and the simultaneous invasion of prefatory Turcoman chiefs.

The Bengal Government have taken definitive steps for carrying out experiments in several portions of the Bengal Presidency, and in the north-west provinces, for the growth of tea on a large scale. A grant of a lac of rupees per annum, to extend over a series of years, has been devoted to the undertaking, for which purpose has been committed the superintendence of Dr. Jameson, who is already occupied with the selection of sites for the plantations. This gentleman has already chosen several localities in the hill country west of the Sutlej. He proceeds shortly to Kangra, where a detachment is to accompany him across the Sutlej, and proceeded as far as Kangra, where a series of levels on a plateau, varying in altitude from 3000 to 4000 feet, offer, it is said, every probability for the successful cultivation of the plant. The Bengal Government has hitherto had been requested to despatch to India a number of Chinamen for the manufacture of the tea, and also seeds from the most celebrated districts.

The accounts from the Punjaub are to the same date as before, the progress of good government, and the continuance of tranquility.

From Calcutta we learn that the disasters by which commerce has recently been affected occupy general and almost exclusive attention at Calcutta.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met this day at five o'clock, by adjournment from the 20th of December last, and several petitions were presented.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to bring forward the question of the National Defences, on which subject he (the Noble Earl), had a notice of motion on the paper.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was desirous to say that the subject would be first of all brought forward in the other House of Parliament.

Their Lordships then adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

The House of Commons also resumed its sittings to-day after the Christmas recess.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received information from the Examiner of Petitions, that the recognizances of the petitioners, complaining of undue elections in the borough of Dundalk, Scarborough, the county of Monmouth, the city of Dublin, the counties of Longford and Sligo, had been found to be unobjectionable; that the petition complaining of undue election in the borough of Athlone, had been found to be unobjectionable. He also informed the House that the serious complaining of the petitioners in the boroughs of Penryhela, Hythe, and Stafford, had been withdrawn.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Sir W. SOMERVILLE gave notice that on Friday, the 11th instant, he should move for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that it might, perhaps, be convenient for hon. members that he should state that it was his intention, either on the 14th or the 18th of the present month, to bring forward the financial statement; he could not state positively which would be the day, but he would give notice of that on a future day.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—Mr. HUME was anxious to know whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government to laying before the House a copy of the different statements on this subject that had been forwarded to the Government.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not think there was any documents of an official nature on the subject alluded to by the hon member that could be laid before the House. He had stated on a former occasion that he should take the opportunity of stating generally what had been done both by the present and former Governments in this country, and he begged now to state that he would, when he made his financial statement, of which he had given notice, bring forward that subject.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—THE UNITED STATES. Mr. ROBINSON wished to know from the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any correspondence had taken place between the Government of this country and the Government of the United States respecting the Navigation Laws; and, if so, whether he intended to lay copies of the correspondence on the table. (Hear, hear.)—Lord PALMERSTON.—Correspondence has taken place between the American Minister and myself on the subject to which the hon. member refers. The American Minister explained to me the principle on which the Government of the United States acted with reference to these laws, and stated that that Government would go hand in hand with the Government of this country with respect to any alteration which the Government of this country might deem advisable in those laws. (Cheers.) The answer I returned expressed the satisfaction which the Government had derived from the communication, at the same time stating that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to make a proposition to Parliament with respect to the Navigation Laws. I have no objection to lay copies of the communication before Parliament.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose for the purpose of obtaining leave to bring in four bills to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace. It was unnecessary for him to say how difficult for the magistrates to discharge their duties without being subject to many vexations actions. One of the present bills contained a provision for enabling magistrates to hold special sessions in populous districts at more frequent periods than they were at present held, by causing suitable buildings, when required, to be erected for the purpose, instead of holding their sessions, as they were now frequently compelled to do, in public-houses. The second bill was for facilitating the performance of the duties of the Justices of Peace out of sessions within England and Wales, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences. The third bill was one to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of Peace out of sessions within England and Wales, with respect to summary convictions and orders. The last of the measures was to make the whole subject complete, and was calculated to afford adequate protection to the magistrates in the discharge of their duties. Should the House agree with him upon the principle of the measures, and afford them a second reading, he should be quite content to allow the next session to intervene before they proceeded to further consider upon the bills. The subject was a very large one; and, although the present measure might not be perfect, still he thought that it was a step in the right direction.—Leave was then given to bring in the bills, which were read a first time.

WEST INDIES.—Lord G. BENTINCK then rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interest connected with and dependent on the sugar cane, and into the grievances of the West Indian planters, and concluded his statement by moving for the Committee.—On the part of the Government, it was stated that the appointment of a committee was unnecessary, as the Government had already before them the evidence on the subject, which would be carefully considered by them, and from which no doubt could be entertained that the present Free Trade measures would be rescinded.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in his reply, quoted a variety of authorities to prove that the state of distress complained of in the West Indies was greatly improved.

At twelve o'clock the debate was adjourned.

SANATORY REFORM.—At an inquest held on Friday (last week), at the Mariners, South Hackney, the Coroner, Mr. W. Baker, inquired if any steps had been taken to destroy the nuisance complained of by a piece of stagnant water in the neighbourhood, from which two children in one family had recently died? Mr. Clarke, surgeon, said about fifty letters had passed between the guardians and the landed proprietors of the property. Nothing had been done, owing to a bankruptcy, and a disputed liability.

COLONEL HALL has undertaken the triangulation and levelling of the metropolis, under the superintendence of the Sanatory Commissioners. The Sappers and Miners have already constructed for themselves a sort of crow's-nest on one of the towers of Westminster Abbey. They have made another point of elevation on the summit of the cupola of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

ABOLITION OF THE PALACE COURT. A meeting of the legal profession was lately held, having for its object the abolition of the Palace Court. This Court is one of peculiar jurisdiction. There are two Courts—the Marshalsea Court and the Palace Court. The former Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters connected with the royal household, and its origin is lost in the records of the ancient monarchy. The Palace Court was created by letters patent in the reign of Charles II., and has a jurisdiction of twelve miles; its business is confined to six attorneys and four barristers. At the meeting of the legal profession the Palace Court was denounced as a "legal monopoly," and the question was whether an application should be made to Parliament for its immediate abolition, or whether the profession should wait for the decision of the Judges on the writs of certiorari granted by the Court of London, in which the question raised was, whether the Lord Mayor's Court by the Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 73 (Attorneys and Solicitors) was thrown open to barristers? The latter course was expected to be adopted in a few days. The meeting resolved to await the decision of the Court of Error. Should, however, the Palace Court be thrown open by the decision, the public will be in no better position than at the present moment—whether six or six thousand attorneys practice therein is a matter of indifference—the question is whether the Court, with its machinery, cannot be made available in a somewhat similar manner to the City Small Debts Court. The members of the legal profession complain that there is no graduated scale of costs. The jurisdiction of the new County Courts extends to £20, and attorneys would be satisfied if for sums above £5 some costs were allowed. It is understood that the suitors of the Palace Court will, in a short time, be brought before Parliament.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

### JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF DR. HAMPDEN.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Denman, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Erle.)

Judgment in this case was delivered on Tuesday morning. The Court, the passages, and the gallery were densely crowded, under the greatest anxiety manifested by the Bar and the public to be present when the judgement was delivered. The Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Monteagle, and Lord Campbell, had seats provided for them on the Bench.

The Judges entered the Court at five minutes past ten o'clock.

Mr. Justice Erle was the first to deliver his judgment. He said that this was a motion for a rule for a mandamus to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to hear and decide the points urged by the applicants against the confirmation of Dr. Hampden, founded upon unsoundness of theological opinions entertained by him. In support of the mandamus, it had been argued, under the statute 25 Henry VIII. chap 20, it was the province of the Archbishop to try judicially the election of the person presented, and that the objectors had a right to state their objections, and to demand the judgment of the Archbishop; and that that right might be enforced by mandamus; and that the terms of the statute are not in contradiction to that being done. Upon a review of the statute, which he stated was not very clear, it appeared to him that the power of nominating was given to the King, and the Archbishop had no power to judge whether the person nominated was a proper person or not; and, if he refused to confirm that person within twenty days, he was liable to certain pains and penalties. In the case before the Court it was not contended that the Archbishop could exercise any power to interfere with the King's nomination. If he should be unable to confirm from the infirmities of nature, or the like causes, it was not likely that the penal law should be sued out against him, but the power to do so still remained, notwithstanding, in the King. In the case of the Dean and Chapter electing the person named in the letters missive, the King commanded the Archbishop to confirm, and they must consider whether this was a peremptory command to confirm, or a command to inquire into and try the qualifications of the person elected. According to the general rule, the words of the statute should be construed so as to give effect to the statute. Now, applying that mode of construction to the terms of the statute, it did not appear to him that the statute gave the Archbishop authority to hear objectors. Whether the law was satisfactory or not was not the question. The inquiry was as to what the law was, and not what it ought to be. The object of the statute, it was said, was to guard against the interference of the Pope in the business of Confirmation, but the statute not only did this but it also declared the rights of the King. After giving his best attention to the arguments which had been addressed to the Court, he was clear in coming to the conclusion that the right of hearing the objectors did not exist, and that the rule for a mandamus should be discharged.

Mr Justice Coleridge then delivered a most elaborate and learned written judgment, which occupied an hour and a half in reading. After stating that the shortness of the time given for the consideration of the case had prevented him from entering into so full an examination of all the arguments and authorities as he could have wished, he said he regretted this, as he was compelled to differ from his brother Erle and the Lord Chief Justice. He thought they were bound to throw aside the consideration of the inconvenience which it had been alleged would attend the agitation of this question; that inconvenience had been somewhat exaggerated; but it was not all on one side. His Lordship then continued: "For myself, I am disposed to forget consequences, which affect the mind to powerfully, and to regard the question merely as one of law. I rest my judgment on this narrow ground, that the applicants have laid such grounds before the Court as entitle them to a mandamus, in order that it may be demurred to, or be made absolute. My opinion is, that the Court is not capable of an inferior court with a question before it for decision, with parties lawfully summoned to appear, and with sufficient interest in the matter to entitle them to be heard. If that be true, it is within the province of this Court to compel the inferior court to allow those parties to appear, and to hear their allegations it is no answer to this to say that the court is an ecclesiastical court: for the ecclesiastical courts are not withdrawn from the control of writs of mandamus or prohibition. We cannot divert the course of their proceeding, nor review their decisions by way of appeal. They are to form their own judgments. But still we shall compel the ecclesiastical courts to address themselves to the decision of their duty, and restrain them when they show that they are about to exceed their jurisdiction."

Having established, by reference to authorities, the power of the Court in such cases, he said:

"I come now to the statute of Henry VIII; and here our object is to ascertain, not what Henry VIII. intended, but what was intended by the Legislature. If the former could be ascertained, I apprehend it would not be unfavourable to my view. But it is not *quid voluit lex*, but *quid dixit Parliamentum* into which lawyers must inquire. The fifth section of the statute enacts, that the king shall signify the election of the Bishop elect to the Archbishop of the province, and require him to confirm the election; and the question is, what is the import of the word "confirm?" It is said that the duty and function of the Archbishop was ministerial. On the other hand, it is contended that Confirmation was a substantive judicial act, and that the Archbishop was to perform that act according to the accustomed forms. It is obvious that those who take this view must take upon themselves a large burden of proof. It is necessary for the appellants to examine the whole of the statute, and to show that no fallacies can be drawn from it contradictory to their view; and it was necessary, with the same object, to examine what was, in point of fact, done at the time of and since the passing of the Act. But it must be borne in mind that usage cannot contradict it, nor can disuse render it obsolete."

The examination of the statute may be ranged under four heads of inquiry, three of which the counsel for the appellants had failed to bring under the view of the statute. On each of them so strong a case was made, that no answer could be given to those who contended that the Confirmation was a solemn judicial act. Having stated many arguments founded on Canon Law on the one hand, which had been received into the Law of England, and defined from the same authorities the meaning of the term of Confirmation, his Lordship said:

"But I cannot hold that a solemn, public, judicial act, after a rough hand, freed us from the vexatious interference of Rome, at the same time intended that we should wear a yoke upon our necks, and that our Archbishops should be liable to these penalties, if, in the unwelcome duty, they refused to perform the act which firm the election of a Bishop who might be disqualified for that sacred office. I cannot believe that Henry VIII. so intended, who gloried personally in the title of Defender of the Faith. At the same time, in Ireland and the colonies, the Crown exercises this power of nomination without confirmation; but it is obvious that the retrival in Ireland of the statute of Edward VI., which had rendered Confirmation unnecessary, and was non-existent in this country, shows that we have the same forms as existed before the Reformation, and from early ages The Archbishop is not the only person concerned, for the Bishop elect has also an interest, of which the Canon Law takes notice, otherwise he could not [illegible] his election. The Queen of Rome. The forms established by usage become binding, and all we know how to do is by forms that rights become substantially protected. For more than three hundred years these forms have taken the same shape in open Court, and according to that proceeding the Archbishop is bound now in process. It has been urged that there has been a total want of the exercise of this right since the Reformation; but the judge by the evidence of a satisfactory manner. Considering all the circumstances which are to be taken into account, which I have endeavored imperfectly to express, it seems to me that this rule ought to be made absolute.

Mr Justice Patteson fully agreed that the general Canons of the Christian Church established satisfactorily that, wherever Bishops were elected, Confirmation was an act of ecclesiastical supremacy, and was a judicial and not a ministerial act, and which required examination into the process of the election and the qualifications of the person elected. It was said there was no instance of an Archbishop having exercised a veto on the appointment of the Crown. But it appears that, for some time after the passing of the statute, witnesses were examined and regular inquiries were made, though in more modern times they have not taken place. The disuse of a power or authority will not destroy that authority. If Confirmation is a ministerial and not a judicial act, a solemn mockery has been gone through; but if it is a judicial act the parties are entitled to appear and make their objections. The forms given in Gibson have all the appearance of a judicial proceeding; and if it is not so, it is all a mockery and deception. The Church Discipline Act has been referred to; but that is an application for the parties to be allowed to appear, to show that the Bishop is not to be confirmed for some objections to his doctrine. I have great doubts as to the power of this Court to grant a mandamus under the circumstances which my hand has fluctuated upon this subject, both during the argument and during the delivery of the judgment of my brother Erle. Formerly, the decree of this Court was final, but now its judgment may be reviewed by a Court of Error. Now, by refusing the writ, we prevent the party from appealing against our decision; whereas, if we grant the writ, it will only lead to a fuller consideration, and more satisfactory determination of this question. I think, therefore, they wrought to grant the writ, unless our minds are quite clear that the applicants have not the right which they claim. I am aware of the evil connected with the agitation of men's minds upon this subject, and the delay which has been proposed, but that is not a sufficient reason for refusing the writ. I have also alluded to the nature of the objections to be urged; for the mistake has been in refusing to admit the parties to appear and state their objections, whether they might be. Upon these objections the Archbishop or his Vicar-General is to determine, and this Court will not interfere with their decision. Upon the whole, I think this rule must be made absolute.

Lord Denman having stated the grounds of the application, said:—

"I have no doubt that, in this case, the mandamus ought not to issue; and, even if I were at all in doubt on the subject, I should think it better not to issue the writ, than to run the risk of abridging the clear and established prerogative of the Crown in a matter of such vital importance, still more to the best interests of the people than of the Crown itself. I admit that there has been established a *grand fame* case of wrong, where, after every reason for persons to appear in opposition, and after proclamation to the contrary, persons so appearing were prohibited from stating the grounds of their opposition. The proceedings by which opposers were invited to appear, and then had their mouths stopped at the very outset, and were excluded the court [illegible] fleted no honour on those who instituted the form. It is an absurdity, [illegible] grounded by the further proceeding of declaring those very persons contumacious for non-appearance, who had actually appeared, and, claiming to be heard, were not heard. That these things are anomalies there can be no doubt: but they do not constitute a case for setting aside a clear and established rule, founded on a distinct Act of Parliament, and settled by invariable practice.

He denied the necessity of an inquiry into the faith and doctrine of a Bishop when the person to be confirmed has already been ordained a Deacon; on whose occasion all people have been called upon to pronounce whether they suspect him of any crime or offence, when, if anything was alleged against him, formal proceedings were deferred until enquiry should be made? The same person must have undergone the same ordeal on being ordained a priest; and, when bishop-elect, he comes with the additional testimony of parties well qualified to judge of his fitness in all respects for, since the provisions of that statute, he brings the recommendation of the Crown—and is that to pass for nothing? Why is the Archbishop, then, to commence an inquiry? Why is he to call upon all the world to come forward and oppose? If the election were left to the people, I could understand the argument; but here it has passed away from the people, and been vested for ages in the Dean and Chapter, on the recommendation of the Crown. The consecration, therefore, is said to be like the election, very little more than a formal ceremony. The one is the initiation of the Dean and Chapter, and the other the Confirmation of the Archbishop: but both are, in reality, acts of the Sovereign granted, that being so, we are now asked to find some reason why Confirmation should be more than a mere form also

He regretted that the Canon Law formed no part of the Common Law of the realm, unless practice can be shown to the contrary, and enlarged on the inconveniences that would arise if objections were allowed to be heard on every Confirmation of a Bishop.

"The duty of the Archbishop in the matter appears to me to be clear, and entirely apart from the functions of a Judge. It is, in my opinion, more analogous to the duty of a returning officer at elections. His Confirmation is merely ministerial. If his enquiries lead him to the opinion that the appointment would be pernicious, he can remonstrate. He can advise the Crown not to issue a *congé d'elire*. He may ask to be removed from the painful position of performing, or ordering to be performed, the duty of consecration after the election has been made. Even then he may still resort to the presence of the Sovereign, and pray to have the *congé d'elire* and the letters missive superseded. But even at the worst, if the Crown persists in nominating the person to be Bishop, and if he is quite clear that the *congé d'elire* ought to be set aside, he may set at his consequences which would arise from the issuing of such a writ, viz., the frightful state of theological animosity which it would create and perpetuate for a period of, perhaps, two years, and the sanction it would give, upon the usefulness of every see, to the adoption of a similar course, where the Archbishop would be called on to summon all mankind in every case as objectors to the appointment of the Crown, and keep open a Court, which, in fact, might never be closed. I must acknowledge that some deference is due to the exalted person who is the defendant in this case, as well as to Dr. Hampden himself, whilst more regard is to be paid to the safety of the Church and the peace of the realm. I certainly believe would be purified by the encouragement of the smallest doubt as to the true meaning and intention of the Act of Henry VIII. I repeat that I have the greatest respect for the opinions of my learned brethren. I think this is a question which ought to have been discussed. The balance of convenience certainly appears to me to be in favour of discussion. I must say, in reference to my brother Coleridge's admirable argument, that it only confirms me in the danger of exposing the clear construction of Acts of Parliament to those who would bring down their forgotten books, and wipe off in this Court the cobwebs from decretals and canons, of which they know nothing. For these reasons, and thinking myself bound by the Act of Parliament, and the practice which has prevailed, I think the rule must be discharged

The Court being equally divided in opinion, the application was refused, and the rule was accordingly discharged.

Rule discharged.

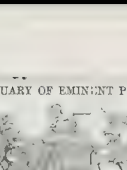
### WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT

LORD V. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M.P.—On Tuesday no action was brought by the plaintiff against Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for work and labour done. The Judge (Moylan), on the case being called, inquired of the professional gentlemen present in Court, if any one attended for the Lord(s), and received an answer in the negative. He then proceeded to the Court to call Lord Palmerston in the outer Court. This the officer did, to the astonishment of the numerous suitors, who wondered what weighty business could bring her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to such a place as a district County Court. No answer being given to the three repeated summons of the bailiff for his Lordship to appear, the plaintiff stated the sum he sued for was for work and labour done in repairing wheels for his carriage during the years 1842 and 1843. Judge: Who employed you to do the work? Plaintiff: I had the orders direct from his Lordship's own mouth, at his residence in Cadogan-gardens. It was in the early part of 1842 that his Lordship gave the order for one portion of the work, and I am positive that it was in his library, in Carlton-terrace, and not in Great Stanhope-street. The Judge: But how can you be compelled to his Lordship for payment? Plaintiff: Oh, yes, your honour, a good many times, but I never had a chance of seeing his Lordship. I have written to him, and sent in two or three bills, but I have never had an answer. The Judge, seeing quality of the plaintiff's claim in the plaintiff's books, made an order upon his Lordship to pay the debt and costs on the 16th inst.

THE TYPHUS FEVER AT PRAGUE.—We learn from Prague that great mortality has been caused there by typhus fever. The ravages by this disease have increased. The deaths to an extent out of all proportion to the usual average. From the 15th of December, 1846, to the 15th of December, 1847, the deaths amounted to 5192, being one in twenty-three of the population.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE AMERICANS.—The state of the streets is incredible. You see only filth and the corpses of the unburied poor lying here only the shouts and ravings of the drunken soldiers, or the groans of ill wounded and dying. Any place is open for the rapacity of the Yankee soldiers: shops and private houses are entered, and robbed alike of all that is portable and worth taking. Many acts of retaliation are, of course, not wanting; and single soldiers, drunk or sober, at unseasonable hours, or at night, fall victims to the hatred of the Mexican leperos. No respectable person leaves his house after dark; the streets are deserted by all but the evil-doers above mentioned, and occasionally a band of Yankees prowling for some purpose or another a testimony of their admiration for his barbarous valour by that such and the worst kind of street music. The very soldiers who form the patrols appointed to keep order in the streets, take advantage of their position and under pretence of searching for arms, break into houses, particularly in the more distant part of the city, and commit every kind of atrocity. General Scott gives himself the trouble to write long orders, which are published, but in such barbarous English that no one can understand them, and those for whom they are intended are obliged to guess at their meaning. We have here eight generals, each of whom has taken possession of a private house, and all its contents, thrust out the proprietors, who may find shelter where they can, and many of whom have been put to excessive inconveniences, and in these houses they live, eat and drink, and sleep, but no furniture, and no judge by the awful quantity of dirt in the senses, convert them into pigsties, for a blind man, if he had the use of his nose, might point out every one of the houses occupied by the Yankee Generals and other officers. The Commander-in-Chief's one exception. All of a sudden, more or less, gluttons. They consume an enormous quantity of food, particularly of fruit, even in the streets. They are rarely seen without a full mouth; and this quality must appear particularly disgusting to the abstemious Mexicans. Their conception of the administration of justice is perfectly barbarous. Most offences are punished by flogging. A Frenchman and a Swiss, who had been found in a house, were taken up by the patrol, but were sent on the way to the guard-house by Cornet Harvey, the nephew of General Harvey, who had the prisoners conveyed to his house, and there treated to fifty lashes each on their bare backs. The sufferers immediately lodged a complaint against the cornet for illegally inflicting punishment on them, but no notice was taken of the affair, and a few days later the cornet left the city with the convoy for Vera Cruz without let or hindrance. Some ten days ago I met several carts in the village of Tacubaya, to one of which an unhappy wretch was tied by the hands, so that the points of his toes could barely reach the ground. The road goes rapidly down hill, and the miserable creature was compelled to run full trot. His hands were almost black, and I could hear his groans above the echo of the wheels on the rough stones for a long distance. A Mexican has been publicly exposed in the market-place of the capital for three successive Mondays, a Yankee General commanding at the operation, which was conducted with considerable military pomp. *Sights*, indeed, have yet seen of American morals and manners is almost enough to every [illegible] being. The very Generals under the command of General Scott [illegible] the license he gives Generals Pillow and Worth. Men of reputation, and much esteemed, have been placed under arrest for insubordination and want of respect towards General Scott, and it was said that they would be brought to trial; but they made a counter subject, and the delay which has occurred, and we are led to believe that his reign here will be short. He evidently does all he can to drive the Mexicans to desperation, believing that by that means he will force them to unconditional submission, and be enabled to dictate an onerous and peace-maker before his countrymen, claiming, as a reward, the Presidentship, the object of his ambition. I do not believe that even by these desperate means he will obtain his end, for the people have become more and more [illegible] The municipal authorities, which are here elected every year, have been reinstated under the protectorate of the American army in that portion of the Republic occupied by it: the elections will take place in a few days, and I shall send with them to the movement to which I alluded above. Means have been taken to represent the conduct of General Scott in a proper light at Washington and New York, and agents will be sent there immediately, to promote the free annexation of this country to the great northern Republic. May Heaven prosper this last effort to save this country! It is a sad means, but the only one left to us, as the puncture; and as this party has a large number of the more civilised American officers on their side—if not actively, at least as well-wishers [illegible] we must hope that they may succeed. On the 6th, a body of 400 Americans entered the capital, if possible, more dirty, ragged, and savage than the previous importation. They call themselves. *Los Voyageurs de Texas*. Once more I say, Heaven preserve this country from such horrors! —Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

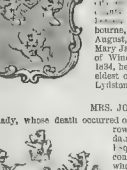


THE COUNTESS OF BEVERLEY.

LOUISA HARCOURT, Countess of Beverley, died on the 31st ult., at the family mansion in Portman-square. Her Ladyship was third daughter of the late Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, and sister of the late Lord Wharncliffe. She was born 4th October, 1781, and married 23d June, 1801, George Percy, present Earl of Beverley, by whom she leaves surviving three sons, and two daughter.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAM NEWMAN, BART

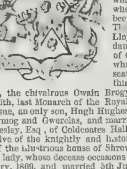
SIR ROBERT died, a few days since, at his beautiful seat of Mamhead, in the county of Devon His family has been established at Dartmouth for several centuries, and may be traced in the public records of that town so far back as the reigns of Henry VI. and Henry VII. The worthy Baronet, who sat in Parliament at one time for the city of Exeter, and served as High Sheriff of the county of Devon, in 1827, obtained his title of honour from the Whig Government of Lord Melbourne, in 1836. He was born at Oporto, 18th August, 1776, and married 21st September, 1814, Mary Jane, third daughter of Richard Dennie, Esq., of Winchelsea, by whom, who died 28th July, 1834, he leaves four sons and four daughters of the eldest of the former being the present Sir Robert Lydston Newman, Bart., of Mamhead.



MRS. JOHN HUGHES.

THIS lady, whose death occurred on the 27th ult., at her residence, Cleveland-row, St. James's, was the eldest surviving daughter of the late Richard Hughes Lloyd, Esq., of Plymog, county Denbigh, Gwercilas, county Merioneth; and Bachall, county York, whose male ancestors, sons of Rhys ap Griffith, whence sprung the Royal house of Tudor. [illegible] married Dorothea, daughter and heiress of Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Gwercilas, baron of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, whose progenitors had been uninterruptedly seated at Kymmer, from the demise in the thirteenth century of their immediate ancestor, the chivalrous Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion, son of Madocap Meredith, last Monarch of the Royal Dynasty of Powys. Of this marriage there was issue, an only son, Hugh Hughes Lloyd, Esq., who succeeded to the estates of Plymog and Gwercilas, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Walmesley, Esq., of Coldcoates Hall, county Lancaster, and of Bashall, representative of the knightly and historic family of Talbot and Bashall, the senior line of the illustrious house of Shrewsbury

The lady, whose decease occasions these few remarks, was born at Gwercilas, 3d January, 1800, and married 5th July, 1832, her relative John Hughes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, youngest son of the late William Hughes, Esq., of Pen-y-Clawdd, representative in the male line of the Hughes of Gwercilas, by whom she leaves an only child, Talbot de Bashall Hughes, born in 1836. Mrs. Hughes's interment in the family vault, in Gayton church, North amptonshire, took place on the 3d inst.



SIR GEORGE K. A. MOLYNEUX, BART

SIR George King Alderson Molyneux, Bart., of Castle Dillon, county Armagh, died a few days since He was son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart, and grandson of the Right Honourable Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., M.P. for the University of Dublin, by Elizabeth, his second wife, only daughter of Lieut.-General Alderson, commanding in the East Indies. Born 17th October, 1813, he married 6th July, 1837, Miss Emma Green, and leaves issue one surviving son, now Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., and two daughters, Elizabeth and Emily Catherine

The Castle Dillon family is an offshoot of the ancient stock of Molyneux of Sefton. It is incredible, springing from immediate stock from Sir Thomas Molyneux, who commanded the forces of Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, when he defeated and slain by the combined insurgent Lords at Radcot Bridge, near Farringdon, in 1388 Daniel Molyneux, Esq., M.P., son and heir of Capel Molyneux, in the same kingdom, was appointed, in 1686, Ulster King of Arms. A [illegible] celebrated collection of Irish family history, now amongst the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, prove him to have been an accurate and very learned antiqu[illegible]

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD. We understand that Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief to the West India station, has applied to the Lords of the Treasury for his arrears of half-pay, which, were suspended during the period his Lordship's name was not on the *Navy List*. The noble and gallant Earl has been restored to the same rank and position in the navy to which he would progressively have arrived had his name not been removed, appears to have a strong *prima facie* ground for such application. *London Morning Herald*.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION IN INDIA.—The general orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India record three more courts-martial on European soldiers for the offence, apparently a prevalent one, of striking their officers in the execution of his duty. The crimes of which the men were tried, however, were all committed a few days prior to the Meerut executions. As regards punishment, extreme rashness would seem to have succeeded extreme severity. A few weeks ago a man was shot for throwing his cap at a commissioned officer: we now see a private sentenced to but two years' imprisonment for throwing his musket and drawing and throwing his bayonet against a sergeant; while another, a corporal of her Majesty's 98th, convicted of drunkenness, of beating and kicking and drawing his bayonet against a couple of sergeants, and of violently resisting the men of the guard when attempting to take him into custody, is simply punished with reduction to the rank and pay of a private—the Commander-in-Chief remitting corporal punishment, which the Court had awarded him, on the ground of "previous very good character." In the first case, the Court originally adjudged the culprit to 14 years' transportation; but a revision of the sentence was directed, when two years' imprisonment was awarded. We cannot perceive, in the brief official notice of the proceedings, the slightest ground for this exercise of lenity. The case seems to have been a very bad one; infinitely worse than at least one of those punished with the extreme penalty of the law. From the nature of the recent sentences, however, we suspect that transportation is intended to be resorted to as seldom as possible, and that imprisonment with solitary confinement, and the much dreaded lash, are now considered the most appropriate and effectual punishments for insubordinate conduct. —*Bombay Telegraph*.

MILITARY STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Enlisted during the last military year . . . . | 27,094 |
| Of these were rejected . . . . | 7,760 |
| Leaving . . . . | 19,334 |

The recruits were afforded by the different nations as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| England . . . . | 11,806 |
| Ireland . . . . | 11,806 |
| Scotland . . . . | 3,304 |
| Wales . . . . | 278 |
| Foreign countries . . . . | 44 |
| Total . . . . | 27,093 |

According to the population, the recruits were in the following ratio:

| | |
|---|---|
| England . . . . | 424—5 per cent. |
| Ireland . . . . | 441 —7 per cent. |
| Scotland . . . . | 195—7 per cent. |
| Wales . . . . | 8—5 per cent. |
| Foreign countries . . . . | 1—6 per cent. |

TYPHUS fever has been of late fatal to gentlemen of the medical profession it is calculated that about one-fifteenth of the entire medical community of Ireland have died during the year 1847.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—At the Ilmbeth Police Court, on Wednesday, *William Jones*, an engin-driver, and *Lewis Fleming*, a fireman in the service of the South-Western Railway Company, who have been in custody since the 15th inst. on the charge of having caused the death of David Markland, were committed to take their trial at the next Kingston Assizes, on a charge of "Manslaughter," in causing the death of David Markland, on the night of the 14th inst., and the morning of the 15th inst.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following news from Algiers of the 30th inst.:—"A despatch has arrived at Algiers in a manner degree the disaster of Bou-Taleb, has just happened between Tabbet and Sak Harmondi, on the Algiers road to Aumale. An artillery convoy left [illegible] male on the 8th inst., and was overtaken on the 11th inst. on the [illegible] in front of Sak Harmondi, by a violent snow storm [illegible] and the overburdened mules were precipitated into the deep ravines [illegible] The cold became so intense that in less than a quarter of an hour fourteen men out of forty-two fell beneath its severity. Those who were able to escape from this horrible situation took refuge in the duchera of Tefrea. At the same time that this event occurred, information on the 14th reached the commandant, another from Aumale told [illegible] between Ouled-el-Had-el-Tabbet As soon as Si-Mihi-ed-Din was [illegible] of the catastrophe, he immediately sent assistance to the unfortunate [illegible] and on the 17th inst., a dozen men, frozen to death on the nights of the 14th and 15th, were brought to Aumale.

## CHRISTIAN VIII., KING OF DENMARK.

Christian VIII., the late King of Denmark, Duke of Sleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, &c., died, at Copenhagen, on the 20th inst., in the sixty-second year of his age, and the ninth of his reign, having succeeded his cousin, Frederick VI., on the 3d of December, 1839. He was born September 18, 1786, married a second time May 22, 1815, to Caroline Amelia, of Sleswig-Holstein-Souderburg-Augustenburg, born June 18, 1796, now surviving Queen Dowager, with whom he had no issue; but of his first marriage was born, October 6, 1808, Frederick Carl Christian, now actually proclaimed King of Denmark, who ascends the throne as Frederick VII.

During his short reign of eight years, Christian VIII. had the satisfaction of seeing Denmark prospering, and rapidly increasing its internal resources. The finances have improved, as well as agriculture and commerce; and all branches of industry, as well as the arts and sciences, of which this accomplished King was the great protector. His unusual abilities, excellent intentions, and gentlemanly manners, would, no doubt, have secured the deceased King the best affections of the Danish people, if he had not unfortunately clung to the old-fashioned principles of that absolute Government which he inherited with the Ministers of his predecessor, and had not sufficient courage to throw aside, although repeatedly urged by the prayers of the people, who could never forget that he had been instrumental in preparing for Norway its excellent Constitution. Had he acted with courage and decision in establishing a responsible Government, instead of advocating slow reforms, it is most likely that the unfortunate dissensions with the Duchies would not have arrived at the extreme point of bitterness now existing.

Two hours before his death the late King was still in full enjoyment of his faculties. He had, during the day, two conversations with his son, and has left him, in his own handwriting, instructions full of wisdom. Prince Frederick proceeded, at seven in the evening, to his chateau of Christanburg, the etiquette not permitting the successor to the Throne to pass through the city before his being proclaimed. At midnight, the new King signed, in the Council of Ministers, the proclamation destined to announce his accession to the Throne. In it he declared that he would continue the work of his father, and that he would inaugurate his reign by giving to the country new institutions, which had been, for a year before, prepared by the direction of the late King. These political concessions may gain for the new King some degree of popularity; but, at present, he is not much liked by the people, on account of his personal character, of which many most unkingly anecdotes are in circulation. He is divorced from his second wife, a Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has no children. The presumptive heir to the Throne, therefore, is his uncle, Prince Frederick, now nearly sixty years of age, and also childless. After him, should the present King not marry again, the Crown would pass to Prince Frederick, eldest son of the Landgravine of Hesse, eldest sister to the late King. It is this Prince who married the Grand Duchess, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, who died three years back. His accession will lead to a forced solution of the question of the separation of Holstein from the Crown of Denmark, a question raised at the end of 1846, by a rescript of King Christian VIII., and which has so much agitated men's minds in the Duchies and in Germany. The Duchy, being wholly German, wishes to be separated from the Danish Monarchy, and become, under the Duke of Augustenburg, a part of the Confederation. It was the expressed determination of the late King to keep the succession of the Duchy of Holstein in the female line; against this resolve the Duchy itself has protested.

The question of this succession is a most difficult one; nothing is more intricate than German genealogies, and these are complicated in the present case, by the terms of old charters and constitutions. It has been observed by an able writer, that "The provincial animosities which still prevail in the Danish dominions are the legacy bequeathed to the sturdy inhabitants of those countries by their ancestors, who were constantly engaged in provincial wars. In the last half of the 17th century appeals were frequently made to England by the rival chiefs of these cognate houses, and with our mediation and advice the Royal branch of Denmark succeeded by more than a century of negotiation, sometimes backed by force of arms, in consolidating its authority over the whole of the peninsula and the isles. Unfortunately, this difficult task was not further secured by a legislative union of the provinces. The Crown of Denmark retained, and still retains, in the ancient kingdom, the absolute rights established by the Revolution of 1660; whilst in the Duchies the estates of those provinces are still in the enjoyment of their ancient freedom of debate. Hence a local majority has been allowed to maintain its ground, and carry resolutions which affect in reality the entire interests of the monarchy. The only remedy for this evil is the establishment of a more uniform and complete representation of the whole Danish people. An act of settlement for the entire monarchy can only be passed by the representatives of the entire nation. The united estates of all the Danish dominions are evidently the sole competent authority, and, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, they would naturally exercise the same species of elective right which was assumed by the British Parliament when it called the descendants of the Electress Sophia to the throne."

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK, CHRISTIAN VIII.

## COPENHAGEN.

The Illustration (from an original Sketch) shows the metropolis of the kingdom of Denmark, one of the finest capitals in Europe. Its aspect, on emerging from the narrow entrance into the port, which is capable of containing five hundred merchant vessels, besides the whole navy, is very grand. In our Artist's view, the principal buildings of the Old Town, the New Town, and Christianshaven, are distinctly shown. Next to the Harbour we have the Observatory, and the Churches of St. Peter, the Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas; the Royal Palace of Christianburg, one of the finest buildings in Europe; the Church of the Trinity; and the Exchange, in the New Town; St. Saviour's Church, in Christianshaven, the noblest Church in Copenhagen, with its singular tower, 288 feet high.

### DENMARK

King Frederick VII. has commenced his reign by an act of clemency, which augurs well for his Majesty's constitutional spirit. By a Royal rescript, dated the 24th ult., his Majesty has been graciously pleased to decree that all proceedings now pending in any of the Courts of the kingdom for political offences, or for the violation of the laws which regulate the press, shall be at once cancelled and annulled.

It is needless to add, that the publication of this rescript has been received with joy by his Majesty's faithful subjects, and that measures of reform are confidently expected, which will at once unite the component parts of the kingdom, and establish the Throne on a firm constitutional basis. On the forenoon of the 23rd the Magistrates of Copenhagen were admitted to an audience by his Majesty on the occasion of his accession to the Throne, and the Chief President, Lange, addressed his Majesty in a long speech, the gist of which was that the faithful capital had perfect reliance and confidence, from the letters patent of the 21st of January, that the King, well acquainted with the hops and expectations of the people, had resolved to carry out the improvements begun by his predecessor.

To this speech his Majesty was pleased to reply: "I thank you for your sympathy in the great affliction which has befallen me and my country, and which nobody can feel more deeply than I do. I have already expressed, in my letters patent to my subjects, that it shall be my first and most anxious endeavour to follow the example of my departed father, and especially to carry out that arrangement of State affairs which he was in the act of putting into execution when he was laid upon his bed of death. In that letter I have briefly declared my intentions; and, as truly shall I keep my Royal word, so truly, so confidently, do I rely that my people will await in reliance on their King for the resolution which I shall take in these important matters.

"Mr. President, be assured that I am graciously and affectionately disposed towards you and the city of Copenhagen."

The *Kjobenhaven's Post* contains the following address from several hundred citizens, chiefly consisting of students and mechanics, to the representatives of the burgher class and deputies of the States:—"We, the undersigned burgesses and inhabitants of Copenhagen, hereby call upon the states, deputies and the representatives of the burghers of the capital, to adopt measures conformable with the importance of present circumstances, and as the organ of the people to seize the right moment for bringing before his Majesty the wishes of the people."

At the taking of the oath of allegiance by the students at Copenhagen, on the 22nd, there was, according to the *Kiel Correspondenz Blatts*, a loud exclamation of "The Constitution for ever!" Many of the students and candidates joined in this cry.

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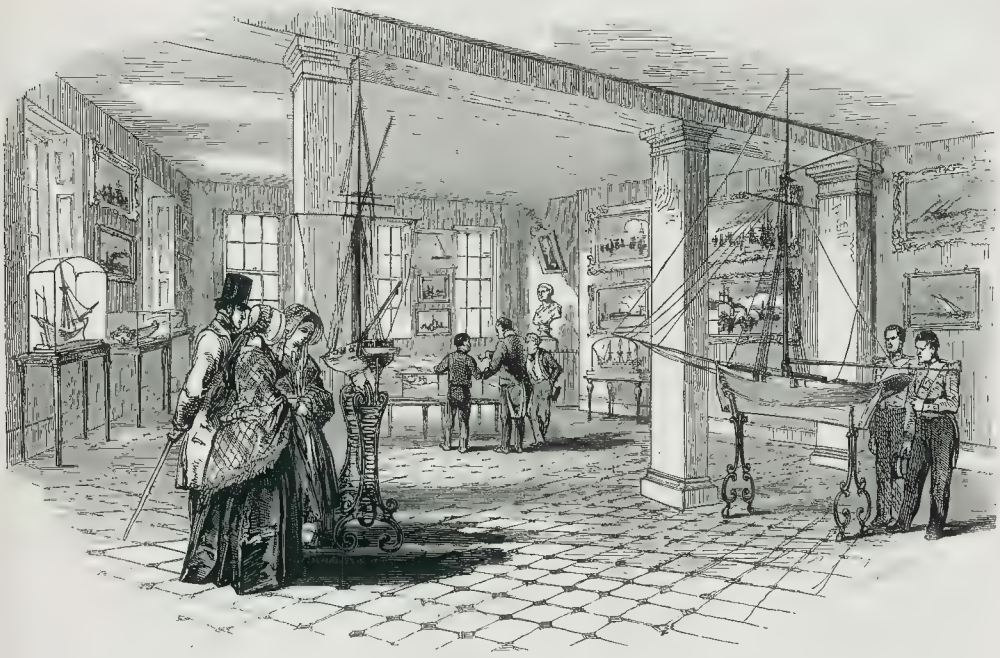
New Era in Steam Navigation.—In the *Washington Union*, of January 5, is a long report from a board of professional engineers and others, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to test an important improvement in the construction of naval steam-engines, the invention of Capt. Ericsson. There appears to be an apparatus called an evaporator, and another a condenser, conveniently arranged amidst the machinery so as to occupy very little space. By this, the steam, after performing its work, is converted into water, and forced back into the boiler—again and again taking the same routine. As some of the steam will always be lost by loose joints, the evaporator supplies the deficiency from the element in which the vessel floats, and from this increased supply of steam the condenser affords any desired amount of fresh water. The whole is said to be complete and perfect, and the following results attained:—1. A steamer may go to sea, and complete her voyage, without ever having one particle of salt water in her boiler, if she will begin it with fresh water. 2. She need not carry any tanks of fresh water, but can make it from the sea at will; thus saving the space for fuel. 3. Besides the supply for the boiler and culinary purposes, enough fresh water can be made to allow each sailor a bath every day, the supply may be so ample. 4. The fires need never be extinguished to relieve the boilers of salt or mud, as neither salt nor mud will ever get in; thus saving fuel. 5. The boiler will require little or no watching; being once arranged, the machinery will do the rest, and keep up the exact supply of pure water. 6. A boiler at sea, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, will last two or three times as long as at present, as no impurities will be admitted there, any more than on the lakes. 7. Nearly one-fifth of the fuel will be saved, as the heat will act on the plates and flues, free of incrustations from salt or mud, and the water from the condenser, while very hot, will be pumped into the boiler. A low-pressure engine will answer on the Mississippi and Missouri, as well as on streams of clear water; as the muddy water will be evaporated, the vapour recondensed, and forced into the boilers as clear as crystal. 9. The awful bursting of boilers, so often occurring on the western waters, may be arrested *in toto*, as the saving of fuel, and the equal adaptation of the low-pressure engine, will induce its substitution in lieu of the powder magazines, as the engines now in use may be called. 10. The fit used around the piston of the cylinder, and the rust on the boiler, may impart a little of their taste at first to the steam and water; but a very simple filter will make it as pure as when distilled in the chemist's laboratory. Should these results be obtained, it must be admitted that the invention will reflect credit not only on Captain Ericsson and the Secretary, who has developed its advantages by his experiment and adoption, but on our country, and prove most advantageous to all who are interested in steam navigation.

Loss of the Steamer "Scotia."—On the morning of the 15th, the *Scotia* was observed lying in the Bay of Stora, much deeper in the water than customary; consequently, as there was no one on board, Captain Williams, of the schooner *Rhoda*, lying at anchor close by, lowered his boat, and went on board, accompanied by a portion of his crew, when to his surprise he found that the water had risen so as to cover the machinery, and that it was fast increasing, which he imagined must have been occasioned by a material damage from a French brig which parted from her anchors and went foul of her on the night of the 13th inst. Captain Williams did not leave the *Scotia* until the arrival of Captain Pereira, which took place shortly, when a consultation was held as to the expediency of running her on shore, in order, if possible, to save a wreck of the ill-fated ship, which was done by the sole exertions of the *Rhoda's* crew and three or four of the *Scotia's* men. She was speedily run on the sandy beach, and immediately parted asunder. On the following day, a large portion of her wood work was sold by auction on the spot. The boilers and parts of her engines were observed peering over the troubled waves, and will no doubt be ultimately recovered.—*Malta Times*, Jan. 25.

COPENHAGEN.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.



THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION MUSEUM.—NEW ROOM.

## THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION MUSEUM, WHITEHALL YARD.

Among the "gratuitous" Exhibitions of the metropolis, the Museum of the United Service Institution takes a prominent position, for the great number and variety of the interesting objects assembled within its walls. The suite of rooms comprises a very fine Armoury, arranged under the superintendence of Mr. George Stacey, of the Ordnance Department, Tower; a very spacious Model Room; and a large Collection of Antiquities and Ethnological Rarities. There are also attached to the Institution, a Lecture Theatre, Library, &c. The Establishment is supported by entrance-fees and annual subscriptions; the members having the privilege of introducing visitors, without charge, to inspect the Museum. There were upwards of 4000 Members in March last; and in the year 1846, the number of visitors was 32,185. For three days at Easter and Christmas, and on the anniversaries of the Battles of Waterloo and Trafalgar, the Museum is thrown open to the public; and on these occasions, in one day, upwards of 6000 persons have availed themselves of the privilege.

The Museum has just received a very interesting addition to its attraction by the munificence of Mrs. Watson, the widow of Mr. Thomas Watson, late of the Long Room, Custom House. Mrs. Watson has presented to the Institution upwards of 32 large Paintings of Battles, and other Memorable Events in Naval History; besides several Models of Vessels, and a Marble Bust of Mr. Watson, who died in 1845. For their reception, a large apartment has been handsomely fitted up, entirely at the expense of the liberal donor. The bust is placed at the extreme right hand corner of the room: it is by Mr. Towne, the ingenious Modeller to Guy's Hospital. The Models are principally of Ships. In the centre of the room is placed the large Model of Linz and its entrenched camp on the Danube, with a few other Models belonging to the Institution.

Upon the crimson-papered walls hang the Pictures: they were painted by Mr. Butterworth, an artist whom Mr. Watson maintained in his house while he executed the commission. Among these Pictures are Lord Exmouth's Attack on Algiers; the Battle of Trafalgar; the Loss of the *Royal George*; Loss of the *Kent* East India ship; Lord St. Vincent's Action, in 1797; Men of War after the Battle of Trafalgar; Loss of the *Ogle Castle* Indiaman, on the Goodwin Sands; and the Loss of the *Blenheim*, 74 guns, &c. &c.

The Museum is constantly being enriched by interesting gifts. In the room with Mrs. Watson's pictures, &c., are three Models, lately presented by the Duke of Northumberland. In the principal lower room is a large and splendid Model of a Line-of-Battle Ship, of the Hanseatic League, of the year 1650; taken out of the Arsenal at Hamburg in 1804, and presented to the institution by Captain Sir John Marshall, R.N. It is richly carved and gilt from head to stern. The Topographical Models, illustrating the systems of fortification, are attractive just now, when the epidemic of the day is "Our National Defences." There is a host of Chinese Curiosities, not forgetting the wooden cage for a human prisoner. There are some oddities of costume, as the first uniform worn in the Navy; and a hat which belonged to Lord Nelson, is encased in glass. In the Council Room, by the courtesy of the Secretary, we were shown a fine large Orrery, made for King George the Third, and figured in Ferguson's "Astronomy."

H. M. S. MÆANDER.

## GEORGE WILSON, ESQ.

The Anti-Corn-Law League has become quite historical, its task was done when Sir R. Peel virtually abolished the Corn Laws, and as an active confederation it ceased its efforts to move the public mind. But its leaders had gained too firm a hold on general attention to sink at once to obscurity; those of them who

GEORGE WILSON, ESQ.

were not in Parliament before the change they had helped to bring about, were placed there by the last election. It is only in consequence of his declining to enter the House that Mr. George Wilson is not an M.P. For several years he was the Chairman of the League, and it was principally to his great talents for business and practical ability that its perfect organisation was to be attributed. The division of labour was well understood by the members of the League; and each acted in that sphere for which his qualities best fitted him. There was never an instance of so many men acting together for one purpose, for so long a period, in such complete harmony, as that presented by the League. No jealousies or petty quarrels, which have often broken up Cabinets, disturbed the good understanding that prevailed among them. As Chairman of this body, Mr. Wilson presided at most of the great meetings held at Covent-garden. On these occasions he generally confined himself to short, clear, and simple statements of the progress the question had made, leaving arguments to be elaborated by the orators of the night. From what may be called the dissolution of the League, Mr. Wilson has appeared but little in public till the great demonstration made last week at Manchester to meet Mr. Cobden, and celebrate the return to Parliament of those gentlemen who had been members of the League. He then presided over a meeting of above three thousand persons. It was to this assembly that Mr. Cobden delivered the speech which is now subjecting him to the abuse of his old opponents, met by very cold support from some of his friends.

## H. M. S. "MÆANDER."

On Tuesday evening, this fine ship, 44, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, sailed from Portsmouth for the East Indies, having on board Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, and suite. The *Meander* will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope direct, *en route* to Singapore and Borneo, taking the latest news from England to the former place, and dispatches from the Government.

The *Meander* is a very handsome looking vessel, and is fitted with all the

very latest improvements incidental to active service. During her stay at Spithead she was riding at single anchor, and experienced some very heavy weather. Owing to the paucity of anchors in the Dockyard on Porter's plan, she was supplied only on the eve of her departure from Sheerness. This author having inconsiderably demanded of the Admiralty by an officer of Captain Keppel's experience, speaks highly in its favour.

The *Meander* takes takes out the following personages:—Mr Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak; Mr. William Napier, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Labuan; Mrs Napier. Miss Napier, the two children; Mr St. John, private secretary to Mr. Brooke; Mr. Low, Government Secretary to the island of Labuan; Mr Scott, Licutenant and Surveyor of Public Works to the island; Lieut. Hoskins, R.N., Postmaster of Labuan; Mr Gwynne, Postmaster of Hong Kong, who goes out in the ward room; Lieut. Paton (son of Sir H. Paton), of the 58th Regiment, quartered at Calcutta, as the guest of Captain Keppel; and the Hon. Granville Keyston, naval cadet, to join the *Vernon*, 50, flag-ship on the East India and China station. The Rajah was most hospitably received by the Commander in-Chief, who invited the following distinguished party to meet his Highness:—Mrs Ogle, the Hon Mrs Keppel, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Prevost, C.B.; Captain Mundy, R.N.; Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N.; Mr. Napier, Mr. St. John, Flag-Lieutenant Cochran, and Captain Ogle, R.N.

On Thursday week, the *Meander* was officially visited by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Hon. Henry Keppel received the party at the gangway, and escorted them over his fine ship, with those curious and minute details of efficiency that Lordships could not be otherwise than satisfied. Their Lordships witnessed the getting out, manning, and pulling of the barge and pinnace with which the *Meander* had been supplied, and the Lord John Hay's plan. These boats were pulled round the ship several times, and, notwithstanding there was at the time a very heavy sea running, the boats exhibited first-class qualities; they were quick to handle and steer, easy to pull, dry as possible, and very swift withal. Captain Keppel provided a superb collation for his illustrious guests, of which they partook. At a quarter to three they left the ship under a salute of nineteen guns.

A very beautiful lithograph of the *Meander* has just been executed in tint, by Mr. Thomas G. Dutton, appropriately dedicated to Mr. Brooke. The noble ship is cleverly drawn, and the accessories of the picture, the various craft, &c., are equally successful.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 6.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Mercury sets at 5h. 24m. P.M., being 38m. after sunset.

Monday, 7.—The Moon and Saturn are near together.

Tuesday, 8.—Half Quarter. Jupiter souths at 9h. 38m. P.M.

Wednesday, 9.—The Sun rises at 7h. 29m., and sets at 5h. 1m. The day is 9h. 32m. in length, and 5s. 1h. 47m. longer than the shortest day.

Thursday, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.

Friday, 11.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 7h. 56m P.M.; and she is near Mars.

Saturday, 12.—Mercury sets at 6h. 4m. P.M., being 58m. after the Sun has set. He is favourably situated for observation.

Mars is an evening star, and sets on the 6th at 1h. 59m. A.M. near W.N.W., on the 10th, at N.W. by N., at 1h. 49m. A.M.; and on the 29th, near the N.W. by N., at 1h. 35m. A.M. He souths at an altitude of 37° at the beginning of February, and of 61° at the end of the month; at 6h. 7m. P.M. on the 6th; at 5h. 59m on the 15th; and at 5h. 26m. P.M. on the 29th. He is moving towards the Pleiades at the beginning of the month, is near them about the middle, and moving W. of them at the end of the month, towards a point N. of Aldebaran, as is exhibited in the cut, showing the path of Mars, in "The Illustrated London Almanack."

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 2 0 | 3 1 | 4 2 | 5 3 | 6 4 | 7 5 | 8 6 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 0 30 | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 4 5 | 5 6 | 6 7 |
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 2 30 | 3 31 | 4 32 | 5 33 | 6 34 | 7 35 | 8 36 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 0 59 | 1 29 | 2 0 | 3 15 | 3 49 | 6 6 | 7 10 |

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*E. F.*," *Youghal*, has been misinformed by the "*Daily News*." *Mr Barry, R.A.*, is not a native of Ireland, but was born in Westminster.

"*A Correspondent*."—*The management of the estate cannot be remedied from the window except by legal proof of her unsanity; and no person can have control over it until the hen been removed to*.

"*J. B. W.*" *New York*, is thanked, but we have not room for the portrait.

"*W. C.*" *St. Leonard's*.—*We do not know.*

"*T. L.*" *Isle*.—*.*

"*J. C. W.*" *Apply to the Secretary to the Society of Arts; or, consult the Transactions*

"*Sceptic*." *Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History" is an excellent work of reference*

"Ἐξαπατῆς." *1. Swinton's "Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament" is an good repute Boothe's "Principles of English Composition" is a sound work*

"*C. H. D.*" *English and Swedish Dictionaries and Grammars may be had at any respectable foreign booksellers. There is a chance in the catalogue of Williams and Norgate, Bow-street.*

"*A Subscriber*." *A good translation of "Goethe's Autobiography" is published in two vols. 12mo, in "Bohn's Standard Library."*

"*A Constant Subscriber*."—"*The Player*" *on an open common" is not the property of the Lord of the Manor; neither are its eggs*

"*A Subscriber*" "*J. B. C.*"—*The estimate of the increase in our exports for the past year is correct. Is not the article named still produced by a country*

"*Vocalist*" *should be more specific; there are scores of German songs with Der Mond for the title and subject*

"*Emma*." *The piece of poetry called "Allan-a-Dale" is in the collection of Ballads called "Robo. Hood's Garland"*

"*A. M. A.*"—*The Oregonian alluded to is* Archdeacon *Laffan.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*." *Courtesy allows to an Officer his military title even after he has sold out. The husband of an heiress has no right to the crest of his wife's family. A Deputy Lieutenant* Colonel

"*An Ancient Briton*"—*According to the laws of Heraldry, no one, strictly speaking, is entitled to adopt the arms of a family, unless he can prove descent from it. Many arms are registered in some of the College books such merely the name of the family given, without any mention of the sire*

"*A Friend*." - *We do not think the name an English one. It may possibly be a corruption, as suggested by our Correspondent.*

"*M. M.*" *The Princess Augusta Caroline, and the Princess Mary Adelaide, were both born at Hanover*

"*X. X. X.*" *Patterns.*—*Leadpainter, the Musical Director of the Royal Stuttgard Opera-house, is the composer of "The Standard-Bearer."*

"*J. V.*" *All the works mentioned may be studied advantageously; but Spohr's will produce more rapid results*

"*Boston*." *Mr. Nathan, the composer, is dead.*

"*Italicus*."—*In "Lucia," Mr. Reeves did not sing lower than* E natural; *and the* B *flat in air was taken in falsetto.*

"*Lector Constans*."—*The Glee of "Sigh no more, Ladies," sung in "Much Ado about Nothing," was originally written for five voices, but has been occasionally sung as a ballad. It is the composition of the late E. T. S. Sterndale.*

"*Alagna*." *We were in error in attributing the merit of the getting up of the Rev. Mr. Boutell's work on Monumental Brasses to Mr. Parker, of Oxford; the Reverend Author being alone responsible for the arrangement, illustration, &c.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Liverpool, will find the process of Etching well detailed under "Engraving," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*G. R. S.*" *Ahlfred.*—*Sir George Hayter's address is* 14, *Montague-place.*

"*J. W.*" *Rochdale*. *The address of the Guarantee Society is* 19, *Birchin-lane.*

"*A C.*"—*The Free Church of Scotland, St. Peter's, is engraved in No.* 134 *of our Journal, St. Andrew's, Well-street, in No* 248. *We have not engraved either of the other Churches named by our Correspondent.*

"*Aranzon*" *should consult a Guide*

"*Donnuqua*." *The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to correspond with the Parish Vicar, will be published in July.*

"*V. P.*"—*The words of Handel's Oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" were written by Dr. Thomas Morell, at the request of Handel himself, and on the recommendation of Frederick Prince of Wales*

"*J. T.*" *The matter cannot usefully interfere.*

"*P. F. M.*"—*Wait for the advertisements.*

"*A Subscriber*." *The* Great Britain *steamer had originally a screw propeller, and has not been altered*

"*Elizabeth*." *The "Englishwoman's Magazine" is published monthly*

"*A. A.*" *Great St. Helen's, will find an odd passage on Angels being represented in the Female form—in one of the numbers of "The Doctor," which, by the way, thanks we may as well let the matter rest as it is*

"*E. E.*" *Boom. The price of a Marriage Licence, special, is Five Guineas. The publications, without permission, would be very censurable*

"*An Inquirer*." *Rhode House.*—*The Russian Ambassador is Baron Brunnow,* 20, *Dover-street, Piccadilly*

"*F. M.*" *Grave's Inn Road.*—*Monmouthshire was not annexed to England until* 27 *Henry VIII; nor to the Oxford Circuit until the reign of Charles II.*

"*G. P.*"—*The celebrated picture of Venus de Medici is* 4*ft.* 11*in. high, without plinth.*

"*John S.*"—*Apply to Mr. Lea, school-bookseller, Fleet-street.*

"*R. C.*" *Crosskeale The Life of John Mytton may be obtained of R. Ackermann, Regent-street*

"*A Weekly Reader*" *We cannot inform you as to the picture-frame moulds.*

"*A Subscriber from the Advent.* - *The large View of Paris has been delivered, gratis, to all Subscribers*

"*A Subscriber from the Beginning had better consult a Solicitor as to the right to the property in the Funds*

"*J. H.*" *Preston.* "*Knight's Pictorial History of England*" *is by several hands, but ably edited.*

"*Alpha, Beta.*"—*Mr. Cottes, the Secretary to the Useful Knowledge Society, prepared, a few years since, a list of the Mechanics' Institutions in England, which was published by Baldwin and Co., Paternoster Row.*

"*R. S. L.*"—*The Vinegar Manufacture is under the control of the Excise; the duty is* 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon

"*J. R.*" *Leeds, and Dublin Castle.*—*Aird's Self-instructing French Grammar.*

"*T. L.*" *Leicester.*—*A Key is issued with each of our Views of Cities.*

"*Du-Absent?*" *Le nom de Madame Charles Kean, avant qu'elle fut mariée était Ellen Tree*

"*Juvenis*." *The Child in error not relations*

"*T. C. D.*," *as recommended to change his watchman.*

"*Curiosity*." *Sea any guide-book to Wales, for the origin of the custom.*

"*B B N*" *Received*

"*Omega*."—*A Member of Parliament cannot resign his seat except by taking office under the Crown, which makes him incapable of sitting without re-election. The Steward-ship of the Chiltern Hundreds is an honorary office only, with no duties attached to it. Members of Parliament have no emoluments, unless they discharge some official and active Parliamentary functions, such as being on a paid Commission, &c. Indian armies are always attended by immense numbers of camp-servants and followers. It was these who swelled the slaughter in the unfortunate retreat from Cabul.*

Erratum.—In the list of persons lost in the *Avenger*, for Alfred Mills, *read* Alfred Miles.

### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED

Town Lyrics. By Charles Mackay.——A Bowl of Punch. By Albert Smith.——British Poets. By A. D. Tooney.—Parlour Library. Vol. XII.—Ellerman on Sanatory Reform.

Music. Why so pale and wan, fond lover ——Sing on, sweet Maiden, sing.

*** With every Copy of the Illustrated London News of January 22, was issued the large View of Paris, and every newsman had a sufficient supply for regular Subscribers.


THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING,
IN FOUR PARTS.—BY W. CHATTO.
With many Additional Engravings.
REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of learning Wood Engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the article which appeared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin.

The work will be completed in Four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per part; and the first was published on the 1st of February, 1848.

Illustrated London News Office, 198, Strand



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5*, 1848


Parliament opened on Thursday: the freshness of the interest generally excited by the commencement of the Legislative Session has, however, been exhausted by the short preliminary sitting, in which two great questions were temporarily disposed of, if not finally settled. The Committee appointed on Commercial Embarrassments and Currency, acts as a breakwater against the further agitation of the last of those subjects in the House, which is thus left with more time to apply to questions less abstract. But there is no fear of a failure of occupation; there never was an instance of a Legislature being brought together without business springing up for it in most unforeseen directions. The first difficulty that must be grappled with by the Ministry, is the Protectionist movement in favour of the West Indian interest, headed by Lord George Bentinck. In spite of the rumours of his party having deposed him from the leadership, on account of certain Liberal tendencies where corn and sugar are not concerned, he must still remain the most prominent man of that section of the Opposition. There are some kinds of influence of which a man cannot be deprived except by his own act. Unless Lord George Bentinck gives up the cause, the cause is not at present able to give up him; he is industrious and intrepid, qualities from the value of which the hand of success scarcely detracts. Finance comes next: Sir C. Wood, with the invariable bad luck of Whig Chancellors of the Exchequer, has to come before Parliament with a deficit, and the unwelcome question as to the ways and means of filling it. Along with this not unusual phenomenon, comes a demand for increased expenditure. The invasion fever seems to have had the effect of reconciling the public to a greater outlay of money on military preparations, as a necessity; but we apprehend our expenditure under this head will not be very largely increased at once. An addition to the Artillery, and a calling out of the Militia to the number of ten thousand men each year, are said to be the extent of the martial preparations we are to make for the reception of the Prince de Joinville. Under the double difficulty of too little revenue in hand, and multiplied means of spending it, it is obvious that we may bid a long farewell to all hopes of that dream of the heavily burdened—a reduction of taxation. The Tea Duties are vainly represented to the polite, but somewhat frigid Premier, as unequal, oppressive, and everything that a tax always is when people wish to get rid of it. "The answer is as ready as the borrower's cap;" we can't spare the money. To the bold-bits of the Window Tax the same reply is given; and there is a decisive, cold unanswerability about the plea of poverty, which disarms opposition. As less taxation is impossible, and as more money is wanted, it remains to enquire what new impost is to be laid on, or what old one is to be increased. Two and two is not always four in finance; for doubling the per centage of a tax does not produce twice the former revenue from it. These are the problems with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to meet the Parliament of 1848.

The Free-Trade press has almost without exception deserted Mr. Cobden on the Invasion Question. The journals seem to be scared by the boldness of a civilian daring to differ with the greatest military authority of the age; and ideas which are yet novel are never received without extraordinary opposition. Discussion will make many things stranger than Mr. Cobden's ideas of the intercourse of nations, familiar to us by-and-by; at present the two parties are under many misconceptions. A century ago war was considered almost the natural state of things; young gentlemen made a "campaign in Flanders," for improvement in manners and morals (it may be presumed), as regularly as they now steam up the Rhine with a tutor. Frederick the Great rather disturbed this *dilettanti* state of things, and furnished history with some real battles, whence amateur soldiership fell to a discount. But pedantry is strong, and the interval between Frederick and Napoleon produced some degree of forgetfulness; it was the Corsican who showed the world what war is on the grand scale; his main purpose was to beat the enemy, he did not care how. Battles now became murderous affairs, and campaigns were shortened to as many days as they lasted months under the old system. *Dilettanti* warfare is no longer possible. War is expensive, and most of the States of Europe are in debt. Invasions are not so easily undertaken as some suppose: what has Russia been doing all these years in the Caucasus? Surely, any one who sees the enormous difficulties in the way of aggression, may, without having a shout of execration raised against him, doubt whether a war armament in time of peace is necessary; and, as to the alleged attack Mr. Cobden is said to have made on the Navy, it only amounts to this, that our force is not distributed according to the ends for which it is said to be kept up. We are told, the Navy is intended to protect our commerce, and no ships are sent where our trade is greatest; that is the fault of the Government and the Admiralty; it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Cobden made the stationing the ships a charge against the Commanders, who have nothing to do with it. As to the preference for good stations and fine climates, no one who knows anything of the Navy at all can doubt that they are objects of preference and "interest." The coast of Africa is shunned as eagerly as the Mediterranean is sought. The long periods a ship remains in harbour at Lisbon, Malta, and other favoured places, is a matter of joke in the Navy itself. Did the reader never hear the facetiæ legend of the frigate that was anchored so long in the Tagus that she went aground on the beef bones thrown overboard from the dinners of the crew? The truth is, our fleet is dispersed about the world to favour political intrigues, not to protect commerce; and it is the absurdity of our trying to tell all the world how they are to govern themselves that Mr. Cobden wishes to expose.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

### TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A very good attendance this afternoon, and a fair amount of business transacted on the Chester Cup, at improving prices. The "select" were Cracow (one of the Danebury string, and a tremendous "pot,") Swiss Boy, War Eagle, Lady Hylda, Rufus, and the Herman Plateoff colt. Nothing of particular interest presented itself in the Derby betting; still, as showing the feeling of the market, we should mention that Assault and Cervus were backed in good quarters, and that Kerauu and Sesostris, notwithstanding a liberal outlay, lost ground. Springy Jack was not taken of.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE
20 to 1 agst Standard Guard (t)
CHESTER CUP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 to 1 agst Blaze (t) | 40 to 1 agst Queen Mary (t) | 66 to 1 agst Glen Saddell (t) | |
| 29 to 1 —— Cracow | 45 to 1 —— Rufus (t) | 66 to 1 —— The Tartar (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— Rosalie (t) | 50 to 1 —— Herman Plateoff c. | 66 to 1 —— Bingham (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— Jarman Wild (t) | 50 to 1 —— Chat (t) | 66 to 1 —— Pillage (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— Swiss Boy (t) | 50 to 1 —— Maid of My Soul | 66 to 1 —— Lady Wildair (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— War Eagle | 50 to 1 —— Maid of Mona | 66 to 1 —— Tit-bit (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— Lady Hylda | 66 to 1 —— Maid of Mona | 66 to 1 —— Pantomime (t) | |
| 40 to 1 —— The Swallow (t) | 66 to 1 —— Maid of Mona | 66 to 1 —— Rob Roy (t) | |
| 40 to 1 —— Cadger | 100 to 1 —— Maid of Mona | | |

DERBY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 to 1 agst Surplice | 25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum | 40 to 1 agst Kerauu (t) | |
| 12 to 1 —— Glenthower | 30 to 1 —— Cervus (t) | 40 to 1 —— Sesostris (t) | |
| 20 to 1 —— Assault (t) | | 50 to 1 —— Swiss Boy (t) | |
| 20 to 1 —— The Stinger (t) | | 66 to 1 —— Doncaster (t) | |

Thursday.—Business was very slack this afternoon; and, beyond a slight improvement in Blaze, giving him the premiership, and a liberal outlay on Cracow, nothing worthy of comment was done.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE
20 to 1 agst Sir Arthur (t)
NEWMARKET STEEPLE CHASE
600 to 100 agst Eagle (t)
DANEBURY HANDICAP.
10 to 1 agst Kimbleworth (t).
CHESTER CUP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The field agst 25 | 40 to 1 agst Rufus | 50 to 1 agst Glen Saddel (t) | |
| 29 to 1 agst Blaze (t) | 40 to 1 —— Lady Hylda | 50 to 1 —— Coddingwood (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— Cracow (t) | 40 to 1 —— Rosalie | 1000 to 10 —— Killiher (t) | |
| 33 to 1 —— War Eagle (t) | 40 to 1 —— The Tartar (t) | 2000 to 30 —— Bantam (t) | |

DERBY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 to 1 agst Surplice | 30 to 1 agst Cervus (t) | 40 to 1 agst Rose Dahlstree | |
| 12 to 1 —— Glenthower | 30 to 1 —— The Stinger | 40 to 1 —— Sesostris | |
| 20 to 1 —— Springy Jack | 40 to 1 —— Scarborough (t) | 50 to 1 —— Roslyn (t) | |
| 20 to 1 —— Assault | 40 to 1 —— Kerauu | 50 to 1 —— The Shaft | |

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been at times very severe, and there have been frequent large changes in the temperature of the air, whose average value on Thursday and Friday was from 10° to 12° below that of the season; on Saturday was about that value, on Sunday exceeded it by 5° or 6°, and afterwards ranged again below it. The first part of the week was cloudy, snowy, sleet and rain have at times fallen. The following are some particulars of the day:—Thursday, the sky was chiefly cloudless till 4h. P.M., and mostly cloudy after this time; the direction of the wind was S.E., and the day was cold. The temperature of the air at 7h. A.M. was 23°; at 9h. A.M., it was still 23°; at 10h. A.M., it was 24°; it then rose slowly increased to 29½° at 3h. P.M., and sank to 24° at midnight; and the average value for the day was 25°. Friday, the sky was mostly cloudy till 8h. A.M.; some snow was occasionally falling between 9h. A.M. and 4h. P.M., and the night was cloudy; the direction of the wind was E., and the day was very cold, the temperature of the air at 7h. A.M. was 18°; at 8h. A.M., it was 17½°; at 9h. A.M., it was 19°, and after this time it rose slowly to 25° at noon; it was 17½° at noon it was 18°; at 1h. A.M., it was 21°; at 2h. P.M., it was 21½°; at 3h. P.M., it was 20½°; at 4h. P.M., 21°; at 5h. P.M., it was 21°, at 6h. P.M., it was 21°, the average temperature for the day was 19°·6; after 6h. the temperature increased, and at 8h. P.M., it was 23°; at 10h. P.M., it was 26½°; and at midnight, it was 31°. The average temperature for the day was 24°. Saturday, the sky was chiefly covered with clouds till 10h. A.M.; it was then clear, with the sun shining till 2h. P.M., and cloudy afterwards. There was a rapid thaw; the average temperature for the day was 36°, being about the average value for the season. Sunday, the sky was generally covered by cloud all day, and rain was falling frequently; the average temperature for the day was 43°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day; some snow, rain and sleet were falling occasionally, the day was dull and gloomy; its temperature for the day was 34°. Tuesday, February, is the first day in the week, on which the temperature has exceeded the average value, it was 34°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | Jan 27, the highest during the day was 29½ deg., and the lowest was 20½ deg. | | |
| Friday, | Jan 28, | 31 | 17 |
| Saturday, | Jan. 29, | 41 | 31 |
| Sunday, | Jan. 30, | 46 | 38 |
| Monday, | Jan. 31, | 40 | 34 |
| Tuesday, | Feb. 1, | 36 | 31 |

### FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY,

The average temperature of the air was 34°.2

The average temperature of the dew point was 32°.4

The average weight of water contained within a cube foot of air was 2·4 grains

The average degree of humidity (where complete saturation would be represented by 100) was 93

The amount of rain fallen was 1.1 inch.

The sky was, upon the average, more than three-fourths covered by cloud.

Blackheath, Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, 1848. J. G.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury is most seriously indisposed, and bulletins of the state of his Grace's health are daily issued from the Palace at Lambeth.

The Bishop of Manchester. The completing ceremony, that of Installation, which will take place in the Collegiate Church, Manchester, is fixed for Saturday week, the 12th instant. The short interval will not allow of the construction of a stall or throne for the Prelate, in harmony with the exquisite workmanship of the existing stalls, which are carved from the oak of Boscobel wood. Temporary erection. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are in treaty for Sedgeley, near the New Bury Road, about four miles from the Exchange, and within the parish of Prestwich, for the residence of the Bishop.

Head-Mastership of Birmingham Free Grammar School.—Birmingham, Wednesday.—The Governors of King Edward the Sixth's School met on Wednesday, to elect a head master, in succession to Dr. Jeune, now Master of Manchester. There were seventeen candidates, but of these the claims of only three—the Rev. S. S. Regnard, M.A., Senior Assistant-Master of Westminster School; the Rev. E. L. Gifford, M.A., Second Master of the Grammar School; and the Rev. G. E. L. Cotton, M.A., one of the Masters of Rugby School were submitted to the ballot. Mr. Gifford was declared duly elected.

A great sensation in the Church has been caused among the clergy of Chichester diocese by the refusal of the Bishop to ordain a gentleman on account of his declared adherence to Puseyism.

Tenterden Church.—The Rev. C. Greene, the rector, states that the south aisle of this edifice "has been most liberally restored at the sole expense of the family of the late Mrs. Smith." The church, at the beginning of this year, was one of the poorest in the diocese; the only portions of Gothic stone visible in the whole structure consisted of three windows in a dilapidated condition, whereas it now contains seventeen windows, six arches, western doorway, &c., of this material. The nave has been lengthened to the north side for the school children erected, the church entirely repaired, repaved and repewed, with new oak reading desk and pulpit and the chancel entirely restored.

Peterborough Cathedral.—According to a thorough cleaning; men have been employed scraping the bases of the columns, cleaning the walls, repairing the arches, and restoring the ornaments defaced by time. The organ is also about to be improved by the addition of double diapason stops under the organ-builder.

Greyfoore Church, which for the antiquity of its architecture, and the various ancient monuments which it contains, has been surpassed by any country church in the diocese of Carlisle, has of late undergone many material alterations and improvements, and the chancel is now being wholly rebuilt, in accordance with a condition advanced from the Bishop, with the united concurrence of the Patron, Rector, Churchwardens, and parishioners.

Christ Church, Surrey.—A few days since, the trustees of Mr. Marshall's estates assembled for the purpose of electing a Rector of Christ Church, Surrey, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Mapleton. The Rev. T. M'Gill, B.A., Curate of Clapham, and the Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., Minister of St. Peter, Southwark, were nominated; and the votes of the Trustees were found to be—in favour of Mr M'Gill, 8; and in favour of Mr. Lewis, 5. Neither party would give way; and as it was found impossible, under the circumstances, to proceed to the election, it was agreed that the matter should be referred to the Bishop of Winchester, and that his decision should be final. A statement of the case was laid before his Lordship, who forthwith appointed Mr. Lewis to the benefice.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has instituted the Rev. William Wilkin, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Boote, Cumberland. The Rev. gentleman commenced his ministerial labours in his new benefice on Sunday last.

## POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock, when the Bishop of Bath and Wells took the oaths and subscribed the Parliamentary Roll. Lord Abinger also took the oaths.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the society called the Odd Fellows Manchester Unity Society, consisting of 260,000 members belonging to 4000 lodges, and receiving £340,000 per annum for charitable purposes, praying that they might be placed by legislation under the Benefit Societies' Act. They had a surplus in hand of upwards of £600,000, and would be greatly benefited if they could place it in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for safety.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. MORRIS rose, and addressed the House at considerable length. The Hon. gentleman having entered fully into the subject in support of the principles of Free Trade, was followed by

Mr. T. BARING, who took the opposite or Protectionist view; and was succeeded successively by Mr. BERNAL, Mr. BAGSHAW, and Mr. D'ISRAELI, the latter gentleman, as much length, contending for the principles of Protection

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

BANNS V. LINDO.—On Thursday this case came before the Court upon a demurrer to one of the pleas in an action which has been for some time pending. Mr. Dundas was support of the plaintiff's case, and the plaintiff was the manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, and the action was brought upon an agreement which was set out in the declaration. By it the defendant had engaged to sing twenty times at Drury-Lane Theatre, either between the 8th of June and the 21st of July, 1845, or between the 30th of September and the 15th of November of the same year. The defendant was to choose either of those two periods, but her choice was to be made before the 31st of March. The plaintiff, on his part, engaged to pay the defendant twenty sums of 50 louisd'ors each. The declaration then alleged that both of those periods had elapsed, and that though the plaintiff had been ready and willing to perform his part of the agreement, yet the defendant did not engage her to sing at or during either of the said periods. The defendant was discharged from the engagement by the said agreement. The earned counsel said, that here the defendant had had an opportunity of doing one of two things: to sing for twenty nights during either of two periods; and having neglected to give notice of her choice, she failed to sing during the second period, after having failed to sing during the first.—Lord Denman: I think the plea cannot be supported. The defendant engaged to come and sing: judgment must be given for the plaintiff on this plea, unless counsel can suggest anything to the contrary.—Judgment for the plaintiff

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.

THE MURDER IN GOLDEN-LANE, ST. LUKE'S.—Hannah Parker (aged 38), was indicted for the wilful murder of Amina Davis, and of Robert Blake. The facts of the case have been recently published, showing that the wretched prisoner murdered the children to be revenged for a supposed want of herself by their father Blake. Evidence of the crime having been adduced Mr. Baron Alderson summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty; whereupon his Lordship immediately passed upon her sentence of death, intimating that she could not possibly expect any mitigation of punishment in this world.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—A bulletin to the following effect was issued yesterday (Friday) morning:—"His Grace was not so well yesterday afternoon, but after some hours of tranquil sleep is less exhausted this morning (Signed) Robert Ferguson, M.D.; J. Callendell, surgeon. Lambeth Palace, Feb. 4, 1848."

MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—Last night, a young man, named Henry Tucker, a private in the Coldstream Guards, was shot in St. James's-park, by a soldier of the 3rd Regiment, named Annette Meyer, a servant, in a fit of jealousy. The poor fellow was shot through the head, and expired immediately after. The woman was taken into custody.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID.

The *Express* packet, Lieutenant James commander, arrived from the Brazils, at Falmouth, on Wednesday, having sailed on the 12th of December

There is no political news of any importance from Madrid.

The electors for the Chamber of Deputies were less favourable to the existing Cabinet than was expected, and a slight change in the Ministry was likely to take place

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Guild-

hall, Bath, over which the Mayor (Mr. W. Hunt) presided, for the purpose of passing resolutions for the repeal of the tax upon windows, and for the petitioning the Legislature. The meeting was well attended. There were present, besides other influential persons, Lord Duncan, M.P., and Lord Ashley, M.P., both of whom addressed the meeting at considerable length on the subject of the resolutions, and expressed their concurrence in the view taken by those present as to the repeal of the tax. The Mayor, having explained the objects for which the meeting was convened, the Rev. J. Newell, Admiral Gordon, Mr. T. Barrett, Mr. Green, Mr. C. Bidwell, and other gentlemen moved and seconded the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, and the meeting broke up.

THE Postmaster-General has issued an order that, on and after Wednesday last, a mail-bag is to be despatched from the Birmingham Post-office, at 11h 40m. A.M. daily (except on Sundays), to London, with letters for London and for places which circulate through London, but that such letters are to be forwarded in this bag unless *prepaid by stamps*. The letters despatched by this mail will not be delivered the same evening in the metropolis, but foreign letters will be forwarded through it, by which means a post will be saved. It has also been considered that an extension of the free delivery of letters in the Bristol-road district, Edgbaston, shall take place in accordance with the request in the memorial presented to the Post-office authorities some time since.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GLASGOW.—A contemporary of Tuesday estimates the unemployed operatives, male and female, including labourers, in this city and suburbs, at 15,000. As far as we can learn, this is a near approximation to the number: and when the factory-workers on short time are taken into account, we must look upon the present as a very trying season to the industrious classes in this quarter. At the meeting held on Tuesday at Paisley, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the poor of that town. The last return by the Paisley Relief Committee showed that upwards of 6000, including dependants, were receiving relief, while more applicants were pressing to be put upon the roll. The Committee, besides, is already upwards of £1000 in debt. In Kilmarnock, Greenock, and other towns, matters are not much better.—*Dissent Chronicle*

AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT SHEFFIELD.—The *Sheffield Iris* states, that early yesterday morning week an attempt was made to blow up the premises of Mr. Marples, joiner and cabinet-maker, Norfolk-street, by means of a machine similar to others used in that town for like diabolical objects.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNT.—On Thursday night the printing-office of the *Ipswich Express* was entirely burnt out by fire.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—While the family of a gentleman named Preston, of No. 33, Bugle-street, Southampton, was at church on Sunday evening last, between the hours of six and nine o'clock, some daring thief or thieves entered the house, and stole therefrom a fire-proof box, about eighteen inches long, No. 19,891, containing title deeds and other deeds, various bills or notes, a box of trinkets, containing a large cornelian gold seal, amber mounted, and a gold bracelet to match, gold pins, rings, and other articles; a silver gilt watch by Macklin, of London; twelve silver tablespoons, ten dessert silver spoons, seventeen silver teaspoons, eight silver saltspoons, two silver gravy spoons, six silver forks, six small silver fish-knives, and a tin cash-box containing two sovereigns. Some of the plate was marked with the initials "M. P.," or "J. M. P.," others with a crest (a griffin). No clue has as yet been discovered likely to lead to the detection of the robbers.

TWO MEN SUFFOCATED AT A BREWERY.—An inquest was held on Friday (last week), on view of the bodies of William Clark, aged thirty-eight years, and Richard Sims, aged forty-three years, who were found suffocated in a vat, in the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Co., at *Bow*. On Tuesday evening they received orders to clean out one of the vats, which contains about 300 barrels, preparatory to its being filled with ale. One of the witnesses saw them about four o'clock, and when he returned in an hour afterwards he could not find them. Clarke's candle was burning on the top of the vat. There is an aperture on the top, and it is usual, before they descend, to place a candle to the hole, and if it is blown out the vat is full of foul air; but if it still burns, the vat is considered quite safe. Witness placed the candle to the aperture, and it went out, and then he knew the men in the vat were quite suffocated, and he instantly called for assistance. Two ropes were procured, and witness was lowered, and found the two men lying at the bottom of the vat. They were immediately drawn up, and life was found to be quite extinct. Mr. Abbott said the men generally received their orders as to the state of the vats before they commenced cleaning them, and thought that Sims, who had been in his service five weeks, had entered the vat first, and been overpowered by the air, and Clark also following, they had both fallen to the bottom of the vat, suffocated. Clark had been in their employ five years, and was well acquainted with the danger. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and they recommended to Messrs. Abbott and Co. the propriety of exhibiting proper instructions in some conspicuous place, to prevent future accidents of the like nature.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

### THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday, the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, took their departure from the Castle. The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Viscount Palmerston, and was attended by Lord Byron, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Grey. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie, on horseback. The Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians visited Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in the afternoon, at her residence, Frogmore House. The Royal dinner party at the Castle included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their serenities Monsieur and Mdme. Van de Weyer, Le Marquise de Trazeynies, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Major de Moerkerke

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise during the forenoon, in the grounds around the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. The Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service, in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians attended divine service, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Spital.

On Monday the unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty walking out. The Royal Family were prevented by the same cause from taking their accustomed exercise in the Castle pleasure-grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the course of the morning. His Royal Highness was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, General Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived to luncheon with the Queen and Prince Albert and the King and Queen of the Belgians, from her residence, Frogmore House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, attended by her Lady in Waiting, arrived at the Castle this evening, from her residence at Kew. His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse also arrived this evening, from Kew, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Lady in Waiting of the Queen of the Belgians (La Marquise de Trazeynies), the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent (Lady Fanny Howard), the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. G. E. Anson, Sir George Couper, Colonel Wylde, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crawfurd, commanding the Grenadier Guards.

On Tuesday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Royal Duchess attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady in Waiting, and his Royal Highness took their departure from the Lancaster Tower, in a carriage and four, at half-past ten o'clock, for Kew. General Wemyss and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore attended her Royal Highness and Prince Frederick to their carriage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early this forenoon at the Castle, from her residence, Frogmore House, to pay a visit to her Majesty, and to take leave of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Earl of Aberdeen left the Castle early. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne also took their departure this forenoon, the Marquis for town, and the Marchioness to proceed on a visit to the Earl of Ilchester, at his seat in Dorsetshire. Madame Van de Weyer left the Castle to-day. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took airings in the forenoon. The Princess Helena was also taken an airing. The Royal children walked and rode out in the afternoon. Col. Buckley arrived at the Castle, and has relieved General Wemyss in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and the Prince walked in the Home Park for some time, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Her Majesty, on the Queen's Private Secretary coming to Court, received a report of the pony phaetons and four, attended by Colonel Buckley and the Honourable Captain Gordon, Equerry and Groom in Waiting. His Royal Highness inspected his stud stables, before they returned to the Castle. Prince Charles's sheep were ordered out during the day, but they were speedily sent back to kennel, in consequence of there still being too much frost upon the ground. There were no arrivals at the Castle; and the only guest at the Royal table in the evening were the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay and Dr. Mey

HER Majesty has bestowed the blue riband, vacant by the death of the Duke of Powis, upon the Duke of Norfolk.

WE understand it is the intention of her Majesty to hold two Levees in the course of the present month, at St. James's Palace. A Drawing-room is also spoken of as likely to take place at an early period

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from Windsor Castle on Tuesday at noon, *en route* for the continent. The Queen and Prince Albert accompanied their august visitors to the Royal entrance. The Royal children also accompanied her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household, including the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Paget, Maids of Honour; the Master of the Household; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Buckley, Equerry to the Queen, attended the Majesties to the Royal entrance, where they were handed into one of the Queen's carriages and four by Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. A. F. Gordon, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert. In another Royal carriage and four were La Marquise de Trazeynies, Lady in Waiting of the Queen of the Belgians; his Excellency Mr. Van de Weyer, Lord Byron, Lady in Waiting to the Queen; Major de Moerkerke, in Waiting on the King of the Belgians. Their Majesties proceeded to the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, travelled to town by a special train, and took passage on board the Royal Yacht Fairy, at Blackwall. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South Eastern Railway, where they departed, shortly after one o'clock, by special train, to Dover. Their Majesties arrived at Birmingham by the Royal Train at three o'clock, and proceeded at six o'clock, P.M., embarked in her Majesty's steam-packet *Garland*, Captain Smithett, for Calais. Captain Baldock, R.N., together with Sir John Hamilton and Captain Smithett, had the honour of receiving their Majesties on board. The weather being perfectly calm and the water smooth, the *Garland* was expected to make her voyage in one hour and thirty minutes. After taking leave, Lord Byron and his Excellency Mons. Van de Weyer and Mr. Macgregor returned to London.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS. The last accounts received at the Hague from the Island of Madeira bring very unfavourable as to the health of the above Prince, his Majesty the King, some time since, determined to send his first physician (Dr. Everard) to that island, to attend his Royal Highness. His Excellency arrived at Funchal, and communicated to the Portuguese Government for permission for the doctor to take a passage in H. M.'s steam-vessel *Firefly*, about to leave Portsmouth for the western coast of Africa, it was at once granted, and the doctor, who arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday night, was to be presented on Tuesday morning, by the Netherlands Consul at Portsmouth, to the Port Admiral, proceeded on board the *Firefly* in the course of the afternoon; soon after which the steamer put to sea for Madeira

THE Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle on Sunday or Monday next, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

FOR some time past, the works on her Majesty's estate in the Isle of Wight have been rapidly progressing. The old mansion, known hitherto as Osborne House, has, since the departure of the Court, been taken down, and a new edifice of the former building remains. The ground has been excavated and prepared for the foundation of what will be the front elevation; and we learn that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, personally accompanied by her Majesty, will pay a short visit next week for the purpose of laying the foundation stone

THE Count de Trapani, brother of the King of Naples, who was put forth as one of the candidates for the hand of Queen Isabella of Spain, has proceeded to arrive at Munich, to be married to the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Bavaria. The formal demand of the hand of the Princess was lately made by the Spanish Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, on the part of the Count of Munich for that purpose

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.—His Excellency the Raiah of Sarwak embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, on board her Majesty's frigate *Meander*, 44 guns, Capt. the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., which shortly afterwards weighed anchor, and proceeded on her voyage.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, FEB 1, 1848.—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 3rd inst., for his late Majesty Christian VIII., King of Denmark, viz., the ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklace and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 17th inst., viz., the ladies to wear black or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Thursday, the 24th inst., the Court go out of mourning.

DOMESTIC HINTS.—(FROM *A Book of Punch*, by Albert Smith.)—A CHICKEN STEW.—Shut up the door of the hen-roost, and throw in lighted fire-works. It is soon accomplished.—TO CLEAN A FISH.—Go to the toll-house on Waterloo-bridge, and chaff the toll-keeper respecting that valuable property. You can cash him at the same time, by riding through behind a coach.—WASH SALVE.—This is made by simmering together equal quantities of deception and soft soap, with a portion of essence of rin. Pour in a few drops of tincture of humbug to flavour it, and strain through a cent sieve. It is an excellent wash for all sorts of specifics.—TO KEEP AWAY CRABS.—Pay plain cooks, in common with other female attendants, are recommended for this purpose. You will not then be much troubled with them.—GREASE SPOTS are removed at any time from silks and velvet, by placing a red-hot iron upon the part, which entirely takes them away. The same will apply to ink and mould.—TO PREVENT BEER FROM BEING TURNED BY THUNDER.—Having ascertained that it is perfectly good, draw off entirely in pint-pots. Then having collected an equal number of railway navigators, distrib isaccordingly.—This will answer in the hottest summer.—A QUART in cdoes not contain two pints.—A pound of cherries bought in the streetweighs six ounces.—A bed contains two sheets, a quire twenty-four: therefore twelve beds make a quire

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING of the Royal Commission, to inquire into the Merchant Seamen's Fund, sat at the Board of Trade, on Monday, for three hours and a half The Commissioners present were—Lord Ellenborough, Sir W. Clay, Sir E. Codrington, and Mr. Bickersteth. George Scovell, Esq., and G. F. Young, Esq., examined

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the weekly meeting on Friday (last week), invaluable and interesting inventions were exhibited in the model-room, of which the following is a short description. *The Ventimometer*.—This Instrument was invented by a French naval officer in high command at the port of La Rochelle, where it has been tried during more than three years. It foretells the changes that take place in the electro-magnetic currents, so that during the twenty-four hours, exceeding any period of observation the wind indicated by its needle will certainly blow, the change generally taking place between twelve and eighteen hours. The instrument is not acted upon by the light breezes, but by any strong wind, and the inclination of the needle indicates the velocity of such winds up to violent tempests. The principle was explained by Mr. Schmidt, who will be happy to show the instrument to any scientific gentleman. Should its predictions prove accurate, the instrument cannot fail to be of the highest importance to our commercial marine, as not only regulating the departure, but also the navigation, of vessels

BENEVOLENT BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. On Monday evening a meeting of the committee and members of the above institution, formed for giving relief and granting pensions to deceased members of the various branches of the building trade, their widows and orphans, and also to afford relief to workmen in case of sickness, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the transaction of general business. Mr. George Bird occupied the chair. The report read by the secretary was very satisfactory The routine business of the evening having been gone through, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—SINGULAR BEQUEST.—On Tuesday, a special general meeting of the Governors of this Corporation was held at the Scottish Hospital Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, for the purpose of considering whether the Society should accept of the somewhat singular bequest of a gentleman named Rose, and whether a benefit society should be founded in connexion with the institution. Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The Secretary, Major Adair, read a letter from a relative of the gentleman above-named, and who is still living, informing the Governors of the following clause in his will. The two houses, Nos. 12 and 13, Queen-square, Westminster, will shortly revert to Mr. Ross; and after that event takes place, and after his decease, his executors are to pay over to the credit of the Trustees of the Hospital the sum of £100 per annum until the amount reaches £1000 by principal and interest. The interest of that sum is then to be expended towards the board, clothing, and lodging, but not the education of fifteen boys, to be qualified to participate in its benefits, must be of the name of Ross, and natives either of the counties of Ross or Sutherland. In addition to this, the terms of the bequest, pointed in letters one inch in length, were to be kept on a board in the hall of the Scottish Hospital, which board was to be kept in repair at the expense of the Governors. The Governors were also to keep the vault in which the remains of Mr. Ross were interred in repair, and also to keep the iron railings round it in proper order and condition. In the event of these conditions being violated, the money was to be paid over towards the maintenance of the Seamen's Hospital on board the *Grampus*, off Greenwich. Considerable discussion then arose as to the propriety of accepting such a bequest, as their solicitor expressed his opinion that the trust would be a very hazardous one to the governors. After much debate, *pro* and *con*, it was agreed that the solicitor should take the opinion of counsel upon the matter The governors then proceeded to consider whether it would be advisable or not to found a benefit society in connection with the institution, to enable members of it to take any of the following benefits in any degree that might suit them, within certain defined limits:—A sick allowance, a sum payable to his heirs at death, and a deferred annuity. It was strongly objected that the terms of their Act of Parliament would not admit such a foundation, and, after much discussion on the subject, it was decided that the matter should be referred to a select committee, five to form a quorum.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Lord John Russell in Chesham-place. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir John Hobhouse, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. C. B. Wall. The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town to attend the Council from Windsor Castle.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Theological department in this College, which has recently been formed for the instruction of candidates for holy orders, was opened on Friday (last week), when those who were desirous to undergo an examination by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the principal, preparatory to admission. On account of the small expenses incurred in this department, a large number of persons have entered, who could not otherwise avail themselves of the advantages of a University education on account of its expensive character. The two Archbishops and twenty-three of the Bishops have consented to admit as candidates for holy orders those who produce the certificate granted at King's College. The course of study in this department continues during six academical terms (two years). At the close of the period a certificate is granted to each pupil, and to all students who have merited such a distinction by their attainments, and by their good character during the period of their studies in King's College, the Principal is empowered by the Council to grant an honorary certificate for the satisfaction of the Bishop to whom the candidate applies for holy orders

THE MENDICITY SOCIETY. The office of this excellent society is daily crowded with wretched persons of both sexes and all ages begging relief. In the last week, nearly 14,000 meals of a nutritious description were given away at the examination in question, and on Saturday 1260 men, women, and children were entertained with the usual quantity of provisions and with the lodging. The number and distress brought under the notice of the society, from the opening till the closing of its doors, is heartrending in the extreme.

DINNER TO MR. DAVID SALOMONS BY THE COOPERS' COMPANY.—On Tuesday, the Master and Wardens and Court of Assistants gave a splendid entertainment at the London Tavern, as a compliment to their brother, Mr David Salomons, upon his recent election and admission to the office of Alderman of the city of London, Mr. Salomons being the first of the Jewish nation admitted to that situation. Mr. Firth, the Master of the Company, presided; and was supported by the Lord Mayor and Mr. John Masterman, M.P

THE WINDOW TAX.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the vestry of the parish of St. Pancras, the rector, the Rev. T. Dale, in the chair, a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the immediate repeal of the Window Tax, was unanimously adopted; and it was resolved that Lord Dudley Stuart should be requested to present it.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 29, were 1457, being exactly the number that was returned for the week ending Jan. 15 This return shows an excess above the average mortality of a week in winter of no less than 356; and, compared with the births in the same week (which were 1346), gives a majority of 111. Influenza has continued to decrease, and now counts only 36, though a fortnight ago, when the total mortality was the same, the deaths ascribed to the epidemic were 109. Bronchitis and pneumonia, measles and fever, continue to maintain a fatal ascendancy. Childbirth, or diseases incidental to it, was fatal in 19 cases, of which four are stated to have died from want of breath. Taking the number of children born in the week, it appears that one birth out of 79 was fatal to the mother.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE MILLBANK PENITENTIARY.—On Wednesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Millbank Penitentiary on the bodies of Samuel Shenton, aged 24, and James Dawson, aged 50, convicts. The deceased, Dawson, was admitted on the 9th of October last, having been convicted at the Liverpool Assizes, sentenced to transportation for life. He died on the 27th ult., of chronic diarrhœa with ulceration of the bowels. In the second case the deceased Shenton, upon whom a post-mortem was performed on the 30th September last, and having been at the Stafford Assizes sentenced to ten years' transportation, died of pulmonary consumption on the 30th ult. Mr. William Bailey, prison surgeon, stated that the deceased Dawson was in a dying state when he was admitted to the Infirmary, and that the disease was mainly attributable to the very unhealthy situation of the building. The prison itself was dry, but the locality was low, and calculated to engender disease. The surgeon, therefore, stated that the general depression of the prisoners who came there, might easily account for the number of ordinary cases of death which happened. In answer to the Coroner, the witness said he had made every suggestion possible, with a view to the improvement of the prison. Verdict, in both cases, "Natural death."

MELANCHOLY FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. About half-past ten on Tuesday morning, a fire boy, about five years old, was burnt to death in Grove-place, New Cut, Lambeth. Two children named Brown, one a girl of four, and the boy five, were left sitting in chairs before the room fire, and during the absence of the mother the clothes of the boy became ignited. His screams brought the neighbours, who found the boy's clothes in flames, and the fire spreading round the room. The little sufferer survived only to have his partly-burnt things removed from him.

THE QUEEN V. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND HIS VICAR-GENERAL.—It would be seen, from the elaborate report of the judgment pronounced in this case in the Court of Queen's Bench, that the case occupied was three hours and three-quarter minutes. The opinions were read, and the time was proportioned out as follows:—Mr Justice Erle (for discharging the rule) twenty minutes; Mr. Justice Coleridge (for issuing the writ) one hour and twenty minutes; Mr. Justice Patteson (for issuing the writ) fifty-five minutes; Lord Denman (for discharging

[illegible] Mr. Justice Wightman, *pro Veritate*, in the Queen's Bench? The only two cases, we believe, in which

[illegible] Jail Court Judge to change into the full Court are, first, on a motion for a new trial in a case which he may have tried on circuit; secondly, on the occurrence of a case in which any one of the other four Judges has been counsel, or is personally interested. But not only has neither of these conditions been fulfilled in the present instance, but there has even been reason why, if Mr. Justice Erle had been in court, he should have changed out of it, for Mr. Justice Erle was counsel for Dr. Hampden in the M'Mullan case in 1843.—*The Guardian*.

## *FINE ARTS.*

### "LES ENFANS D'EDOUARD."

PAINTED BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

This celebrated Picture was painted in 1831, and exhibited in the same year at the Louvre. It was immediately purchased by the French Government, for the Gallery of the Luxembourg, where it has since remained.

The subject of this admirable composition is too well known to our readers to require description; whilst the popularity which it has enjoyed all over Europe, renders superfluous any commentary upon its excellence. The young victims of the Usurper are amusing themselves in looking at the pictures of a book of old legends; the melancholy abstraction of the young Edward contrasting sadly with the anxiety depicted on the countenance of his younger brother, whose attention has been awakened by the bark of a little spaniel, attracted to the door by the sounds of the approaching steps of the assassins. The strong light coming from under the door is one of the fine effects of the picture. The costume of the Princes, the bedstead, and its draperies, were carved and made in England, from the best authorities, under the superintendence of Delaroche, who came expressly to London, to visit the scene of his picture.

The rank which M. Delaroche holds among French artists is that of a *Chef d'Ecole*. We have already engraved in our Journal his Portrait of Napoleon; the Head of the Saviour; and the Pilgrims at Rome.

Several of Delaroche's pictures have been purchased by English noblemen, and adorn their galleries. A list of the most important works of so eminent an artist,—whose influence upon the art of his country, and, perhaps, of our own, has been so great—may not be unacceptable to our artistical readers.

One of his first pictures that attracted notice, was Joan of Arc in Prison.

The following are either quite English in their subjects, or are connected with English history:—

Cromwell Looking at Charles I. in his Coffin.
Charles I. Insulted by the Soldiers.
Strafford Going to Execution.

These three pictures are in the Sutherland Collection.

The Death of Elizabeth, and the picture we have engraved above are in the Luxembourg Gallery.

Lady Jane Grey, Mazin on his Death-bed, and Richelieu on the Rhone, are in the collection of M. de Pourtales.

The Pilgrims at Rome, and the Holy Family, are in the gallery of the King of Prussia. The Holy Family was exhibited, a few years since, at the Royal Academy.

An old lady, who died recently at Aberdeen, and whose will has just been proved in London, has enumerated therein every article which belonged to her, whether in sets, pairs, or units, and down to the very crockery, hardware, and culinary utensils, being a full and perfect inventory of all she possessed, which added not a little to the expenses attending the proving the same—very unlike the north.

Depredations of the Wolves in France.—A letter from Baumes-les-Dames, on the Doubs, states that the country round that place is infested with wolves. A few days ago as two children, one ten years of age and the other eight, were on their way home from a farm-house, they met a wolf, and on their attempt to fly the younger child fell, and was immediately carried off by the wolf into a neighbouring forest. A diligent search was made, but no trace of the child could be found.

[1] This subject has frequently been painted by English artists. One of the most popular is the picture painted by Northcote, for the Shakspere Gallery, and one of his best works. It has been engraved, and is known as "The Murder of the Two Princes in the Tower."

"LES ENFANS D'EDOUARD."—PAINTED BY DELAROCHE.

## *MUSIC.*

The Royal Society of Musicians.—The 110th Anniversary Festival of this excellent institution will be celebrated on Tuesday, Feb. 22, in the Freemasons' Hall, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge being the President of the day. Independently of the great object of the gathering—the sacred cause of charity—there is at these festivals always a great musical treat, the most eminent vocalists and instrumentalists, without distinction of country, cheerfully coming forward, to aid this invaluable society, to sustain aged and indigent musicians, their widows and orphans, in the hour of need.

Mendelssohn's "Antigone."—The second and last morning performance of Mendelssohn's "Antigone," took place on Wednesday, at the St. James's Theatre. We regret, for the sake of Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising lessee, the failure of these representations; but of all works, "Antigone," both for dramatic and musical results, depends essentially for effect on the exertions of a large mass of performers, and the resources of the establishment were certainly not in proportion to this obvious necessity.

Drury Lane Theatre.—Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" has been again postponed until Saturday (this evening). The season is advancing, and the want of novelty has been attended with its usual result, indifferent audiences. It has been a great error in the management, to have opened this theatre without a varied *répertoire*. Only one opera was mounted, "Lucia," and when the success of Madame Dorus Gras and Mr. Reeves had been interrupted by the production of Balfe's "Maid of Honour," nothing but ill fortune has followed. The neglect of securing an adequate double *troupe* for operas, has been sensibly felt. Such an exhibition as that of Saturday night last, in Donizetti's "Linda," we never before witnessed in the worst days of English opera. With Madame Dorus Gras, Miss Birch, and Miss Miran, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Weiss, there has been exhibited the greatest want of tact in not having brought out some work, to have sustained the good impression after the representation of "Lucia." Spirit, without judgment in operatic matters, only entails enormous expenses, without providing for the prospect of adequate returns.

### THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Mr. Dando has commenced his annual series of Quartett Concerts, in the Throne Room, Crosby Hall. The Cecilian Society, on Thursday night, performed Locke's Music in "Macbeth." On the same evening, Mr. H. Russell gave his entertainment at the Mechanics' Institution, the "Singers of the Pyrenees," a concert at the Western Literary Institution; and Mr. J. W. Tavernor, his "Songs and Dramatic Illustrations of Shakspeare's plays, at the Sussex Hall.

On Monday night, Mr. Bertlon gives his concert at Drury Lane Theatre, when selections from his instrumental works will be heard for the first time in this country.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Paris, Thursday.

Bellini's opera of "I Pirata" has been produced at the Salle Ventadour. It afforded Mario the occasion to create as powerful a sensation as he did recently in the "Donna del Lago." This marvellous tenor is now displaying a refinement of style, an intensity of dramatic expression, and a vigour of execution, that completely take the audiences by storm, on every occasion he is now heard. In addition to his beautiful chest tones, he is master of the most exquisite flat-notes in his head voice, and is able to conquer the most intricate divisions with ease and delicacy. Madame Castellan was the *Imogène*, but she did not produce the same effect as in *Lucia*; she has not physical force to render the powerful emotions. There is now question of mounting "La Gazza Ladra," for Grisi and Alboni. The project set on foot to form a second Italian Opera House, for the purpose of giving Verdi's operas, will come to nothing, as the Government is decidedly opposed to granting the necessary license. "Robert le Diable" is in active rehearsal at the Académie Royale de Musique, under the composer Meyerbeer's superintendence, for Bettini as *Robert*, Alizard as *Bertram*, Madame Julian Vangelder as *Alice*, and Mademoiselle Dobré as the *Princess*. On Saturday Madame Cinti Damoreau, the celebrated vocalist, takes her farewell of the public, at a concert in Herz's Rooms. Madame Fayel, the famed pianiste, and Alard, the violinist, will play solos in the programme. Adolphe Adam's lively opera of "Le Brasseur de Preston," originally produced at the Opera Comique in 1838, is meeting with great success at the Opera National. Mesdames Schroeder-Devrient, the great German *prima donna*, is about to produce a one-act opera at Riga, called "Saxon Switzerland." Emile Prudent's pianoforte concerts at Algiers have been very successful. From Vienna we learn that Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" is to be performed at the An der Wien Theatre, with Madame Lutzer as *Vielka*, and Staudigl in his original part. Mdlle. Tuczek, of Berlin, has been singing with great success at the Ducal Theatre, in Gotha. In Berlin, Madame Viardot's performances are exciting unbounded enthusiasm; she sang recently, at a concert given by the Earl of Westmoreland, the English Minister, some Spanish melodies, in the most fascinating style. At the same concert, Signor Labocetta, who is engaged as tenor at her Majesty's Theatre in London, sang an Italian air, by Mercadante. A symphony, composed by his Lordship, was much applauded by the connoisseurs. The season at St. Petersburgh is drawing to a close. Lavia, the tenor, and Tamburini, depart for London, and Guasco, the tenor, for Paris. The opera-houses in Italy were quite deserted, owing to the political troubles.

Colosseum.—The exhibition of the Night Panorama of London during the day, will be closed in a few weeks; we advise all who have not seen it, and to whom an evening visit is inconvenient, to take advantage of the present arrangement for visiting this extraordinary work of art in the afternoon.

The Tea Trade.—The Revenue authorities having had under their consideration a representation from Messrs. Twining and others concerned in the tea trade, complaining of delay in the delivering of tea from the bonded warehouses at the London Docks, it has been announced that in future the accounts for the article deposited in the warehouses of these docks be kept in the office for the Comptroller of Tea Accounts, at the principal Custom-House in Thames-street, and the orders for the delivering of the article in bond, on payment of duty or otherwise, issued from that office in the same manner as for teas to be delivered from all the other tea warehouses in Cutler-street and Crutched Friars, in occupation of the other dock companies.

Transfer of Licenses.—The Board of Excise is now circulating the following general order:—Excise Office, London, Jan., 1848.—In pursuance of directions from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 24th ult.—Ordered: That in future licensed traders be allowed, at any time during the currency of their licenses, to transfer their business to any other premises, in which the same can be legally carried on, free of any additional charge for license duty beyond that which would arise in case the rate of such duty should be enhanced from the increased value of the new premises; that all the particulars of such transfers be endorsed by the proper collector on the license; and that, whenever any additional duty shall arise, the trader be surcharged, in respect thereof, for the quarter or quarters of the year which may be unexpired.—By the Board, Geo. Ballard.

South Wales Railway.—The Directors have given orders to the contractors of this line to finish that portion between Newport and Swansea with all possible dispatch, in order that it may be opened in the spring of next year.

Grand Western and Ulverston Railway.—At a meeting of this company, held on Monday at the offices, West Strand, Mr. Paul in the chair, it was resolved not to enter into any contract for the execution of the works during a period of eleven months; and to petition the Railway Commissioners for an extension of time under the Act recently passed. The number of assents in favour of the resolution was 955; and of dissents against it, 260.

On the night of the 24th ult., two men, armed with guns, and wearing large cloaks, stopped the diligence from Avignon to Nismes, at about a league from the former place. They made the four passengers which the diligence contained descend, and then helped themselves to a bag containing 700f., after which they made off across the fields and thus escaped. A sum of 6000f. was in a box in the diligence, but luckily the thieves did not discover it.

Chloroform.—The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 26th ult., gives the order issued by the Bavarian Government, on the 25th, respecting the use of chloroform during surgical operations. The application of this drug is henceforth to be confided solely to scientific and duly authorised physicians and surgeons; but, cuppers, country practitioners, surgeons, and dentists, who have not taken their degree, as well as midwives and unlicensed accoucheurs, are strictly prohibited from using it. The sale and purchase of chloroform are to be subject to the prescribed restrictions which apply to poisons and other injurious drugs.

## *FINE ARTS.*

### REMBRANDT'S GREAT SABRE PORTRAIT.

At the sale of the late Baron Verstolk's collection of Rembrandt's etchings in October last, our readers may recollect some of the choicest gems were purchased by the Messrs. Smith, of Lisle-street, for the Print Room of the British Museum. One of these very interesting acquisitions was *the Great Sabre Portrait*, which our draftsman and engraver have copied in *fac simile* in the annexed Illustration, where every line is faithfully given.

Of this very fine work there are but four impressions known. One is in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris, where it has been framed for many years, and shown as one of the most extraordinary curiosities of the Print Department. The second impression is in the Museum at Amsterdam; and the third was formerly in Lord Aylesford's collection, and is now the property of R. Holford, Esq.

The fourth Print is that lately purchased, by the British Museum, at Baron Verstolk's sale. This impression, the finest of the four, was bought, many years since, by Baron Denon, at Venice; it afterwards passed into Mr. T. Wilson's collection, which was purchased by Mr. Woodburn, who sold this Print to Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the Dutch Secretary of State, at whose sale it was bought for 1806 guilders, about £150, besides the auction duty of 7½ per cent.

This curious Print is, in this state, a nearly square plate, measuring 7 9-10 inches high, by 6 4-10 wide. It was afterwards cut into an oval, measuring 5 1-10 inches high, by 4 2-10 wide. Fine impressions, even in this state, are by no means common.

There were also bought from the above collection for the British Museum, the following Etchings by Rembrandt:—"Six's Bridge," first state, unique; 199 guilders. The same Print, second state, very rare; 70 guilders. Landscape, with three cottages, first state, excessively rare, 369 guilders. "Ephraim Bonus," the Jewish physician, undoubtedly Rembrandt's finest work, and a matchless Print; in the first state, of which only three others are known; 1650 guilders.

Rembrandt was equally distinguished as an etcher and a painter. He is supposed to have acquired the taste for the concentration and unity of light and shade, which characterise his works, from the peculiar light he must have been accustomed to in early life, in his father's mill. His Etchings amount to nearly four hundred; they are dated from 1628 to 1661. "His best works," says a contemporary, "are greatly and deservedly prized, for they are inimitably fine, and possess the excellences of the best paintings, even by his own hand, in a degree not equalled by the works of any other engraver."

### BRITISH MUSEUM.

ADDITIONS TO THE PRINT ROOM.

We have the gratification to announce a very interesting purchase just made of Messrs. Smith, through whose hands the above Etchings passed. This new accession consists of two rare Prints by Faithorne—Cromwell, between two pillars; and Margaret Smith, a proof, of which there is only another—in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris. Next are 238 Prints and Drawings, by Rembrandt, from Lord Aylesford's Collection. There are, likewise, upwards of 500 English and Foreign Historical Portraits, including the most remarkable from the late Sir Masterman Sykes's Collection. Among the other items are two rare Prints by Marc Antonio, unfinished, and curious, as exhibiting the mode by which the old Engravers worked. The great merit of Marc Antonio lay in the correctness and beauty of his outline: so great is his excellence in this respect that it is believed that Raphael himself assisted him with his own hand on the copper. There are, too, a few Drawings and Prints by Hollar; one of them, a drawing, shows the interior of Westminster Hall, with the Courts of Law sitting. The amount of this very interesting purchase is £4200.

FAC SIMILE OF THE GREAT SABRE PORTRAIT, THE CELEBRATED ETCHING BY REMBRANDT, JUST PURCHASED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

SUMMARY PENALTIES IN EGYPT.—There has recently been a great stir amongst the European residents of Cairo, owing to Mehemet Ali having taken upon himself to administer a severe bastinado to a Greek subject for some quarrel he had got into with a native woman on a trifling matter. On the Greek being brought up by the native authorities before the Pasha, his Highness being no doubt in ill-humour at the time, ordered the man to be bastinadoed forthwith. No less than 650 stripes were consequently administered, from the effects of which the man very nearly died. Owing to the recent misunderstanding between the Sultan and the Greek Government, there has been no authorised Greek Consul in Egypt for some time past to protect the interests of the Greeks; but there is no doubt that the Pasha will have to indemnify the Greek handsomely for his unjustifiable interference in ordering him to be bastinadoed, as in no case whatever has Mehemet Ali the right to interpose in matters regarding European subjects, who are under the jurisdiction of their respective Consuls.

GENERAL TAYLOR ON TEMPERANCE.—The Major-General of the United States army, having received a letter as to his views on total abstinence, says—"I am myself virtually an observer of the rule of total abstinence, and find my health and ability to endure hardships greatly increased thereby; but, though in my own person I observe this habit, yet, when used in moderation, I am not an opponent to the use of ardent spirits."

## *LITERATURE.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF TEA IN CHINA. By SAMUEL BALL, Esq. Longman and Co.

By the Overland Mail, received on Tuesday last, we learn that the Bengal Government have just taken definitive steps for carrying out experiments in several parts of the Bengal Presidency, and in the north-west provinces, for the growth of tea on a large scale. A grant has been devoted to the undertaking, under the superintendence of Dr. Jamieson (nephew of Professor Jamieson, of Edinburgh); and this gentleman has already chosen several localities in the hilly countries west of the Jumna, and proceeded as far as Kangra, where a series of levels, on a plateau, varying in altitude from 3000 to 4000 feet, offer, it is stated, every probability for the successful cultivation of the plant. In aid of the experiment, the British authorities at Hong Kong have been requested to dispatch to India a number of Chinamen for the manufacture of the tea, and also seeds from the most celebrated districts.

The receipt of this intelligence almost on the day of publication of the above volume, considerably enhances the value and interest of the subject—the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in China; but more especially the aiding of the cultivator in the several attempts which are now in progress for the cultivation of the tea tree, on an extended scale, in British India, and other parts of the world. Although only one chapter of Mr. Ball's volume is devoted to these experiments, its entire contents must be regarded as subsidiary to this branch of colonial industry and enterprise, for they consist of practical instructions for every branch of the growth and manipulation of the tea plant, as practised in China; as well as a commercial view of the proposed extension to our colonies.

Any work which treats of so essential a luxury, nay, so absolute a requisite, as tea is in the domestic economy of nearly every house in the empire, must be acceptable to a large class of readers. We have now used the fragrant leaf which "smokes as an infusion on our tables," for nearly two centuries; yet a large crop of errors and misconceptions as to the cultivation and manufacture of the plant remained to be uprooted; and, notwithstanding every work of the utilitarian class, so numerous in the last quarter of a century, has abounded with information upon the subject, there remained to be answered the question "In what consists the difference between black and green Teas."

Our readers must not, however, expect to find in this work the social history of the tea plant, the records of its introduction, its consumption, or any of the domestic curiosities of the subject. On the contrary, Mr Ball's immediate aim is utility rather than amusement; though the general reader will find, in this volume, a variety of interesting information, not of that cut and dried sort which the familiarity of the topic might lead one to expect, but corrective of much misinformation, and altogether welcome to a very large class.

The fitness of the author of this work for his labour consists of experience gathered in his late office of Inspector of Teas to the East India Company in China. At Canton, Mr. Ball noted the processes of the manipulation of Tea from conversations with growers and manipulators from the Tea districts; from written documents furnished by Chinese; from published works in the same language; and from correspondence with a Spanish missionary long residentin the province of Fokien, the Echea country. For several years, however, Mr. Ball's materials lay fallow; but, in 1839, the Assam Tea experiments revived the interest of the subject; then came Liebig's Chemistry of Agriculture, which has assisted Mr. Ball to work out a theory concerning black Tea; and, lastly, Mr. Jacobson's Handbook on the cultivation of Tea at Java which has enabled our author to bring his labours to a close, in the volume before us. With these exceptions, he has only quoted original sources; but he respectfully notices Dr. Lettsom's excellent pamphlet on the Tea Plant, and the able chapters on the subject in Dr Royle's work on the "Botany of the Himalayan Mountains," and in his "Productive Resources of India."

Mr. Ball's volume comprises thirteen chapters of facts, as closely packed as a chest of the finest Congou. It commences with the early history of the Tea Plant, which appears to have been used for fifteen centuries past in China, where it is now the drink of all classes. It grows over the vast space of twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and thirty degrees of longitude; so that it is subject to great variations of heat and cold, and other differences of climate. In Java it grows in the mountains, at from 3000 to 4500 feet above the sea, where it is very finely flavoured; but it deteriorates in lower districts. Hence, there would appear nothing to fear from climate in our colonial attempts at cultivation; indeed, we have always understood the great difficulty to lie in the manipulation.

The culture and gathering, of course, are detailed by Mr. Ball; from which we are sorry to find that no great attention is bestowed upon Teas intended for the European markets. Weather is important to the gathering of fine Teas; but Congou, which is the staple of our consumption, is sometimes gathered, whole branches at a time, in all weathers. The choicest Teas, on the contrary, are plucked leaf by leaf, sorted, and packed in small parcels, inscribed with mystical characters, denoting the flower the Tea resembles in colour, and sometimes the district it was grown in. The finest Tea, by the way, is entirely free from stalks; and scent is often a disguise for inferior qualities of Tea.

The leaves, when first gathered, have a rank vegetable taste and smell, and to get rid of this by evaporation, without injury to the aroma, is the great secret of tea curing. Mr. Ball regards this process as an incipient fermentation, such as takes place in hay, during which its requisite flavour is evolved. Of this care, Congou gets little: it is gathered and manipulated in indiscriminate haste for our market. The Bohea is sometimes gathered, dried, and roasted in a day.

Green and Black Tea are produced from the same plant, though the botanists were long at issue about this matter. The idea of Green Tea being dried upon copper is proved to be a popular fallacy, for the Tea would be flavoured and spoiled in the process: besides, the bloom can be given by harmless means. Dr. Lettsom, by the way, thought it was given by a vegetable process. Mr. Ball next describes an experiment by which he proved that Tea may be dried *black and green*, at once, in the same vessel, and over the same fire; be divided the pan, and the leaves on one side he kept in motion, and the other quiet; when the latter became black and the former green; thus proving the difference of colour to be not derived from any management of heat, but from manipulation, the heat being the same in both cases. At the same time, certain roguish Chinese glaze our Hyssons most unscrupulously; and it has been proved by chemical analysis that the Chinese Green Teas are artificially coloured, though not with indigo, as represented by the green tea merchants. We may add that Gunpowder tea is dried at the lowest; and the chemical cause of Black Tea is its loss of tannin, in its drying previous to roasting, an opinion supported by the recent testimony of Liebig. Again, Mr. Ball thinks there may be one species of tea plant, but several varieties, but that all botanical difference is destroyed in the course of packing.

In the concluding chapter, Mr. Ball treats of the introduction of the culture and manipulation of Tea into India. "The discovery of the Tea-Tree in Assam," says the author, "and the recent successful cultivation of the Chinese plant at Kamaon, in the upper provinces of India, encourage a well-grounded hope, that this valuable tree may soon be enumerated among the useful products of our extensive Eastern possessions, and thus conduce to the comfort of the native inhabitants, as well as to the internal prosperity and commercial relations of the country. It is generally admitted that the natives of India have a decided predilection for Tea; and could this article be afforded at a sufficiently low price, little doubt is entertained that its consumption would rapidly spread over that immense peninsula; and when we consider the abstinence from animal food, which is imposed on the Hindoo by his religion, we cannot but think that the introduction and adoption of the Mongolian method of using tea in its broth-like form, mixed with butter and meal, would furnish not only a refreshing, but a somewhat substantial adjunct to his meagre dietary; while the leaf used as an infusion,—

'the cups
That cheer, but not inebriate,'

would administer greatly to his comfort, health, and sobriety.

"If tea can be produced in India at no greater cost than in China, can it be doubted, that an extensive cultivation of it must be greatly instrumental in promoting, and even forcing, an opening to commercial intercourse with the whole extent of Central Asia, and which may not be so readily effected by other means? It would be easy to exchange our tea, woollens, and perhaps felt and calicoes, for shawl-wool, horses, metals, and other articles, as well as for rhubarb and musk, which are already procured from Tibet by way of Canton.

"Nor does there appear much reason to doubt, that we may even compete with China in the British, European, and American markets, in the supply of teas suited to general consumption, if not in the highest flavoured teas."

Mr. Ball then examines the comparative values of labour in China and India, the comparative state of the Tea-trade during the existence of the East India Company's Charter, and the non-restrictive system now established in China. We quote a portion of the author's conclusions.

"The quantity of Tea manufactured at Java from 1839 to 1844, exhibits an annual average of 216,000 lbs., so far as the contents of each package can be established. And Mr Jacobson, the superintendent of the plantation, shows, by calculations grounded on the actual cost of cultivation and manipulation, the fact that Tea may be shipped from that island at eight pence the pound. These statements are also appended to this chapter, and are minute and satisfactory in their details; and there can be no reason why Tea should not be produced in India at the same cost as at Java. Indeed, if Tea can be manipulated and packed in China at its cost of growth, for seven or eight pence the pound, as now shown, it may fairly be assumed, so far as the price of labour is concerned, that the same quality of Tea ought to be shipped from India at four or five pence the pound. Thus, it appears, from the habits and wants of the two people—Chinese and Hindoo,—from the rate of wages in the two countries, and from actual experiments,—so far as these afford certainty of result in conjunction with concurrent testimony to the success of the cultivation of Tea at Java,—that India possesses an undoubted power of competing with China in the European and American markets in the cultivation of Tea."

The work closes with a hope that the Bengal Government will bestir themselves in the matter; and that this has been realised is shown by the intelligence quoted at the opening of this paper. The work contains much incidental curious information upon the varieties of Tea, the modes of its consumption, &c. It is illustrated with views of the Tea districts, and wood-cuts of the various stages of the manipulatory process, &c. In fine, it is, by many degrees, the most complete work yet published "On the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in China."

THE BRITISH ANGLER'S MANUAL. By T. C. HOFLAND, Esq. New Edition. By E. JESSE, Esq. Bohn.

The author of this work was not only a practical angler, and a true lover of nature, but a landscape painter of great merit. Hence, his love of the country is evident in every page of the present volume. It has, besides, another recommendation: it is not written with the conventional affectation in which anglers love to revel; it has, perhaps, less of the coxcombry of "the gentle craft" than any book of the kind. The author died in 1842; and a relative has prefixed a memoir of his life, which appears to have been chequered with the cares and crosses almost inseparable from the career of genius. However, our business is rather with the book than its author; it is carefully written, but we fear not so carefully edited, if we are to judge by Mr. Jesse styling Mr. Chamberlain Clark *Sir Richard* Clark, in the notice of Cowley's house at Chertsey. The illustrations, upon steel and wood, are numerous and beautiful; they are mostly from picturesque and drawings by Mr. Hofland. The book was originally published at a high price, but is now reduced in this respect.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

### A FALLING OFF AT PARIS

As to the restaurants, cafés, and rôtisseurs, the falling off was lamentable. The Café de Virginie, in the Rue de la Paix, formerly so crowded between nine and twelve, and five and seven, with English, was deserted and abandoned by them; and you might find the *Galignani* newspaper, generally so much in request, for eleven hours out of the twelve unoccupied and unbespoken. So it was, in a less degree, at the Café Anglaise on the Boulevards. The matutinal cutlets, steaks, and sidneys, in the *rue de Champagne*, were no longer called for in such quantity; and one stout gentleman, known to the waiters by the name of Nuits—for he always drank a bottle of that particular Burgundy wine for breakfast, and who was called by the one, in his way somewhat of a classic, after minately Nox and Erebus—and who had been an *habitué* of the house since the days when the Vicomte St. Cricq, in 1830, played his pranks of beginning dinner there with a basin of skim milk, was also (sad test of all!) found missing after what the Parisians call *la saison des eaux*. In wine alone this wealthy man used to spend at least 3000 francs, or £120 a-year at the Café Anglaise; and though few of his countrymen knew him, it has since transpired that he was a retired civil servant who lost the greatest part of a large fortune by the famine of two Indian Summers. Poor fellow! he is now doomed to the obscurity of an English provincial town, and forced to drink Bass's beer instead of Beaune, and Charrington's XX instead of Chateau Margaux.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

### FOSSIL CONUNDRUM.

Why is the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus (See Penny Cyclopædia, Vol. 17, for what will never understand what it is written!)* like a tailor? Because it is a beast with a bill (*which everybody will understand at once*).—*Man in the Moon*

### NEWTON'S DISCOVERY

It has been noticed as a very unconvertible circumstance, that Newton never made any important addition to scientific discovery after he had completed his forty-fifth year; though he lived to be eighty-four, and had therefore got beyond the period at which the poet's apostrophe, "O for a do-nothing," might have been addressed to him. He was exceedingly fond of tobacco, and it is believed that he felt more at home in his astronomical reflections when he could envelope himself in a cloud of his own blowing. The fact, however, that "there is no snake without fire," received an apt confirmation from the fact that Newton was scarcely ever without a pipe in his mouth during the most brilliant and blazing period of his genius.—*Comic History of England.*

### THE CUP OF PATIENCE

Patience is the strongest of strong drinks—for it kills the giant Despair And sweet it is to think there is no beggar so beggared who may not enter- tain his cup-bearer Beautiful Hebe—love-eyed, and clothed in woven light! who, unseen, minister to the widow and fatherless; who fill the strength- ening cup for stumbling wan; who glide through prison-bars, and, solacing the patriot with the draught, hopeful music and the thanking of his chains! Delicious drink. And there have been men, who, thirsting so, have got so drunk upon patience, that the sweet intoxication has endured for their lives. Unlike the vinous drunkard, the heaven-and-hell tramping sailor in the tipp ling they never feel. Therefore, doubly beautiful is the cup of patience, or there is no remorseful morrow at the bottom.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

### A SCENE IN CHAMBERS

Was there ever such a night! There stood a greasy gridiron, side by side with at least a dozen dirty, stale tobacco pipes. Here was a grubby tin saucepan, with a black-jug bottle ins de it. In one corner was a pile of dirty plates and dishes, and just over them, I should say, a pound of kitchen candles. In another corner was a trumpery Bachelor's Comfort, indeed I guaranteed to boil a quart of water with a bundle of firewood, in less than five minutes. And on the she-f, just above it, stood a tin "Mutium in Parvo," which was warranted to cook a steak, in an egg, steam potatoes, or boil a kettle for shaving, with a spoon- ful or two of any spirits, British brandy excepted. On the top shelf, all among the black lead and Bath brick- stood three unwashed tea cups, and the knives and forks, whilst at the bottom there were, I should say, exactly three quarts of coals, and about a dozen potatoes, but they were so grimy, that really it required a practised eye to tell, at first sight, whether the potatoes were really kidneys or the best kord-anayon. *Where to Marry, and How to get Married.*

### CAREER OVERTAKEN BY DOMMEY

All this time the people on the stairs were ringing at the bell, and knocking with their hands and feet. He was not a coward; but these sounds, what had gone before; the strangeness of the place, which had confused them, even in his return from the hall; the frustration of his schemes (for, strange to say, he would have been much bolder, if they had succeeded); the unreasonable time; the recollection of having no one near to whom he could appeal; the dread of a bailiff office; above all, the sudden sense, which made even his heart beat like lead, that the man whose confidence he had outraged, and whom he had so treach- erously deceived, was there to recognise and challenge him, all these took plucked off his face; struck a panic through him. He tried the door in which the veil was shut, but couldn't force it. He opened one of the windows, and peered down through the lattice of the blind, into the court-yard. But it was a high leap, and the stones were pitiless. The ringing and knocking still continu- ing—his panic too—he went back to the door in the bedchambers, and with some new efforts, and some stubborn efforts, he pulled it open, and, Seeing the little staircase not far off, and feeling the night-air coming up, he stole back for his hat and coat, made the door as secure after him as he could, crept down lamp in hand, extinguished it on seeing the street, and hurried up put it in a cor- ner, went out where the stars were shining *Dombey and Son*

### CHILDREN'S TOYS.

He who has never dedicated an entire holiday to play in it the part of wan- dering Telemachus with a child for his Mentor—tracking, with docile feet, at the caprice of his guide, a labyrinthine career from street to street, and from shop to shop—as well as he may the fitful progress of miscellaneous cui- osities from an inexhaustible half-sovereign distending with a museum of pur- chases all the pockets of his garments, from which protrude the mouths of tin- trumpets, and the snouts of harlequins, and the tails of elastic frogs, and the extremities of Noah's ark, as the horns of a goat have been seen to protrude the jaws of a gorged boa-constrictor, -steering so freighted deviously homewards, with the consciousness that his object has been long and gallantly to have real- semblance to a carrier's wagon surrendering gradually the cargo to the ra- pine of a little nation of "young barbarians all at play," and, ultimately losing all recollection of everything in the vehement pursuit of elastic frogs, and the screams of envy he who has never done all this, and never felt the keenest in- terest while he was *doing* it, has failed to study so as to decipher a pregnant page in the diaries of Ulysses. We cannot conceive the meddling ever out- side to him Out of the toys comes the passion, the reflection, the action which sig- nify the child to be so infinitely above the beasts that perish; out of the child come the man who may sway empires. These bubbles are the world in full always of animation, yet such constant repetitions one of another, are they not like the pyramids of Nile? Centuries make no change on them. But who has quite dug out the meaning which keep curiosity alive? From a sparkling paper on Christmas Books, in the *North British Review*, No. 16

### THE "NATIONAL DEFENCE EPIDEMIC"

There is one reflection consequent on this movement respecting the means and material of war. We are encroaching on the thirty-third year of European peace. During that long period, we must have expended four to five hundred millions sterling on the means of warfare. The opportunity of teaching peace and pa- cific opinions to all our neighbours has been open, and has been neglected. In that neglect the present movement and the future danger, whatever that may be, have their origin. One per cent., or one-half per cent., of the war outlay expended in teaching peace, would, ere now, have rendered war impossible amongst European nations. Mr Cobden argues, that, in making progress with free-trade opinions, he and his friends have been rearing a barrier against war. They, undoubtedly, have rendered war more difficult; but the barrier is prin- cipally on one side. When they teach European nations to adopt our present principles of trade, they will interpose an obstacle to war that even the most sanguinary will respect. Those who teach the necessity of peace, on the im- propriety or wickedness of war, are in a similar position. They cannot secure peace by promulgating their opinions in one nation alone. Commerce can propitiously by consent of two or more nations, but even that can be main- tained only by a similar concurrence. One state may destroy trade or kindle war, but one state alone can neither increase commercial, nor maintain pacific relations.—*Tait's Magazine.*

### END OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II.

Such was the state of the people and the country at this period, that we can- not be sorry to get out of their company, though it is not without some regret that we bid farewell for a time to our History. In the course of this work we have rowed in the same galley with Cæsar, stood up to our ankles in sea-water with Canute, ran after the assassinat's daughter with Gilbert à Becket, wielded a battle-axe with Richard on the field of Bosworth, smoked a pipe and eaten a potatoe with Sir Walter Raleigh, danced with Sir Christopher Hatton on Tier-ceval Green, and sailed round the bay that bears his name with honest Bill Baffin; all these advantages we've enjoyed in right good company, but *next ideal* of a railway, with nothing to pay and no fear of accidents.. *Comic History of England.*

### GAUNT HOUSE

All the world knows that Lord Steyne's town palace stands in Gaunt-square. Persons under the railings, and there the lime trees unto the garden of the square, you see a few miserable governesses with bandaged pugs, melancholy, round and round it, and round the dreary grass-plot, in the centre of which rises the statue of Lord Gaunt, who fought at Minden, in a three-cocked wig, and other- wise habited like a Roman Emperor Gaunt House occupies nearly a side of the square. The remaining three sides are composed of mansions that have passed away into dowagerdom—tall, dark houses, with window-tax of stone, or pucker ments now; and hospitality to have passed away from those doors as much as the laced footmen and linkmen, who used to pop out with their torches in the blank iron extinguishers that still flank the lamps over the steps. Brass plates have penetrated into the square Doctors, the Diddlesex Bank Western Branch—the English and European Reunion, &c.—it has a dreary look—nor is my Lord Steyne's palace less dreary. All I have ever seen of it is the vast wall in front, with the rustic columns at the great gate, through which an old porter peers sometimes with a fat and gloomy red face —and over the wall the garret and bed-room windows, and the chimneys, out of which there seldom comes any smoke now. For the present Lord Steyne lives at Naples, preferring the view of the Bay and Capri and Vesuvius, to the dreary aspect of the wall in Gaunt-square.—*Vanity Fair.*

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. P. R.*"—"*A.*" is, of course, compelled to take the adverse Kt under the circumstances mentioned

"*Mickey Free*."—"*Sigma*."—*The solution of the beautiful problem No. 258 shall be given next week, unless in the meantime you hit upon it*

"*Nemo*."—*You are not compelled to move your King when checked, "you can either take the checking piece, or interpose a man of your own*

"*A. D.*"—*Chess*.—*You have failed to solve No 251. See our solution in the paper of Jan. 29*

"*Anti-Woodstockensis*."—*We have never to our knowledge observed any "Problemist" of the party mentioned. What are we to understand by the jumble of names you have sent us?* "*Problem*." *You appear to have confounded that word with the word "solution," but, even in the latter sense, the names you desire are utterly unintelligible.*

"*C. H.*"—*In the famous "Indian Problem," from the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," solvable thus*:—1. *B to Q B sq*; 2. *K to Kt sq*; 3. *R to Q sq*; 4. *R to Q 4th, double ch and mate.*

"*H. H.*"—*A player, taking hold of an adversary's man, can be compelled to capture it, if he has anything to take it with.*

"*Carolus*."—*In similar positions to that given, the King can never take the checking piece*

"*F. B. P.*" "*H. S.*" *The annual subscription to the "Chess Player's Chronicle*." (*The numbers are issued by post, free, as one guinea. It can, however, be obtained through any country bookseller, without the expense of postage. For back volumes and numbers you should apply to Hastings, of Carey-street*

"*Argus*." *The games and problems in the "Illustrated London News," are obtained expressly for that paper, and cannot be procured in any other publication from*

"*F. F.*" *Too easy. There is an error, also, in the solution.*

"*J. B.*" *Good: what be done in three moves? You send a solution without saying what problem it refers to.*

"*C. E. L.*" *Westham College. They shall soon be reported.*

"*Andrew*."—*With a Black Bishop at Black's K B's 4th, it is impossible to solve No 260, as you suppose since, when Black takes the Rook, he discovers (ch) on White's King*

"*W. E.*' *Sherborne*." *We should really be greatly obliged to Correspondents like "E. W.," if, before they venture to pronounce an ex cathedra judgment as to this move as a game being bad, or that Problem incorrect, they would re-examine the point once more before appealing to us It is too much to be continually subject to the trouble of finding out and making through long games, or setting up by-gone Problems, on trials to prove from silly remarks of a player, who, because he is incapable of appreciating the play, believes it wrong No. 260 is perfectly sound; and your suggestion of its being practicable in three moves is childish*

"*Adamant*." *Here King is a Professor of Chess*. *Address, we believe, is Grosvenor-place, Fitzroy-square. He has never published a collection of his masterly Problems, but we hope he will be induced to do so some day*

"*C. W. E.*" *Try it and report.*

"*W. P.*" *What is the meaning of a diagram and solution with these initials attached? Is it sent for examination? Perhaps an accompanying note has been mislaid?*

"*F. H.*" *Ceriso*. *The match by correspondence between the London and Amsterdam Chess Club, has not yet begun We shall give due notice of its commencement*

"*G. S. I.*"—1.—*The "Chess Players' Hand-book" is published by Bohn, of York-street, Covent Garden.* 2.—*Mr. Horwitz is an artist.* 3.—*Mr. Cochrane is in Bombay* 4.—*We do not know*

*Solutions by* "*Sopranetta*," "*M. P.*," "*G. T. V.*," "*Mickey Free*," "*Will*," "*T. B.*" "*Colonian*," "*Sigma*," "*W. P. R.*," "*Argus*," "*C. W. C.*," "*A. Z. B. T.*" "*W. G. C.*" "*Eta*," "*Miles*," "*G. P.*" "*R. C. V.*," "*Woodstockiensis*," "*A. L. M.*" "*A. D. A.*" and "*P. S.*" *are correct Those by* "*J. B.*," "*F. P.*" and "*S. H.*" *are wrong*

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO 210.

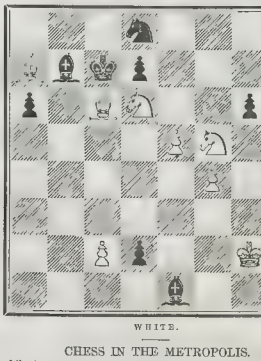
| WHITE. | BLACK. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. P takes P (ch) | K to Kt 4th | 4. R takes P (ch) | B takes K |
| 2 R to Kt 8th | P to KB 4th (best) | 5. P to K B 4th (ch)— Mate |
| 3 Kt to K B 7th (ch) | Kt takes Kt | |

### PROBLEM, NO. 211.

By Mr. Mc. G—y.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following Game is from the unpublished collection played between Messrs Horwitz and S——s, to which we have so often been indebted.

| WHITE (Mr H.) | BLACK (Mr. S——s.) | WHITE (Mr H.) | BLACK (Mr. S——s.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 13. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 2 K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 14. Q to her B sq | Q to K 5th |
| 3 K B to Q Kt 5th | K Kt to B 3d | 15. Q to K 2d | Q B to K sq |
| 4 P to Q 3d (*a*) | K B to Q B 4th | 16. P to K R 3d | Q B to Q 2d (*d*) |
| 5 Castles | Q to K 2d | 17. Q R to Q sq | P to K B 4th |
| 6 Q B to K 3d | B takes B | 18. P to K 5th | P to K Kt 4th |
| 7 P takes B | Q to Q B 4th (*b*) | 19. K to Kt sq | P to K B 5th |
| 8 B takes P (ch) | Q takes P (ch) | 20. Q to K 2d | P to K Kt 5th |
| 9 K to R sq | Q P takes B | 21. Q Kt to K 4th | Q B to K B 4th (*e*) |
| 10. Kt takes K P | Castles | 22. R takes B P | Q B takes Kt |
| 11. Q Kt to B 3d | Q to K Kt 4th | 23. R takes P (*f*) | |
| 12 P to Q 4th | K Kt to his 5th (*c*) | And Black surrenders. | |

(*a*) Q to K 3d is preferable, the new "Handbook" the best move at this point If, then Black reply with 4. K Kt to B 3d, 5. P takes B, 6. K takes K P followed presently by P to Q B 3d and K Kt to K B 2d, which gives a well-opened game to White.

(*b*) Kt to Kt 5th, and then Q to her B + 4th, would have been better play, we believe

(*c*) Kt to K 8 4th seems preferable Black, however, gets an attacking post, as by the present play.

(*d*) Was this necessary? It looks like lost time. Why not at once have thrown forward the K P ?

(*e*) This is quite beyond our fathoming By taking the K R P, or playing P to K B 8th, Black appears to have a winning position

(*f*) The adversary's error in his last move leaves White an easy victory.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 269.—By C. R. L.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his 4th | K at his Kt sq | Kt at K B 8th | Ps at K R 2d, K 2d, |
| Rs at K Rsq and Q sq | K at his R 5th | Ps at K R 6th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th | Q 8th, and Q B 3d |
| B at K R 6th | K at K R sq | Q 8d, Q B 5th, and Q R 7th | 3d |
| | B at K sq | White to play, and mate in five moves. | |

White to play, and mate in three moves

No. 270.—By an Amateur.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q Kt sq | K at his R 4th | Kt at K B 5th | |
| R at K Kt 7th | P at K R 3d | Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 7th, and K 4th | |
| B at Q 8th | | | |

White to play, and mate in three moves

No. 271.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

| WHITE | BLACK | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt 2d | K at Q sq | Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 5th, K 6th, and Q 8 6th | |
| Q at her B 3d | Ps at K R 5th, K B 3d, K B 4th, and Q B 3d | | |
| R at K R 8th | | | |
| R at K B 4th | | | |

White to play, and mate in five moves

## IRELAND.

### SPECIAL COMMISSION

LIMERICK

The following is a summary of convictions at the Special Commission for this county from the opening to the close on Saturday evening last:—

For Execution—On the 7th of February.—William Ryan ("Puck") for the murder of Mr. Kelly, at Knockaderry. Andrew Dea, for the murder of Edward Murphy, at Duntryleague. On the 11th of February. John Reardon, for the murder of John M'Inerny, of Ardsallown On the 22nd of February. James Skehan and James Quaine, for the murder of Mr. Ralph Hill, at Rathurd; Michael Howard, for the murder of Johanna and Cornelius Hourigan, at Ballycallen, near Croome Total, six for execution.

To be Transported for Life —William Frewen, of New Farden, for harbouring William Ryan ("Puck"), knowing him to be charged with felony; Patrick Bourke, at taking the dwelling of Christopher Miller, at Coolabrown; Denis Ryan, entering the dwelling of John Nunan, at Ballytrain; Denis Sweeney and John Hassett, assault and robbery of arms from the residence of Mr. C. Meade, at Ballygrena.

For Fourteen Years.—John Farrell, being of an armed party that attacked the house of Richard Burkman; Daniel Looney, Michael Mulgan, Jeremiah Garvin, and Pat Gleeson, aiding in the abduction of Catherine Molony, of Lisnagat

For Ten Years.—Patrick Richardson, Maurice Davey, Michael Kennedy, and John Connery, being of an armed party that attacked the house of W. Staunton, of Glenacurra; Michael Callaghan, attacking the houses of John Carroll, at Crom

For Seven Years.—John Collins, violent assault, and robbery of £3 7s. 6d., from Matthew Ryan, near Annacotty; Denis Ryan, assaulting the habitation of Mary Bouvanizer; Thomas Newman, attacking the dwelling of Richard Beanus, at Glenacurra

For Four Years' transportation, 18

To be Imprisoned for two years—Daniel Nunan, Michael Collins, and William Duggan, burglariously entering into the dwelling; of Thomas Mitchell, of Ballinahone; Thomas Hinchy, of Ballyhahill; Michael M'Carthy, at Kilonihan; John and Laurence M'Donnell and William Slattery, robbery of money from the house of John Slattery, at Ballynanty. For twelve months—Michael Looney, assisting the attack on the dwelling of Catherine Molony; John Frewen, harbouring a felon; Patrick and Ambrose Cummins, stealing a gun from the house of Mr. T. Yokes, Roxborough-road. For nine months—James Healy, Thomas Walsh, John Walsh, Thomas Moore, John Rourke, Michael Falvey, Michael Gleeson, David Connell, Connor Daly, Conner Tracy, Patrick Ahern, and Thomas Guerin, riotous assembly at Bruree. For six months: Thomas Frewen, harbouring a felon. Total to be imprisoned, 24

Total number of prisoners tried, convicted, and sentenced, 38.

### CLARE

For Execution.—On the 15th of February, Patrick Ryan ("Small") and Thomas Hayes, for the murder of Mr James Watson, of Ballycorney; James Crowe, conspiring to murder the same gentleman, on the 19th of February; Michael Butler and Matthew Hourihan. for the murder of Patrick Cleary, at Brandford, on the 17th of February

Sentence of death was recorded against John M'Inerheny, Patrick and John Deerin, and Charles Healy, for the murder of Thady M'Mahon, at Clare Shannore; also against Michael M'Mahon, for conspiring to murder Matthew Boland, at Clarevooi

For Ten Years Transported.—For fourteen years: John Lyddy, Patrick Canny, Michael Hickey, and Michael Skehan, for attacking and robbing the house of Mr William Walsh, of Trough; John Slattery, Michael Murphy, and Daniel M'Namara, for attacking the house of Thomas Hennessey, of Ballabey For ten years: Owen Lyddy and Timothy O'Brien, for attacking the house of John Hogan, of Knockbrack

To be Imprisoned.—For two years Patrick Cusack, appearing in arms, and firing at a house, the property of Mr. J. P. Molony. For eighteen months: John M'Namara, John and Patrick Connors, and Michael M'Cormack, assaulting the cavalry escort of William Griffin, at Broadford, and stealing a gun; James Hurse, James Duggan, Laurence Shanahan, and John M'Mahon, posting a threatening notice on the gate of Mr. Crofton M. Vandeleur; Pat Cunningham, Martin Molony, and Thomas King, attacking the house of Patrick Bourke, at Barnagh.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION The Rev. Owen Feeny, P.P., Sligo, delivered a long lecture on Sabbath-day last, after having read out the principal passages from the Charge of the Lord Chief Justice at Limerick, impressing upon his auditors to beware of the illegal fraternities with which they are surrounded, and he said he would denounce all such characters by name from his altar.

THE British Relief Association have placed under the management of Captain Wynne, at present in Carrick-on-Shannon, a fund for the relief of the suffering children in attendance on the several schools in the Boyle Union

DUBLIN, JAN. 31. DESOLATION OF THE ATHLONE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners has been received by the clerk of the Athlone Union, intimating that the Board of Guardians has been dissolved, and that paid Guardians have been appointed to discharge the duties which the ex-functionaries have neglected

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday at Conciliation Hall, which was well attended; Mr. T. Harte, Mayor of Kilkenny, in the chair. The rent for the past week amounted to £167 8s. 6d.

SURRENDER OF ARMS. The *King's County Chronicle* states that "upwards of 100 stand of arms, voluntarily surrendered by the respectable farmers in the barony of Coolack, have been conveyed under a strong escort of police, and deposited in the barracks."

THE LATE FATHER MAGUIRE.—Dr. Brady, of Gardiner-street, to whom the executors of the late Rev. T. Maguire will as the stomach of his brother's wife, have been sent up for analyzation, swore on Thursday (last week), before the magistrates of the head office of police, Dublin, that the stomachs of Mr and Mrs. Maguire contained a large quantity of arsenic. They had been in Dublin for the purpose of administering to the will of the late Rev. T. Maguire, and had only returned to the country three days before their dissolution. The parties supposed to be implicated in the transaction have fled.

FATAL CONFLICT.—On Wednesday (last week) Mr. Peyton, one of the Coroners of the county Roscommon, proceeded to execute a law process at the suit of Mr. George Church, of Carrick-on-Shannon, against Hubert Kelly Waldron, Esq., J P., of Ashford, near Drumsna. The Coroner was accompanied by some bailiffs and a number of the police force; but on reaching the gate entrance was met by Mr. Waldron, who, with his son and a considerable number of retainers, stood inside, armed, and in an attitude of defence. The gate was closed, and the Coroner demanded admission, which was peremptorily refused. Mr. Waldron, stating that he had "met one Mr. Peyton, an old man, and walked a little." The Coroner explained that he should perform his duty, and remonstrated against the folly of resistance. But the ill-fated Mr. Waldron could not be brought to reason. Two of the Coroner's men, after some further parley, proceeded to apply crowbars to the gate with a view to force it, when Mr. Waldron fired from within through the bars, severely wounding one of the men. The police immediately fired, when the affray became general, and no less than from 12 to 15 shots were exchanged through the gate. Mr. Waldron received a ball in the forehead, and fell lifeless to the ground. Several of his relations were severely wounded in the face, and a boy, a son of Mr. Waldron, a lad about fifteen years of age, was taken prisoner, and is now confined in the county gaol Mr. Waldron was an aged man, about fifty-five, of extravagant habits, and much embarrassed. The police afterwards entered a house, and seized guns, &c.; and five of the men that appeared in arms having got into the yard, the Coroner made a seizure, and brought what was available to Elphin. One bailiff was very severely wounded in the face, and a policeman in the leg, but not mortally. There was a claim on the goods when seized, that they belonged to another person than Mr. Waldron's death. The valuable property had to be left behind, through seized, for want of a force to remove it.

REINOUS MURDER. The following statement is furnished by a Doneralle Correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* of Monday last:—"A murder, heinous and grievous in itself, has disgraced this neighbourhood. A poor industrious old widow woman, Johanna Murphy, who resided at Kilburn, near the village of Ballydesmond, was found dead on Wednesday last, seated on her chair, apparently as if occupied at her usual employment, 'quilting,' with a quilt in the frame before her. Her head had cuts in four different places, inflicted by a billhook, which were also sufficient to cause death. From the inquest, it appears that a lad named Richard Ryall, about thirteen years of age, who had sought to throw the guilt upon his own father, had a verdict of 'Wilful Murder' returned against him by the Jury. Seven pence were the fruits of this horrible murder. The poor widow possessed. It appears that this Ryall's mission to the locality which was the scene of this murder was that of perfidy, encouraged by the hope of reward, in giving information respecting two persons who were alleged to have been cut off from the Kingstown estate, for the purpose of representing the district to be in a disturbed state. It is to be deplored that encouragement should be given to miscreants by whom the lives and liberties of inoffensive persons are endangered. But a short time since honest and industrious persons suffered incarceration, and some of them death from gaol sickness, on the testimony of this wretch, who hesitated not to accuse his own parent, and at another time another honest man, of this diabolical deed. At a former period he had been supported by the police as a Crown witness, and it is suspected that he committed the murder to get possession of the woman's money, or that, in the absence of other crimes, he did it, in order to have matter for an accusation, and thus get a reward."

WE understand that the sentence of death passed on Michael M'Cabe, as being an accomplice in the murder of Mr. and Mrs Wraith and their servant, at Milfield, has been commuted into one of transportation for life.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNTY COURTS.—A case of very considerable importance, involving the question of the power of the County Courts judges in cases over the persons of attorneys, has just been decided by Lord Denman, in a case in which Mr. Thomas Jepson Wagner, an attorney at Banbury, had been sued in the County Court of that town, and in default of complying with the Judge's order, an attachment had been issued out against him. Mr. Wagner laid the particulars of the case before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who immediately issued a warrant, directed to the Judge of the Banbury County Court, which has entirely settled any difference of opinion as to the power of the Court in this respect, as it prohibits absolutely, except in "pleas of freehold, felonies, or appeal," the taking of Mr. Wagner, or any other attorney connected with the Queen's Bench, into custody, and orders him, if in custody, to be discharged.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It came out on a trial at Nenagh last week that the yearly rental of the Henry estate, in Tipperary, belonging to a nephew of the Duke of Leinster, was £3546 16s. 10d., and that there had accrued upon it, up to last November, arrears to the almost incredible extent of £15,401 14s. 7d.

The largest forest set apart for red-deer which exists in Scotland is the forest of Atloll, where 100,000 English acres are given up to them.

The extensive cold flax mill in Whiteabbey, near Belfast, the property of Wm. Cowan and Co., has been destroyed by fire. A very serious loss has been incurred. The concern was insured for £12,000.

Upwards of forty persons who lately attended a Methodist Missionary *Soirée* in Ballycastle (north of Ireland), were immediately after seized with typhus fever, and several have died.

In Carr-street, in the town of Ipswich, machines are now at work knitting stockings by steam. The work is done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stocking in three hours.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, it is said, expressed his anxious desire to take part in Dr. Hampden's Consecration, and his regret that the state of his health renders it difficult to fix a day. This sentiment is said to have been conveyed in a letter from the Primate to Dr. Hampden.

The whole of the notes of the St. Albans and Herts Bank, in circulation at the time of its stoppage on the 2nd December last, were paid in full on Saturday the 22nd inst. and succeeding days.

The officers and company of the *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, have commenced a subscription on behalf of the destitute widows and orphans of those lost in the wreck of the *Avenger*, by appropriating a day's pay for their relief.

John Huddlestone, Esq., of Liverpool, has presented to the trustees of the Blue Coat Hospital property valued at £5000. He has also presented a donation of £100 to the Liverpool Dispensaries, in addition to his former benefactions to those institutions.

The *Lancaster Guardian* mentions that fewer salmon have been seen this year to ascend the river Lune for the purpose of spawning, than any one ever remembers.

The French Court have gone into mourning for twenty-one days on the occasion of the death of the King of Denmark.

It is officially announced that the Countess Montijo, former Camerara Mayor of Queen Isabella, had arrived at the Tuileries, and been attached to the person of the Duchess de Montpensier.

The Seine was frozen over, at Paris, on Friday (last week), and the ice was so strong that several persons crossed the river on it at more than one point. A thaw, however, set in on Saturday morning.

General Zucchi, one of the bravest officers of the Imperial Army, who fought in Spain from 1808 to 1811, and was compromised in the conspiracy of Menotti, at Modena, after 1830, still groans in the dungeons of Austria, as *carcere duro*. General Zucchi is 70 years of age, and covered with honourable wounds.

The Right Honourable Frederick Shaw has resigned his parliamentary seat for the University of Dublin, on account of ill-health.

The trial of Mr. Gutteridge, for libelling the Bishop of Manchester, will take place at the Warwick Assizes, in the month of March.

A preliminary meeting has been held at the house of Mr. Cox, optician, Holborn, for the purpose of promoting a subscription, with a view of presenting a testimonial to Mr. George Robert Cruikshank, the distinguished artist.

The Welsh Commissioners report that the only teacher of navigation at Carnarvon is an old woman.

It is stated from Frankfort that the failure of the house of Plitt and Co., of St. Petersburgh, is severely felt in that city. The principal creditors reside there, and among them is one for 2,050,000*f.*, and another for 1,040,000*f.*

The Right Hon. William Yates Peel, who is suffering from indisposition, is about to leave Bagington Hall for Brighton, with a view to the restoration of his health.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw Lefevre and family, arrived in Eaton-square on Tuesday evening, from Hickfield-place, Hants.

The typhus fever continues to make most fearful progress in the rural communes of Belgium; and, in some places, the fear of contagion is breaking the most sacred of ties; it is with the greatest difficulty that any person can be found to attend on the sick.

The London deliveries of tea last week were 557,100lb., being still a large quantity, though somewhat less than in the preceding week.

On Tuesday, at a Court of Directors held at the East India-house, the Right Hon. Viscount Falkland was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Oxford protest against the recent attempted agitation on Dr. Hampden's elevation to the See of Hereford, copies of which, with the signatures attached, have been received by the Members of Her Majesty's Government, is signed by 371 members of Convocation, and between 300 and 600 non-members.

Mr. Todhunter, the Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, is the son of a Dissenting Minister, and is understood to be himself a Dissenter.

Among the few vessels arrived from foreign ports within these two or three days has been the ship *John Bright*, from the Mauritius, which has brought the heavy freight of 1000 tons, consigned to order, being the second arrival of the kind from the Isle of France within a short period.

The Government intend to make the defences of Plymouth town and dockyard still more effective.

A new Market-house at Blackburn was formally opened on Friday last.

Another fire occurred on Sunday morning at the cotton factory of Messrs Bunns and Dean, Dukinfield. Property to a large amount was destroyed.

Two of the guards upon the Eastern Counties Railway were nearly frozen to death during the night in the late very severe weather.

The lodgments in the savings' banks of Paris on the 30th and 31st ult. amounted to 821,671*f.*, and the withdrawals to 678,218*f.*

It is stated that Sir Stratford Canning, who has just arrived in Paris from Berne, is to have another conference with M. Guizot on the affairs of Switzerland.

It was stated at the Repeal Association on Monday, that Mr. D. O'Connell intends to resign the representation of Waterford. His pecuniary circumstances, it appears, do not permit him to continue in Parliament.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Earl of Aberdeen's second son, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, one of his Grace's domestic chaplains.

It has been remarked that May, June, and July, are the months in which most suicides are committed in France.

The *Nation* states that in Ireland, in 1846, there were 175 wet and 190 dry days; while, in 1847, there were 177 wet and 188 dry days.

On Tuesday, four inquests were held at the London Hospital, on the bodies of children who had died in that institution from injuries received by their clothes catching fire.

The celebrated Jesuit, Padre Rylo, and the six companions who lately accompanied him from Malta, on a mission to Nubia, for the purpose of conversion, while pursuing their way to Abyssinia, were all murdered by the natives, who were no doubt attracted by the quantity of luggage they carried with them.

The English doctor at Jerusalem, on entering the mosque of Omar to administer to a sick person lately, was attacked by three black slaves, who were returning from their prayers, and most severely beaten.

The cholera is not on the increase at Damascus, and the cases that have hitherto occurred are only of a slight nature.

The statement that Archbishop M'Hale had not paid his poor's-rate, has been publicly contradicted by the Guardians of the Tuam Union. That payment, as well as others, did not appear on the books, because the late collector, Mr. Cally, had not made an entry of them previous to his death from fever.

The official recognition by the Prussian Government of the "new Christian Congregation," as a recognised religious sect, was received by the heads of the new reformation at Magdeburg on the 25th ult.

Since the new press-law came into operation in Bavaria most of the prohibitions against foreign journals have been abolished.

The Committee of the States of Prussia, at its sitting on the 25th ult., on the Penal Code, came to a resolution in favour of the abolition of the penalty of confiscation of property.

The inquest respecting the death of Markland, the engine-driver, who was killed on the occasion of the collision upon the South Western Railway near Woking, on the 11th ult., was resumed on Tuesday and again adjourned.

The garrison of Montreal, a little town five miles from Palermo, has, during the present insurrection, surrendered to a body of armed Benedictines.

It is stated that the leading railway companies are about to follow the recent announcement of the Bank of England, by reducing the rate of interest allowed on their debentures to four per cent.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Digby.

Two children (twins), three years and nine months old, the sons of John Ryan, a dyer, and living in School-close, Leeds, died suddenly a few days since from the effects of morphia, which had been sold to the mother by a neighbouring druggist's assistant for worm powders.

## PARIS FASHIONS.

WINTER Fashions are entirely cut in Paris; the very hard frost of these last days have determined ladies to cover their dresses with furs, and the velvets and satins, in dark shades, have totally replaced light-coloured silks, only employed at present for evening parties. The Engraving of this day represents ladies in their walking-dresses. Black velvet bonnet, lined with pink terry velvet, with an *oiseau de paradis* fixed over, or a long black feather, falling on the side. Mantle and muff of handsome *ermine*. Gown in dark blue terry velvet (*velours épingle*.) The hair is dressed *à la Sevigné*. The other lady is attired with a pink terry velvet bonnet, lined with white satin; a frill of pink blond ornaments the upper part of the bonnet. Mantle in black velvet, embroidered all round with *soutache*, and trimmed with a large Spanish fringe; the mantle is lined with a light pink satin, stitched across. This new shape is most becoming to the figure. Muff in sable; gown in dark grey *reps*. These gowns are worn very long, to cover the feet. Boots in black velvet.

The nurse wears a handsome cap, *à la Cauchoise*, all trimmed with *dentelles de Caen*; a gown of coarse cloth, striped violet and white. Mauve velvet ribbon and a gold cross encircle the neck. White apron, with plaits gathered around the waist.

The baby has a long blue satin frock, trimmed with swan. Bonnet in white velvet, blue feathers, and a veil thrown over.

Black coats, velvet waistcoats, for evening parties, are generally worn, by and are only slightly altered in their shape. Over the coat gentlemen wear a *surtout* in cloth of fine hazel; it must be very long and large waisted, and the skirt adapted with very little fulness. The sleeves easy, and without facings.

For evening, gentlemen wear *cobourg* lined with Scotch flannels. These cabans bear very well a capuche, and are then very comfortable.

### PIANO CHAIR, EMBROIDERED IN TAPESTRY AND GOT UP IN ROSEWOOD.

Fashions are not merely connected with ladies' dresses, but they include all the novelties concerning the furniture and comforts of home. French style is particularly known for the exquisite taste and elegance which adorns houses in Paris; the greatest luxuries are spread through state apartments, and the most valuable delicacies surround ladies in their *boudoir*; that small, comfortable, snug room in which friends generally meet to exchange those conversations so very sparkling with wit. There, in the enjoyment of a bright fire and the comforts of a *causeuse*, all news of Court and town are sketched; all events,—must we say all scandal—are reported, every secret betrayed. Probably, a few directions from time to time on the French *ameublements* will please our fair subscribers as well as our toilet novelties.

We have engraved in the sketch of a Piano Chair, embroidered in tapestry, and got up in carved rosewood. For a long time, stools have been used for piano, but now that comfort for every hour of life, either study or pleasure, is become

PIANO-CHAIR, WITH TAPESTRY.

universally required, Piano Chairs are adopted, and Piano Arm Chairs are employed for Piano duets. The tapestry of the Piano Chair is worked on canvass No. 20. The plain ground of the seat is much better when worked in dark wool, *au petit point* (little stitch), the centre being in the middle: either the plain ground or the choice of the flowers must match the predominant colours of the room in which stands the Piano. Let us say, for illustrating our ideas, that is a room with red curtains, the plain ground of the Piano Chair ought to be black or blue, and the flowers red. In a room with yellow curtains, the ground of the Piano Chair ought to be violet or brown, with yellow and orange flowers. Tapestry work is reckoned to be very rich and handsome for all purposes in furniture. For window curtains (*rideaux de croisée*) and door curtains (*portières*), bands of velvet and tapestry have been employed with great success; and, although they are no novelty, still they are fashionable, and of very rich style. The bands must be embroidered on canvass No. 10. The embroidery is generally a garland of varied flowers, on a plain white ground. The plain ground must exceed the flowers by some stitches on the right and the left, and according to the height of the ceiling, the bands must be narrow or wide. The bands of velvet are cut of the same size, and are always chosen in dark shades—either dark green, violet, blue, or crimson. In France, we generally adopt the curtains on the doors (*portières*); they give at once a good style to the rooms, and are warm, and look comfortable.

### COLLAR.

Embroidery has, in general, great attractions for ladies; they complete, so perfectly well, a morning toilet; the wearing of them is so lady-like that their fashion will never go out. At different periods they endeavoured to do without them, but the well-informed ladies always wore *Jangeries*, which partake of real elegance, and are the foundation of all dresses. The only objection that can be made to them is their high price, and the difficulty to procure them, except in the first-rate houses in London. But embroidering is such a pleasant work to do that all ladies and young ladies may willingly engage their leisure on them. We this day engrave a most charming pattern

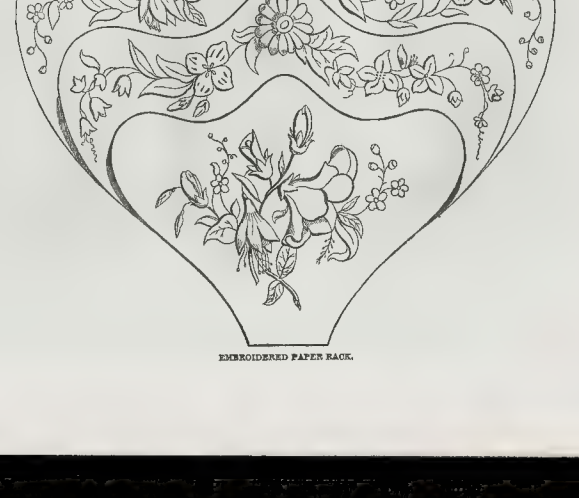
NEW COLLAR.

cut by the half. In joining the two parts you have a perfect accomplished collar. For embroidery choose a splendid muslin, and the very fine French embroidery cotton. For persons not knowing how to work the lace stitch they may apply a plain lace under the muslin, between the pattern and the muslin, and embroider over. Then cut the muslin according to the sketch in the vine leaves where the small points are drawn. In our next Number we shall give the pattern of the cuff.

### PAPER RACKS EMBROIDERED WITH SILK, OR VELVET FLOWERS LAID ON.

For everything on which velvet is laid on, when it cannot be cut out with an instrument, it must be done in the following manner:—Trace the flower you wish to have in velvet on paper, and cut it out very carefully; gum the velvet on some very thin Persian silk; let it dry by putting it under a weight in a heavy book (not heavy enough to flatten the velvet); when it is dry, lay the flower that you have cut on the wrong side of the silk; draw the outline, cut it out of the velvet with very fine scissors, lay it on the card-rack, and fix it on by several stitches, large on the wrong side, and small on the right. Prepare all the flowers by fixing them in the same manner, and, when they are all laid on, fix them to the stuff by sewing round them all some excessively small flat braid; in sewing this braid, pass the needle through both the velvet and the stuff. All the stalks and the flowers which are too small to be cut out must be embroidered with silk.

To mount this, here are some instructions:—The three compartments shown in the drawing are cut apart, leaving enough stuff for a fold turning in; and are embroidered separately on a frame. The card is also cut separately, and the lining is gummed on the cardboard, and a piece to turn in is left. The cardboard which forms the bottom must be lined on both sides with the same stuff as the lining of the compartments. Care must be taken, before gumming this stuff, to fix firmly in the middle, near the top, the hook upon which the card-rack is to be hung. When the linings are all dry, the worked part is gummed on, proper care being taken that the work is neatly placed; then cut two long, thin pieces of cardboard, very thin at the bottom, and becoming larger, so to form the portfolio, which is laid on each side, from No 2 to the place where the pattern commences. Two smaller pieces of card are cut to lay on each side of the second compartment, and then two pieces of the same shape for the third compartment. On one side of these cards the lining is gummed; on the other, stuff similar to the card-rack, and they are sewn in such a manner as to join the compartments at the bottom by a stitch overcast. The second and third compartments are fixed to the lining at the bottom by stitches at a little distance from each other. It must be well understood that, before uniting the pieces, the right and wrong sides and the little pieces of card must be well gummed and prepared, and the hook solidly fixed. It is only then that the compartments can be mounted by overcasting them. To hide these stitches, gum all round the border a piece of suitable chenille. This mounting requires care and skill. By



EMBROIDERED PAPER RACK.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

embroidering the three groups of the paper-sack on a single piece, a very pretty screen can be made

Errata.—In the knitted cap of Jan. 22, for every time that it is written, Slip 1, knit two together, and pass the slipped stich over the knit—correct it, for it ought to be, Slip 1, knit 1, and pass the slipped stitch over the knit.

## THE THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE

Mademoiselle Fuoco appeared on Thursday evening in a new ballet divertissement, entitled "L'Invitation à la Fête"—an agreeable entertainment, composed by Mr. Barnett, and aided by some very light and attractive music by M. Maretzek. The divertissement was produced some evenings ago, but had not the benefit of Mdlle. Fuoco's aid until Thursday evening. Her reception must have been very gratifying; and her performance of a *pas de deux* with a M. Tavystowski—or "Mr. Tavistock," as a little spectator near us pronounced his name—and a *pas de genre*, entitled "La Rondeja," was loudly applauded. The latter dance was generally encored, but a feeling of mercy for the dancers allowed her to escape with a graceful curtsey. "The Marriage of Figaro" is announced for this evening, when Miss Miran will appear as the *Page*.

### PRINCESS'.

The engagement of Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport appears to have been a judicious one, as regards the interests of this establishment. On each night of their performance the theatre has been well attended, and the success of the Pantomime has caused it to be completely filled at half-price. On Wednesday evening we chanced to be present at the representation of "The Hunchback," and were well pleased at its performance. Mrs. Mowatt's *Julia* is a graceful and well-conceived interpretation of the character. In the scene with *Clifford* (Mr. Davenport) her acting made a great impression on the audience, well seconded as she was by the gentleman. Mr. Compton's *Modus* was, as may be expected, admirable; and Mr. Cooper, as *Master Walter*, certainly appeared to greater advantage than we have seen him for some time. Miss Emmeline Montague played *Helen* with very agreeable gaiety.

There can be no mistake about the excellence of the Pantomime, which continues to go with roars of laughter. The company play capitally together; and Mr. Flexmore is the King of Clowns. We never saw so much comical meaning conveyed by Pantomime.

A new drama, in three acts, is in preparation; in which Madame Anna Thillon will sustain a principal character.

### OLYMPIC.

We question the judgment of Mr Gustavus Brooke, after his success in *Othello*, in making *Sir Giles Overreach* his second character in London. True it is, that many circumstances behind the curtain, with which we are unacquainted, may have led to this determination on his part; but, despite all professional inconveniences, we would rather have seen him in any other "trial" part, than that of the hero of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," produced at this house on Monday evening. The character in itself is an exceedingly hazardous one, as regards the reputation of any actor not firmly established, indeed, Edmund Kean alone, in our own recollection, made an extraordinary effect in it; and the entire play is somewhat wearying, as well as ungrateful; all the striking interest being kept back until the fifth act, and that arising from circumstances with which audiences of the present day have little sympathy.

We do not mean by this, however, to decry Mr. Brooke's performance; we are only sorry that he did not choose some other more generally effective character; for there is no denying the fact that, even amongst his warmest admirers—and there were many in the house—the feeling was one rather of self-deceiving congratulation than triumph, when the play was over. That he is a great actor we have already given our opinion; we may also prophecy that he is destined to take the first position on our stage, if he has not already gained it; but, we repeat, that we are sorry he did not follow up the success achieved in his first part, by some other in which his peculiar excellences could have appeared to the best advantage. The chief points made, with one or two exceptions, depended more upon the interest of the dramatic situation than any great exhibition of passion or nature, except in the third act. And there the speech to the daughter, commencing—

"Virgin me no virgins!
I must have you lose that name, or you lose me,"

was so admirably given, as to draw down a loud and spontaneous burst of applause from every part of the house. The acting of Mr. Brooke, throughout the fifth act also, was of the highest order; and we doubt whether a more exquisite physical delineation than that of *Sir Giles's* frenzied fall and death, has ever been witnessed. Every working of his face—seen, apart from the colour required in *Othello*, for the first time—was a careful study; and his impotent rage, his choking utterance, and wild defiance, were conceived and given with inimitable and almost frightful truth. In this scene the feelings of the audience were wrought up to the highest degree of enthusiasm; and after he had been carried off, it was only with an ill-grace that they heard the rest of the play, which, by the way, it has ever struck us might be omitted with effect, bringing down the curtain upon the death of *Sir Giles*.

We cannot speak in very satisfactory terms of the general performance of the play. Mr. Brooke certainly laboured, as we have before stated, under the disadvantage of acting with a somewhat inefficient company. Of those who played with him, Mr. Holl, as *Wellborn*, and Mrs. Brougham, as *Lady Allworth*, are certainly entitled to the chief praise. Mr. Davidge's *Marrall* was an unequal performance—excellent at times, and then losing sight of all individuality, and apparently playing an entirely different part. These faults may, however, be improved on succeeding representations. Mr. Conquest, who played *Justice Greedy*, lacked the anxious anxiety of the gourmand for the welfare of the kitchen. A Miss Hill, whose name we do not remember to have seen before, appeared as *Margaret*. She spoke with propriety, and was careful and perfect, but her voice is against her.

Mr. Brooke was loudly recalled at the fall of the curtain, and received with a tumult of applause. The house was completely filled, and the great number of literary men and critics present showed the interest that is felt at present in his performance.

A Miss Glyn, who made her *début* here last week as a pupil of Mr. Charles Kemble, in *Lucy Macbeth*, failed completely. It is said that a Manchester audience had already pronounced a verdict upon her incapacity. The acting of the tragedy, altogether, was unsatisfactory. Mr Brooke having refused, and we think very properly, to play in it with an unrecognised actress

MARRALL. WELLBORN. LADY ALLWORTH. SIR GILES.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."—SCENE THE LAST AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

### MR. MACGREGOR, M.P.

MR. MACGREGOR is most fitly elected for the great commercial city of Glasgow. He has had more influence on the commercial policy of the

MR. MACGREGOR, M.P. FOR GLASGOW

last seven years than many of those who occupy greater political reputations. Mr. Macgregor is the son of David Macgregor, of Drynie, Ross-shire, and is nearly related to the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the well-known traveller and discoverer. Mr. Macgregor was born at Stornaway, Ross-shire, in 1797. Like many of our most able and useful public men, Mr. Macgregor has been the architect of his own fortune. Having had occasion, in the prosecution of his private affairs, to travel much in British America, he acquired a great deal of information regarding the capabilities and leading interests of our possessions in that part of the world. This led to his being engaged to arrange with the Board of Trade several important colonial acts, and afterwards, in 1833, to his publishing, under the title of "British America," a work in two volumes, in which the result of his investigations and observations were set forth. So highly was the service prized which he had rendered by his researches to British North America, that these volumes were, by command, dedicated to William IV., "the only British Monarch that had ever visited that part of the empire." In 1832, Mr. Macgregor went on a mission to the Netherlands, which, though interrupted by the siege of Antwerp, ended in a treaty with Holland, which he drew up. In 1838 he was publicly employed in France. In the following year he went to Germany, and prevented a contemplated increase of duties. In 1835 and 1836 he was British Commissioner to the Court of Bavaria, at the time the Congress of the German Union was held there. During the years 1837 and 1838 he was British Commissioner at the Court of Vienna, and negotiated the treaty of commerce and navigation with Austria still in force. By this treaty, he obtained a removal of prohibitions and a diminution of duties on most articles of British manufacture and colonial produce. In 1839 he was joint Commissioner with Mr. Labouchere at Paris in obtaining a reduction of French duties on British goods; and in August of that year was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Court of Naples. Having obtained an abolition of the sulphur monopoly, and returned to this country in 1839, he was called to the post of Secretary to the Board of Trade, where he has been ever since. His "Commercial Statistics" is a valuable and stupendous work, embracing as it does a "Digest of the productive resources, commercial legislation, customs, and tariffs; navigation, port and quarantine laws and charges; shipping, imports and exports, and the moneys, weights, and measures of all nations." Mr. Macgregor's labours have been valued and acknowledged by most of the great statesmen of the day. Lord Palmerston, when speaking, on the 11th of February, 1839, of the commercial treaties with Austria and Turkey, used the following language: "I am bound to say that not only is great credit due to our Ambassadors, Sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Ponsonby, for the share they had in effecting these treaties, but Mr. Macgregor, who, under Sir Frederick Lamb, was employed in the negotiation at Vienna, and Mr. Bulwer, who, under Lord Ponsonby, was employed in the negotiations at Constantinople, also rendered very important services to the country." Sir Robert Peel, though belonging to a different political party, has repeatedly acknowledged the value and importance of Mr. Macgregor's services; and, without intruding unwarrantably into what was, of course, matter of private arrangement, it may be stated as a thing well enough understood, that to Mr. Macgregor's care were entrusted the details of the principal measures relating to the commerce of the country which Sir Robert Peel brought forward and carried.

Mr. Macgregor for some years held the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade jointly with Mr. Lefevre, son of the Speaker of the House of Commons. He resigned the situation when he stood for Glasgow. It may serve to show the appreciation which leading public men have of the range and value of Mr. Macgregor's commercial knowledge, to mention, that very recently, when the Committee on the Navigation Laws were settling the order of their procedure, Sir Robert Peel recommended that Mr. Lefevre should prepare himself for examination as to the changes which the Navigation Laws of this country had undergone, and that then the Committee should examine Mr. Macgregor as to what were the Navigation Laws of other States.

Mr. Macgregor, at a meeting held on Monday last, in favour of the removal of the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, entered into a statement of the condition of the Jews on the Continent. Even on this subject, his speech was statistical, as will be seen from the following extract:—

> With reference to what had been done by other countries in the case of the Jews, he might mention that, in Germany, there were about 80,000 who enjoyed parties civil liberty; and, as a Constitution had recently been granted by the King of Prussia to his subjects, our example would, in all likelihood, have a considerable influence on the position of the Jews in that country. In Austria, there were about 700,000 Jews, who possessed religious, but not civil liberty; and there, also, our example might operate for good. In France, Holland, and Belgium, the Jews enjoyed every civil and political privilege possessed by other subjects; and in the United States of America, they were also admitted to every privilege, and many of them were members of the Legislature of the various States; yet, he had never heard of those States being un-Christianised in consequence. He found, on minute inquiry, that, in Austria, the Jews, in the exercise of their charities, never made any distinction between Jews and Christians; and, with reference to the charge that they were always ready to overreach those with whom they dealt, his experience tended to quite a contrary result."

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

### CHAPTER II.—SMITHFIELD.

IN no part of our great Metropolis can there be found so many characteristics of the old houses of London as in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. The courts and alleys about Cloth-fair, and behind Long-lane, are perfect labyrinths, and so full of ins and outs, that they astonish the stranger, who ventures to thread his way through them. Bartholomew's Church is also one of the very oldest in the City, and we never look upon its weather-beaten tower without recalling the scenes which have taken place, in that vast area which stretches out, before it.

The history of Smithfield has yet to be written: its jousts and tournaments, single combats, burnings, fairs, and markets, lie scattered over many volumes, and require the hand of some careful and clever collector to unite and bring them together.

There, in ancient times, the Marshal of England presided over the lists; and there, also, the mitred Bishops congregated to gaze upon the poor martyr who was burnt at the stake: that old church-tower has many a time glared redly as it was lit up by the blaze of those consuming fires; its vaulted roof has echoed back the clang of arms, when battle-axe and sword were clashed against helmet and shield, while scarcely a murmur arose from the lips of the mighty multitude that stood silent and breathless around the combatants.

Up Long-lane went the ancient Londoners from the west to reach the Fortune Theatre, which stood in Barbican. Shakespeare and Ben Jonson have, doubtless, passed through those old narrow courts which still surround Bartholomew's Church. It was to Smithfield where Bardolph went to buy a horse, which we know he would steal, if once allowed to get astride, and that, if any inquiries were made after it, at the Boar's Head, in Eastcheap, Falstaff would avouch for Bardolph's honesty. To us the whole neighbourhood is hallowed by a thousand poetical associations, and we never journey through it without feeling as if we were living again amid the Past—as for Bartholomew Fair, it is linked for ever with the name of dear Ben Jonson. To the thoughtful man it is a land of pleasant and solemn memories.

Even in the present day Smithfield is well worth visiting. There is something about its busy market unlike any other in England. Here buyers and sellers assemble from all corners of the country; and you hear the language of the provinces, and see the costumes of far-off counties, all spoken and worn at the same time, within the compass of that vast market-place. The eating-houses around Smithfield are also unlike any other in London. No where beside do you see set out such huge fat joints, or beheld such rich marrow puddings—the proprietors are well acquainted with the appetites of their customers. They know that they have to feed men who put a pound upon their plates at a time that they have come many a hungry mile through the open and breezy country, and brought ostrich-like stomachs, which are capable of digesting coarse beef and solid thing they devour.

But watch one of those drovers, after his cattle are safely penned, blow off the froth from a full pot of ale, and drink. You can fairly trace the current as it rolls down his throat, as though it gurgled down long, deep, and vast; you wonder how ever the fellow can hold his breath. If he does not empty the whole pot at a draught, he will not have enough in the bottom to drown a mouse. He brought in his throat the dust of many a weary mile; and, when you recal the shouting and hallooing which is so necessary in driving his cattle, you marvel not that he feels as thirsty as a lime-burner. Nor does his dog lose a moment before he visits the adjoining cab-stand, where he makes friends with the waterman, and, like his master, quenches his thirst. No dogs are more sagacious than those which have been well trained by a Smithfield drover—a look or a motion is sufficient to direct them this way or no telling to drive the sheep aside when a vehicle is passing, or run away needs no pointing out to them: they are up and over the backs of the whole flock in a moment; and, having placed the deserter again in marching order, the side of the master is once more their post. As they look into his face you might, from their actions, fancy that they read his very thoughts, and foresaw his wishes. Many of these men love their dogs as dearly as their children, and well do the faithful animals return such affection. We have seen a drover asleep on the pavement in summer, with his dog coiled up beside him, and ready to spring upon the first assailant who could be found bold enough to disturb his owner's slumber. The watchfulness of the dog and the attitude of the sleeper would have delighted the eye of a Landseer.

To our ears there is something pleasant in the lowing and bleating sounds that fill Smithfield on a market-day—they carry us away into the green quietude of the country, and we cannot look upon the flocks and herds without conjuring up the sloping hills and pastoral vallies from whence they have been driven. They call up images of homesteads and thatched granges, far off amid the dreamy murmur of open fields, where even the smell of the smoke has a pleasant aroma, and the dust on the road-side a clean look. Somehow, we seem to dislike seeing the little white lambs imprisoned in those strong and crowded pens; there is a pitiable plaintiveness about their bleat, which tells that they are not kindly used—as if they felt it hard to be driven away from the young round daisies which were just beginning to peep forth—that they missed their merry gambols on the breezy upland, and pined for their range over the wide and open fields. With an old or middle-aged sheep we have no such sympathy—it has lived until it has grown into maturity, and become as great an ornament to the table as it once was to the field. What a beautiful expression may sometimes be found in the face of an heifer, with its large mild eyes and finely moulded head. Let any one walk down the foot-way on a Monday, between the posts to which they are secured, and he will be struck by the calm and patient countenances of many of the cattle. Nor is their colour less admirable. What a rich glossiness do we find about the red and black patches; while the white portions look clean and spotless as untrodden snow.

In fact, in the world can there be found such exquisite assemblage of cattle as Smithfield presents on a full market-day. A foreigner wonders no longer at the thews and sinews of Englishmen, after he has seen the substantial material on which they feed. A drover with his sharp-lash knob in his hand, and a mountain of beef before him, is no bad emblem of merry John Bull's bulwarks.

We have often wondered if the inhabitants around Smithfield ever sleep on a Sunday night; to us it has seemed impossible to close the eyes amid such an uproar as is then heard. Babel was never shaken by a greater confusion of sounds—the barking of a hundred dogs blend with the halloing of a hundred drovers—sheep, whose number is legion, join in the chorus; then comes the deep bass of the bullocks, mingled with the shrill squealing of swine—a sound which sets the very teeth on edge—and this loud concert is kept up without ceasing, until day opens its broad eyes in the east. Should the unwilling listener—worn out—begin to doze about the dawn, up comes the thunder of scores of butchers' carts, making the old casements chatter again, and causing the houses to jar to their very foundations. Night is not a season of rest in this ancient neighbourhood.

Many of those Smithfield butchers can tell to a few pounds what a bullock will weigh, by only looking at it; you will see them walk once leisurely round, more for a few brief seconds, then make an offer; should the seller agree that it will weigh so much to the quarter, they are ready on the spot to take them own judgment with a five-pound note. They seem to carry their scales in their eyes, to lift up the bullock and weigh him by only raising their eyelids; as to sheep and pigs, we believe some of them would be ready to bet that they guessed the weight to a few ounces.

But Friday is the great day to see Smithfield, if a stranger wishes to peep at a few of our real London characters. Such a motley group as is there congregated can never be found together in any other spot in the metropolis. There the costermonger shows the paces of his donkey, and the dustman forces his broken-kneed jade into a trot, while the knacker looks on with eye intent, selecting out such as he feels confident will have to be carried home. What trading, and running, and trotting to and fro, is there to be seen! You wonder what secret the men possess to get such poor and broken-down horses to go at the speed they do. True, one or two fall now and then; but that, of course, is always the fault of the pavement, as they say. It puzzles you to see them dispose of animals that possess so many excellent qualities. Only to listen, you might fancy that the poor horse, which seems to stand with so much difficulty, could draw St. Paul's if it were loose; that "Eclipse" was hardly to be named beside it for speed; and as for eating (the most wonderful of all), its keep costs less than nothing. Should the horse have

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

swollen legs, they assign a reason, and swear it is a proof of its great strength; should the bones show through the skin, it is tough and wiry; if broken-winded, it has only caught a slight cold. In short, they have a good for every evil, and would beat your practised horse-dealers hollow—even if they came from Yorkshire.

One, whose hair peeps through his cap, has thrown an old bridle around his neck, and this he recommends as better than new, because it has got seasoned. A second, whose ragged suit would not fetch a crown were he to try all Petticoat-lane, has an old saddle to dispose of; you see the hay it is stuffed with peeping out at a dozen openings. Another, having got rid of his donkey, wants a purchaser for his cart, which you favour from the look of the wheels, he must have brought thither on his head. Some are trying to reconcile their whips to the load they are ever making within a few inches of your ear; while others gather in little knots round a celebrated trotter, and listen with delight at the distance he has "done" in his day. And over every bargain that is made, the huge pewter pot is filled and emptied, or the fiery gin chucked down at a single swallow.

Some we have seen—driven doubtless by hard necessity to sell—part with their favourite animal, with a full heart and a tearful eye; and on one occasion we saw a poor sweep kiss the forehead of his donkey, and when it was led away he heaved such a sigh as would have caused Sterne to have hugged his "innocent blackness."

We have often wondered into what sort of holes and corners these poor over-worked and ill-fed horses are thrust by their owners. We have peeped about into all kinds of strange places where we have seen the cart of the costermongers standing, but, for the life of us, we have never been able to see or hear of their wheeled "chattels." True, we have occasionally seen them enter doors, and go into houses; but whether they were occupiers of the ground-floor, or the ground in the back-yard, we have only in a few cases arrived at a satisfactory conclusion. Once we were bold enough to ask a rough-looking fellow, with a most awful squint, what he did with his donkey when he got it inside, and he answered, "Make a pillow of it, to be sure."

Beside its cattle, Smithfield has its hay market; and we have many a time wondered, while reading the names of the places on the carts and wagons, at the great distance from whence they have come. Sometimes the whole space is perfumed like a hay-field, telling to us a sad tale of some poor farmer who has been compelled to bring the produce of his little field to market, before the smell of the sweet grasses had died away. Nor less melancholy is it to witness some old countryman driving his cow and calf before him, and looking around with astonish-

ment, in the cold grey of the early morning, on the high house and the busy scene. Oh! how different to the dim repose of his own humble cottage. You see care in his very countenance, and know that there is some unwritten history of poverty and trouble that compels him to make such a sacrifice.

It was once our lot to meet such a character in the open area of Smithfield. Time had silvered his hair, but left a ruddy and youthful bloom upon his patriarchal countenance. He had driven his beautiful cow and calf into their allotted place, and stood with a short clean pipe in his hand, as if wondering how he should obtain a light: no doubt his morning pipe had been to him a source of comfort. He glanced a moment at the cigar we were smoking, but was too modest to ask for a light; it was no desire, as extra smoke, to ask such a thing, and we offered him the fiery end, which glowed like charcoal. He "lonted not low," but made a bow that would have done honour to a herald. It required but little trouble to get him to enter into conversation; he had set out long before midnight; had driven his cow and calf above twenty miles, from a beautiful village in Surrey, and was about to sell them, to purchase the discharge of his son, who was a soldier, at Chatham. We turned away with a sad heart, for a tear gathered in the old man's eye as he ended his simple narrative; and we thought that Smithfield still contained its martyrs. Once, also, we saw a young gipsy mother and her sickly child, standing silently beside her ass: she had brought it to market to sell, to release her husband from the prison in which he was committed for poaching. But many a market in England is attended by such sufferers as these beside Smithfield.

If this great market, like Bartholomew Fair, is doomed to be swept away, Smithfield will be shorn of its glory, and the old houses left to mourn in silence and solitude. A horned and agile bullock is not the most fitting object to rush through our crowded thoroughfares, to the terror of pretty nursery-maids and little children. But, as the inimitable Matthews said, "We cannot take a hackney-coach for it," nor could such a danger be got rid of without great injury to many of the old inhabitants whose very bread depends upon the market. It is a question or "pitch and toss whether the few are to be tossed up or the many tossed down? whether it is better for a few Jones's and Smiths to be thrown occasionally over the battlements of Blackfriars-bridge, or the eating-house-keepers and tavern-keepers about Smithfield are to give up boiling, baking, and brewing. It is fat joints, marrow puddings, and everybody's Entire, with no end of etceteras in the form of tollage, against the lives and limbs of her Gracious Majesty's liege subjects. As the boys say, "if heads will fly," we think the former way of it will prevail nearly hide "Eskin" in the wild. Whatever way it may, the poetry of old Smithfield will still remain.

Fat Ursula, who sold roasted pig, still lives in the pages of Rare Old Ben, and while his works exist the memory of Bartholomew Fair will never be forgotten. Its old buildings, and unique characters, are numbered amongst the things that were. The merry din of ancient days will never resound again through the Bars of Smithfield. The archers, who made it their great mustering ground, have ages ago shot their last shaft. Death stept in and struck through the target, and they never again appeared. What visions of the past float before us while wandering around the old borders of Smithfield! What pictures have perished for ever that once glowed in all the colours of life upon that wide-spread canvass! Kings and heroes and martyrs—processions of solemn monks hymning along their way moved beneath the frowny-looking archway—figures of brutal and bearded men who fed the reddening fires—shrieks and groans that pierced through the star-paved floors of Heaven—and curses that went deep and hollow into the nethermost depths of dark perdition.

In the early morning, alone, have we traversed that solemn neighbourhood, when neither the stir of trade nor traffic disturbed the silence. And at such times the Past has seemed again to open its silent doors, and the phantoms of the departed dead to glide before us. Battle and banner have again paled the sickly light streaming through the fancy pane Wat Tyler fell, struck down by the arm of the powerful Mayor of London. Then came the shadow of the King who had broken his faith with the brave rebel, flying before his murderers. The Bastard of Burgundy and Earl Rivers next passed with their visors down, and paused on the spot where the latter was beheaded. Then the Tudors moved into the open area, to gaze upon the scene that there fought. We saw pale faces unraised amid the flames—lips silent, yet moving with inward prayer. The ancient watch passed by, half buried in the smoke of their burning cresset. Then the sweet Rosalind moved slowly along the dusky archway, and was lost in the shadow of the old church. Then the morning sun fell upon a gay bridal party: they entered the low porch, and the door that opened into the gable-ended overhanging mansion was closed upon them for ever.

The high wall now stands upon the dust of her millions of sons and daughters, who have ages ago sunk into the earth from whence they sprung. Even into the ancient church of Bartholomew itself we have now to descend as we enter—the remains of the forgotten dead have risen but a portion of the floor: the youth and beauty of departed years are but a portion of the dark mould which rises around the hoary edifice.

> They loved, but whom they loved the grave
> Hath lost in its mysterious womb;
> Oh! they were fair, but nought could save
> Their beauty from the tomb.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). A fair average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, constwise, as well as by land carriage, and the show of samples of last week's-day was tolerably good as to attendance of buyers was small, and the weather very damp, the demand for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was heavy, and to have effected large sales realize more than could have been substituted to. In foreign wheat—the show of which was by no means large—very little business was doing. In prices we have no change to report. The imports are only 740 quarters. Barley was in rather scanty supply, and steady request, at full prices. Fine malt was quite as fast, but other qualities were somewhat neglected. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 3260 barley, 3310; oats, 300 beans, 200. Foreign: wheat, 740; barley, —; oats, 100; beans, —; flour, 2750 sacks; malt, 3200 quarters.

*English*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 54s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 52s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 32s to 34s; malting ditto 33s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; Brown oats, 24s to 26s; Kingston and Ware, 25s to 26s; Cheviller, 26s to 27s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple peas, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s; Essex and Suffolk ditto, 36s to 38s; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 36s to 38s; Dutch ditto, 36s to 38s; Flour, 35s to 38s per sack.

*Foreign*—Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s, per barrel.

*Tea.*—And Mark.—Clearer and tariff been moved of steadily, at fully last week's prices. Otherwise, the week trade is heavy. Cargo sold privately.

*Liquorice.*—Spanish, 5½d to 6½d; Italian, crushing, 4½ to 6½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 3½ to 5½; Hamburgh, 5½ to 8½ per quarter; Carthagena, 17s to 18s per cwt; Italian, [illegible] 5½ to 6½; Spanish, 5½ to 6½; Italian, 5½ to 6½; Spanish, 5½ to 6½; Italian, 5½ to 6½; Spanish, 5½ to 6½; Italian,

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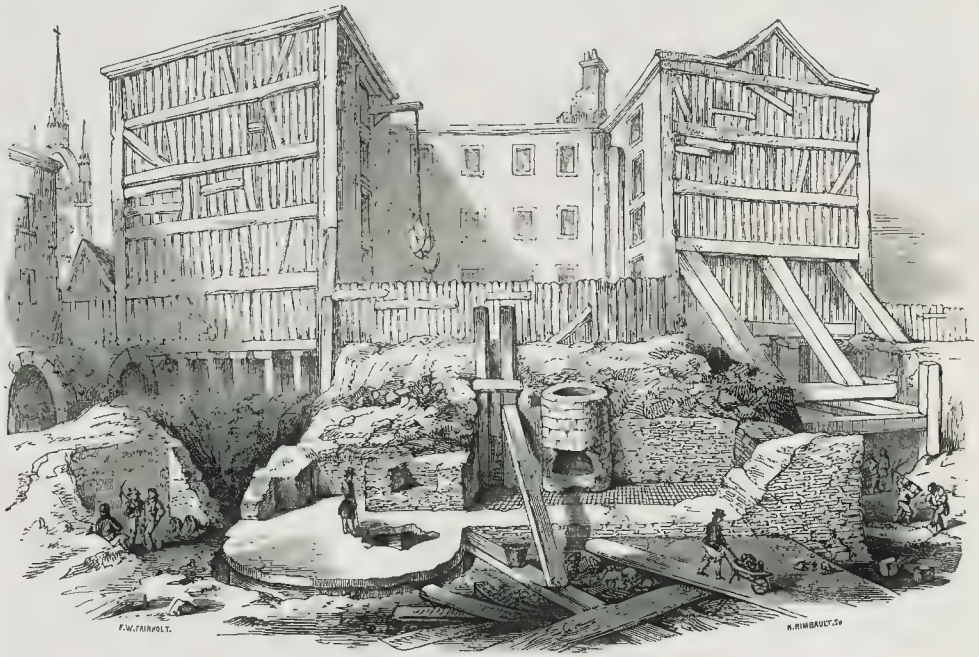
# ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED IN LOWER THAMES-STREET.




GENERAL VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE ROMAN VILLA, ON THE SITE OF THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

## ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED IN LOWER THAMES-STREET.

A discovery of the greatest interest to the London antiquary was made on Wednesday week, in digging for the foundations of the Coal Exchange, exactly opposite Billingsgate Market. The City antiquaries had been expecting for some time previous, that, when the excavations reached a considerable depth, interesting exhumations might be developed, from the circumstance of Roman tiles and fragments being occasionally turned up by the workmen. Their anxiety might, as heretofore, have proved unavailing, but for the laudable taste and feeling

HYPOCAUST.

of Mr. Bunning, the City Surveyor, who, having luckily noticed the remains as soon as they were uncovered, stayed the work of removal, and communicated with Mr. Thomas Lott, a gentleman well known for his public and private efforts to save the City antiquities from that wholesale destruction to which for many years they have been subjected. Mr. Bunning's exertions were so promptly responded to, that, in the course of a day or two, drawings and plans were made, and the discovery actually discussed at a meeting of the British Archæological Association last Friday, accompanied by sketches of the remains, by their draughtsman, F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.

The portion of the house uncovered consists but of two rooms; the greater part of the building running beneath warehouses which are not destined for removal. The ground of this portion is the property of the Grocers' Company, and it is to be hoped they will permit further excavations. Most likely, that portion of the tessellated room hitherto uncovered encloses in its centre one of those gorgeous designs in coloured tesseræ, such as our readers may remember were discovered beneath the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, and which may now be viewed with increased interest in their resting-place, the British Museum.

The extreme length of the ruins uncovered, is about fifteen yards. The walls are composed of the ordinary flat Roman tiles in regular layers, varied occasionally by a course of pale yellow tiles, and are about three feet four inches in thickness. These walls enclose a room hitherto only opened to the extent of twenty-three feet in length, by eight in breadth, which is paved with small red tesseræ; they have been made from the plain tiles, and also from the scored flue-tiles, traces of the ornament upon which are occasionally visible on their surface. They are laid upon a concrete composed of quicklime, sand, and pounded tiles, with a mixture of small stones. To the right of this apartment is a doorway which leads into some other room, as yet unopened, at the back of the seat seen in the semicircular apartment adjoining. This latter apartment has had its walls destroyed at some very early period, except a fragment which appears beside the seat. But, from vestiges remaining, it would seem that the semicircular wall was formed of Kentish rag-stones; thus affording a contrast to the other portion of the building. The floor of this room is composed like the former, with the exception of the tesseræ; for it seems to have been merely strewn with pounded tile.

Beneath the floor appears a Hypocaust, formed of columns about two feet in height, each consisting of 14 tiles about twelve inches square. These are connected at top by larger tiles, which form the substructure of the floor. Flue-tiles, with varied patterns incised on their surfaces, have been discovered, and which originally conveyed warm air up the sides of the building. The site of the Furnace has not yet been made known. A seat, constructed entirely of Roman brick, and wide enough to accommodate two persons, appears on one side of the flat wall of this room.

These remains are about thirteen feet below the level of Thames-street, and are singularly interesting from the circumstance of their foundation being laid upon wooden piles driven into the marshy land which at the time of their construction existed on this spot. A spring of clear water bursts from beneath the walls. The strata of different epochs are shown to great advantage by the present excavations, and, without a great stretch of the imagination, a spectator can form some notion of the features of this district before the civilizing hand of the Roman colonist reclaimed the site from the water, and rendered it habitable, and the chief seat of commerce in Roman Britain.

Our Engravings are copied from the Sketches by Mr. Fairholt, already alluded to; and have been drawn by him upon the wood. The largest Cut exhibits a general view of the excavations to the left of the spectator is seen the Tower of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; the hoarding to the right is on the level of Thames-street, and erected to enclose the excavations. Our other large Cut exhibits the Roman remains only, showing the two rooms, with the outer walls. The piles upon which the foundations are laid are seen, and the comparatively modern circular shaft of a stone dry well will be noticed in the centre of that room with the pavement of square tesseræ. The semicircular room, with the Seat and the Hypocaust beneath, are exhibited in one of our smaller Cuts. The other Cut exhibits some of the fragments which have been discovered by the workmen. In the foreground is a Roman flue-tile, with a pattern deeply indented on its upper surface a different pattern appearing on the under one. The large jug in the centre is comparatively modern: it is of red glazed pottery, with a granular white pattern on it; lions' heads project on each side, which are perforated for a string or any other mode of suspension: it is probably not older than the 15th century. The lid of a Roman vase of black earth, and a flat Roman tile with a simple pattern, appear behind,

GROUP OF RELICS.

and afford an average example of the remains discovered in the *debris* which has so long covered this interesting relic of Roman London.

THE ROMAN REMAINS.

White Woodcock.—On Friday last, Mr. Morgan Davies, of Cwm Ivor, near Llandilo, shot a very beautiful *Scolopax Rusticola Alba*—it was about the size of the common woodcock, and the feathers were perfectly white, with the exception of a brown rim round the base of the bill. The day previous a party of gentleman had fired ineffectually more than a dozen shots at this *rara avis*, but fortune reserved him for the unerring tube of Mr. Davies.

The late Major Baker, of the 73rd Foot.—This officer, whose melancholy death at the hands of the Kaffirs, with four of his companions, has been recently noticed in this paper, was a near relative of the Duke of Leinster. He had been connected with the regiment since 1831, and obtained his majority so recently as the November in the past year. During the past 15 months nine British officers have been slain in cold blood by these merciless barbarians.

Miss Ann Thomasin, of Birmingham, has bequeathed to each of the following charitable institutions in that town a legacy of £50, viz., the General Hospital, the Dispensary, and the Eye Infirmary; also £50 to the poor men and women who go to St. Philip's Church, to be paid to them by one of the clergymen; and £10 to the Sunday School of St. Philip's. Her will is dated as far back as the year 1826, and she died on the 2nd Nov. last. She had, at various times, sealed and appended around her will six codicils, so arranged as to fold up like a pocket-map, and when extended covered four feet square.

Misery in Flanders.—An idea of the misery, from the want of means to obtain a livelihood, which pervades Flanders, may be formed from the following statement in the *Messager de Gand*:—There were in 1847, at Thielt, 642 deaths to 302 births; at Ardoyne, 440 to 124; at Meulebeke, 80 to 176; at Ecternghem, 264 to 52; at Wynghene, 440 to 129; and a hundred of communes present the same afflicting picture

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 302.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE.

In the late debate on the situation of the West Indian Colonies, Mr. Disraeli laid down one of those axioms with which he occasionally surprises the unreflecting listeners into the belief that he has uttered a profound truth. He asserted that England as a nation has abandoned "the imperial principle" of government for the "commercial" one, and may, therefore, we suppose, expect the miseries due to those who forsake a noble and magnificent theory for that which is base and sordid. The word "imperial" conveys an idea of splendour, of sceptres and crowns, of boundless power and command; "commerce," on the other hand, gives a vulgar notion of buying and selling, of struggles for profit, of calculation of cost, which is in itself a weakness which imperial governments to do them justice, are far above. The results of commerce, national wealth, employment, and comfort, are certainly desirable enough; but the process is hateful, and in every way to be despised. Let no senate, on peril of "sinking into a counting-house," be guided by the "commercial principle."

Such is the lesson enforced by the author of "Tancred." As he is an oracle with his party, many of whom class his utterances with "the words of the wise and their dark sayings," this, his latest inspiration, is worth a little dissecting. We may otherwise be accepting an epigram for a theory and mistake verbal antithesis for political wisdom. The same qualities that make a man great on a small subject may grievously mislead when dealing with questions wide and vast as the world itself. In holding up to ridicule the inconsistencies, the changes of policy, even the personal manners, of a Minister, Mr. Disraeli has not his equal; there is a smartness in his well-prepared sarcasms. But this, after all, is but a small talent; the principles that should sway the varied interests of the world are above or beyond its sphere.

The "Imperial Principle" we presume to mean Government of Authority, more or less modified, that does not stoop to calculate the worth of a possession by its contribution to the national wealth. The "Commercial Principle" is that which applies to all measures the test of utility; it questions the advantage of vast territories, if they are not capable of being turned to some use—of colonies, if they furnish no traffic; it states the end of Government to be the happiness and comfort of mankind, not the gratification of personal pride and lust of power. It has no reluctance to change the sword of sway for the ledger of profit, believing that by the test of prosperity we must judge the efficacy of all policies. It may seem degrading that a Senate should "sink into a counting house"; but it would have been well for Europe, the world, and the whole human race, if half the common sense the counting-house requires had been applied to politics. We should have allowed other nations the freedom we have always taken ourselves of changing the forms of Government at will; we should have kept out of the old absurd wars of succession, which have cost us millions, without producing one result; we should have refused those profligate subsidies to worthless allies, who swindled us in every possible way after taking our cash. We should not have constituted ourselves the universal meddler in all the quarrels of Europe, paying for everybody, and fighting for all, with a recklessness that has no parallel in any other nation. Our terrible debt, that weighs on every one, making life more difficult to all classes, is principally the result of the "Imperial principle," carried out to an extent unknown even in states where the power is truly Imperial or Absolute.

The anomaly is all the stronger, because for three centuries England has been a great commercial nation, though governed on the "Imperial" theory. The wealth acquired by trade and manufactures has been wasted in supporting dynasties and families! This is the true instinct of Imperialism; the "Commercial" principle rather develops the strength of the masses, irrespective of who may rule them. The race of the Bourbons alone has cost England more in solid gold than would have drained all our cities, and placed a good education within the reach of every child in the country. The money is gone; we are loaded with debt; we are only beginning to think of sanatory measures; our great centres of population are sunk in ignorance and vice; and where are the Bourbons, for whom we have wasted the treasures that might have been so well employed? They have either been hurled by their people from the thrones on which our bayonets placed them, or they sit there amid the curses and execrations of their subjects, who are daily compelling them, however, to abdicate some portion of that power which constitutes the "Imperial principle" we are told to cherish and reverence.

We select the Bourbon family as an instance of what a system can be built upon the "Imperial principle;" for that race, who really seem sent into the world to be a shame and humiliation to mankind, we have sacrificed more than as a State we have ever had the heart to spend on the greatest national or social objects. For them we have reversed all the rules that guided us in our internal policy. To keep a Catholic Bourbon on the Throne of France, we engaged in a war with thirty millions of people, who held his very name in abhorrence; sinking millions in the struggle, at the very time our own subjects of the same religion were not recognised as citizens, and excluded from all offices and places of trust. Nothing but the "Imperial principle" could reconcile such a glaring inconsistency; in England our Government was narrowly and exclusively Protestant; on the Continent our blood and gold were poured out for the support of the Roman Catholic Church and Sovereign. In Spain we acted the same absurdity over again.

The result of the whole Peninsular War was the establishment on the throne of Ferdinand, the most bigoted of Catholic Kings, who would willingly have established the Inquisition, if he could; and, while we were fighting at Vittoria, and Badajos, and Salamanca, to restore to the Monarchy and Clergy of Spain all their ancient predominance, we were battling with equal obstinacy, at home, against the smallest concessions to our own fellow-citizens of the same faith. How the future historian will reconcile the lavish votes of money to build up the Catholic Church in Spain with the votes of the same body against recognising the rights of Catholic citizens in the United Kingdom, we cannot tell; it is one of the strangest political contradictions presented by all history; but it is explained by the operation of the "Imperial principle;" it is essentially government according to the will or theory of the go-

THE NAVIGATION LAWS DEMONSTRATION.—PROCESSION OF SAILORS.—(SEE PAGE 84).

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE

Our private letters state that the King was in good general health, but that his Majesty coughed a good deal on Monday. The proverbial equanimity of his temper was said to be giving way before the excitement and accumulation of public affairs.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced, on Monday, the discussion on the paragraph of the Address in which the King expressed a hope that the agitation excited by hostile passions and blind delusion would disappear before public reason, enlightened by free discussion and by the manifestation of legitimate opinions.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne said that it had pleased the Cabinet, despite of all constitutional rules, to accuse the intentions of upwards of 100 deputies who had figured at the Reform banquets. The Opposition was not afraid of being belied by the country, however the ministerial majority might decide, in declaring that those *réunions* were perfectly legal, and that the Minister of the Interior had committed an illegality in prohibiting them. MM. Guizot, Salvandy, and de Broglie had repeatedly proclaimed them legal, and M. Guizot had set the example of such manifestations at the celebrated banquet of Lisieux. Eighteen years ago France had effected a revolution, not with a view to replace a dynasty by another, but to substitute the reality of the Constitutional Government for the arbitrary rule of the Restoration. M. Guizot and his colleagues, he was sorry to say, had forgotten both the revolution and its causes. Both he and his friends would, however, notwithstanding the ill-will of Ministers, persevere in the course they had adopted, and continue to oppose agitation to corruption. M. Gnenault vindicated the conduct of the Government.

The *Union Monarchique* avows that the French Government, alarmed at the movement in favour of Parliamentary Reform, has resolved to assume the initiative, on condition that the proposed concessions shall not be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies until next year. We much doubt the accuracy of the statement.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, authorising the free importation of zinc, in a raw state, or in pigs, for the purpose of being converted into plates, agreeably to the conditions stipulated by the 8th article of the law of 6th July, 1836. The importation may take place, by sea and by land, in French vessels or in those of the country to which the metal was extracted. Another ordinance provides that the stipulations of the Royal ordinances of the 21st of May, 1845, the 29th November, 1846, and 30th January, 1847, relative to the temporary importation, in French vessels, of rice, raw tartar, madder roots, seed of colza, and cork in a rough state, intended to be re-exported after undergoing a certain preparation, shall be applicable to the same articles by the vessels of the countries of which they are the produce. A third Royal ordinance permits the temporary and free importation of seeds of sesame and linseed, by land or by sea, in French vessels or in those of countries where they are grown, in order to be converted into oil, and re-exported.

The debate on the Reform Dinners took place on Tuesday, and exclusively occupies the papers of Wednesday. The speech of Marie Odilon Barrot—considered one of the best he ever pronounced—had created a considerable sensation in Paris, particularly that part of it in which he expressed his sorrow that a Government originating in a revolution should have recourse to acts of repression which the Government overturned by that revolution had never attempted

It was generally stated, that if the Ministerialists should, as was threatened, refuse a hearing to the Opposition Deputies, and thus put an end to the discussion, the Liberal Deputies, to the number of 60 or 80, would resign their seats *en masse*.

The apprehensions that the debate would terminate unpleasantly, produced a considerable fall in the funds.

### ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 31st ultimo, put us in possession of the highly important fact, that order and tranquility were restored in that capital "To retract now would be impossible for the King," says one of the letters. "His Majesty quote the words of his illustrious parent to General Pepe upon accepting the Constitution in 1821 'This time I am sincere.'"

His Majesty has found himself compelled, by the force of public opinion, to give the Neapolitans a Constitution. The decree coming with was issued on the 28th ult., when the excitement of the people had risen to such a pitch that it was no longer safe for the Royal bagot to refuse.

The National Guard had been already brought into action, although armed only with fowling-pieces and such weapons as could be improvised, in which cudgels were included. The lazzaroni proceed, it seems, turbulently, and require coercion. Parties were attacked and ill-treated by them. In the vicinity of the Custom house a young man had a cockade torn from his coat by a lazzarone, but the act being seen by a National Guard, he was immediately seized, and the lazzarone drew a knife, whereupon the National Guard transfixed him with his bayonet, and killed him on the spot. The Liberal party, who lately had the Government to contend against, had now, it seems, the most ignorant and brutal people to cope with.

The King was very popular. On the 30th he drove through the streets of Naples in an open carriage, accompanied by the Queen, and unattended by any escort. His Majesty was received with universal applause.

In the evening of the same day the King and Queen appeared in the Royal box at the San Carlo, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The house was full to excess. The pit and amphitheatre were occupied, that of the national police, Del Carretto Seats were let for three times their regular price. On the Royal party entering their box, one universal shout of "Long live the Constitutional King" burst from the entire house. Similar demonstrations took place between the acts.

On the night of the 30th the city was patrolled by the National Guard, accompanied by small detachments of cavalry. There was no disorder. The enthusiasm was unbounded. At balls and private parties, the ladies were tricolor cockades instead of flowers in the hair.

On the afternoon of the 31st the city had resumed its usual aspect, and all was calm. The lazzaroni were quiet, and apparently a new era of liberty has commenced for Naples

It was said that the King was averse to granting a separate Parliament and Government to Sicily, but was willing that the Chambers should be assembled alternately at Naples and Palermo.

The first decrees of the King in favour of reform failed to calm the popular effervescence. A new insurrection was expected at Messina. On the 24th, General Nunziante entered the Strada Ferdinande, at the head of his column, when he drew up in a line, with the cannons pointed and match lighted. This demonstration forbid in its object and the people having manifested their discontent, it was for an instant dreaded that a struggle might ensue. However, the troops returned to their barracks, without there having occurred the least loss of blood on either side Both officers and soldiers swore they would not again expose themselves in a similar manner. General Cardamone and the Duke de Bagnoli, attendant of Messina, both blamed this provocation. It is said Catania was in insurrection on the 26th, and it was reported that Cartagirone, Cartagirette, and Milazzo, were about to follow its example. The whole Island seemed ready to rise. Let us hope that the proclamation of the Constitution of the King of Naples will put a stop to this effervescence, and that at the moment a new horizon appears to open upon the Two Sicilies, civil war will no longer continue to desolate this fine country.

Up to the date of the latest communication no official intelligence had been received from Palermo; but, according to information generally credited, it had been ascertained that the Royal troops had surrendered the Fort de Castellamare, after a bloody combat. Those who had escaped retreated to the camp of General Gaeset. On the 30th a steamer arrived at Naples with 200 wounded soldiers; other steamers were sent to bring back the troops still at Palermo, and bearing orders to abandon the city. It appears that the only means trusted to to reduce the island will be negotiation. On the 29th the Constitution was announced at Messina, and on the 30th at Palermo

Great excitement prevailed in Piedmont, produced on the one hand by reports of aggressive demonstrations making in Austrian Lombardy, and on the other by the news of the proclamation of the constitution of Naples Various regiments were ordered to proceed from Turin and Genoa to Alessandria, by forced marches. The appointment of Count Radetzki as generalissimo of an invasion on the part of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief to seize suddenly and unexpectedly on Alessandria, which is one of the most important fortified places in Northern Italy.

The King of Sardinia, having reason to suspect that Austria was desirous to occupy the fortress of Alessandria (belonging to Piedmont), has directed that it should be placed in a state of defence. The *Lega Italienne* of Genoa, of the 31st ult., mentions the arrival of an express from Turin during the previous night, with orders for the Regiment Regina to proceed forthwith by forced marches to Alessandria. A regiment of cavalry, and several batteries of artillery, were also under marching orders for that city. The same journal announces that the police of Milan had given notice that the railroad from Milan to Treviglio would be closed for the public on the 30th, 31st, and 1st of February, being exclusively reserved on those days for the conveyance of Austrian troops

It is rumoured that the King of Sardinia had determined on granting a Constitution to his subjects.

On the arrival of the news from Naples at Genoa a popular demonstration took place, and exclamations were everywhere heard in favour of a Constitution for Piedmont.

The *Alba* of Florence states that the effective force of the Neapolitan Army consisted of 29,068 men, namely, 60,465 under arms, reserve, 4,800 [illegible] Navy 2325. The above figures include the troops in Sicily. The Army is composed of 171 men.

Letters from Rome referring to the state of feeling in that city relative to the turn taken by affairs in Sicily, mention that the people go out for miles to meet the courier on the *Via Appia*, and extraordinary supplements are issued hourly by the newspapers. The poltroonery of the Neapolitan forces, and the determined conduct of the Sicilian men and women, are the theme of all circles

Letters from Florence of the 31st announce that the Neapolitan steamer *Neptune*, having M. Del Carretto on board, had sailed for Santanza, where the exile expected he would be safe. From there it was expected the voyage would be continued to some port of France, but the ultimate destination was unknown.

### SPAIN

From Madrid we learn that General Serrano returned to Almeria on the 24th ult, from the expedition to the Chafarinas Islands. The weather at Madrid had become milder, and the influenza was on the decline.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 26 instant. The Court had gone into mourning for a fortnight on the occasion of the death of the King of Denmark. The Committee on the Estimates was to present its report to the Chamber of Deputies in a few days, and the discussion was to commence immediately afterwards.

Espartero had paid a visit to the theatre on the 31st ult., and his reception had been most enthusiastic. The moment he presented himself in his box, the entire audience stood up, uncovered, and applauded him; and the ladies in the boxes joined in the general enthusiasm, waving their handkerchiefs, &c. The applause was only interrupted by the representation of the piece, it being renewed during the intervals between the acts. From the boxes issued, at intervals, beautiful pigeons with ribands round their necks, to which were attached tickets and papers, in which compliments and expressions of welcome were addressed to the General, who, as they entered his box, distributed them to the ladies who were near him.

### GERMAN STATES

Wurtemburg.—The Second Chamber of the States of Wurtemburg presented to the King, on the 31st ult., its Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Chamber assures the King of its fidelity and attachment, and the confidence that it reposes in his Majesty. The King thanked the Chamber for its assurances, and repeated his declarations of an earnest desire to contribute to the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty added that he was anxious to see the Chamber occupy itself with a law for the better regulation of the public press.

### SWITZERLAND

Letters from Berne of the 4th inst. mention that the Diet ordered on that day an equality to be instituted into the conduct of the Members of the Council of War of the Sonderbund, for the purpose of ascertaining which of them had been guilty of high treason, by calling foreign intervention to assist the armed resistance against the decrees of the Diet. By the second article of the decree the Diet recommended all the Cantons of the Sonderbund to grant a general amnesty, from which the above traitors should alone be excluded.

### UNITED STATES.

The *New York* and the *Waterloo*, Capt. Allen, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with dates from New York of the 17th. The former vessel brings 219,000, and the latter 227,000.

The most important piece of intelligence by this arrival is the fact that, on the 14th, the President had ordered a court of inquiry for the purpose of investigating the charges against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan, which had been preferred by Gen. Scott. After that investigation is terminated, the court is further directed to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott by Gen. Worth. The charges against Gen. Worth, transmitted by the Commanding General, have been dismissed by the President The court is directed to assemble at Perote, at as early a day as the members can convene. It is to consist of Gen. Towson, Paymaster-General, as President, and Gen. Cushing, and Gen. Butler, of Louisana. Gen. Towson will start for Mexico immediately. The selection of Gen Towson is an anomaly in court-martials, and will doubtless lead to much difficulty His office of Paymaster-General is a civil one, which might be conferred upon any individual in private life, and he holds no rank in the regular line of the army. The command of the army in Mexico would necessarily devolve on Gen. Butler; and as he is the senior officer next in rank to Gen Scott, whose presence would be required at the court of inquiry. The idea of recalling Scott had been abandoned for the present.

The proceedings in Congress on the 14th, produced no result; but the opposition press seem sanguine in their hopes of the rejection of the Ten Regiments Bill It was vehemently opposed in Senate by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Pearce.

The Committee of the House on foreign relations had reported in favour of making the chargeship to Rome a full mission, or rather an ambassadorship,—the term employed in the Constitution. Should the House and Senate agree to this, the mission or ambassadorship would be offered to Chief Justice Taney, provided he would accept it; and rumour said Mr. Buchanan would be offered the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Should Chief Justice Taney refuse the mission to Rome, then it would be offered to Mr. Ingersoll. The bill to raise the chargeship to Rome to a full mission, would also raise those of Turin and Naples to the same grade; but raising the salary from 4500 dollars to 9000 dols., instead of 6000 dols., as was proposed by some of the members of the Committee, the bill, it was thought, might meet with some opposition in the House. It was also proposed to raise the post of Minister resident in Turkey and China to that of Minister Plenipotentiary, and so reduce that of Austria, which has dwindled down into a chargeship.

Preparations were making in New York for getting up a great mass meeting in favour of the nomination of General Taylor as a candidate for the next presidency. The meeting would take place on the 22nd of February

### MEXICO

There are no later dates from the seat of war than those previously received—viz., Mexico, December 17, but fuller intelligence is given. It would seem that the Congress at Queretaro was virtually dissolved by the non-attendance of the members. The new Congress would assemble on the 1st January, and a correspondent of *El Monitor* says, that many of the new senators and deputies were already on the road to Queretaro. The commissioners from the Mexican Government had left for Guadalupe, after having had an interview with Mr. Trist. It was supposed they went to have a new conference with the Supreme Government on the subject of peace. Mr Trist, however, was acting, as it were, contrary to orders Having been recalled, he could not contract any valid terms of arrangement

### SOUTH AMERICAN STATES

The River Plate.—We have advices from Monte Video, to the 29th of November, by the *Thames* steamer. Peace had been made to a request made by British merchants, and had granted 30 days' grace to vessels before closing the port of Buenos Ayres.

From Pernambuco, we learn that her Majesty's mail packet brig *Pensaun*, Lieutenant W Swainson, arrived there from Falmouth, on the 18th of December, and left on the 19th for Bahia. Several slave clipper schooners were at Pernambuco, waiting for cargoes. The arrivals from that quarter occurred during the stay of the *John Ronnlly* The slaves are worked like horses, both in the city and in the plantations.

### SICILY.

Sicily had a constitution for many centuries, when, in 1812, it was modified, under the auspices of Lord Bentinck, and guaranteed by the English Government. In 1816, the Court of Naples, seeing Absolutism triumph in the greater part of Europe, endeavored to make the Sicilian Parliament to consent to abolish the Constitution, but the Parliament refused. Subsequently the Neapolitan Government imposed unjust taxes, in the hope of making the Constitution unpopular; and it was by that means only that, after putting down the liberty of the press. It abolished the distinctive flag of Sicily, and caused the Judges of the Criminal Court to prosecute with relentless severity all who defended the Sicilian constitution. By a decree of August 16, 1816, taxes were ordered to be levied without the interference of the Parliament In December of the same year appeared the famous decree by which Ferdinand established a new organization of his whole kingdom, thereby putting an end to the Sicilian Constitution, which he had sworn to maintain At the same time he published another decree, declaring that the amount of the taxes would be fixed every year by the King, but not exceed 1,847,326 ounces without the sanction of a Parliament. Nevertheless, this impost was subsequently increased twofold, and yet no Parliament was convoked. A promise had been given that a decree that public functions in Sicily should only be occupied by Sicilians; but this promise was sadalously violated. And not only was the liberty of the press abolished, but foreign newspapers, even of absolutist principles, were not allowed to enter the Island.

The Centenaire Erection at Rome.—The Correspondent, at Rome, of a morning paper, writing later from "the Eternal City," says:—"We are moving onward in the path of reform and progress, however with a dignified, slow, but steady pace. To proceed with deliberate and solemn step is the characteristic of Roman Statesmanship, and such has ever been the march of her leading minds in the important matter of ameliorations ever contemplated. It is not with us as it was once that our town is called the Eternal City No one is in a hurry here, and we take no account of time. The very genius of the place is a spirit of enduring permanence, and we have the difficulty of removing old abuses and reconciling the inveterate habit to salutary change. As an instance of how much the good Terminus rules in Rome, and how little liable an established thing is to alteration, I can mention that one of the apothecary shops, and the baker's shop, has even the identical marble counter and the scales are to be seen in full operation this week, just in the same state as they were when, over 300 years ago, Raphael's *Fornarina* was employed behind the counter, and a succession of bakers and baker maidens has never ceased to officiate therein. The almost invisible inscription over the plinth of the door was carved by Raphael's own hand, "HANC AEDEM FECIT QUAE VOLUIT." The family of Prince Massimo (our famous postmaster) have lived on the same spot where the Palazzo Massimo stands, in the *Via de Massimi*, for the last 900 years! When I was a student at the University here, a century ago (I am ashamed to own as much), I used to frequent, with the other collegians, a large establishment for dining in *Via Condotti*. There were ten waiters attending the various rooms 30 years ago, and, looking into the concern on the other day I recognised *eight* of the ten still extabt! The two others waited there no longer, *because*—they were dead."

Barbarous Execution in Spain.—Letters from Lerida of the 28th ult. speak of a shocking circumstance that occurred on the occasion of the execution of two robbers. Vicente Porta, a native of Alcarras, and Thomas Balagué, of Menaseges, had been tried by the Military Commission of that place, as authors of an atrocious crime. They were accused of having stolen a watch and eight dollars from the parish priest of Mux, in this province, and were condemned to suffer capital punishment. The execution took place about two o'clock. The condemned received the last sacrament, and it having appeared to Mayer, who commanded the shooting party, that Thomas Balagué was still breathing, he ordered two discharges to finish him. His orders were complied with, and more than the usual number of balls put into the body of the unfortunate men, which were soon after removed for burial in the cemetery, about half an-hour's distance from this town. Vincente Porta was buried, and Balagué was about to be interred in the same grave, when one of the spectators brought the latter a smothered groan proceed from the coffin. The cover was removed; the unhappy man was still living, and his movements showed the agony he was suffering from his many wounds. Information of the occurrence was immediately given to the superior military authority. The news spread about, and the people crowded to the spot where the unfortunate man was, in the hope of saving him. Herrika to the Commandant-General, arrived at the moment he was informed of the fact, sent orders to the town major, together with two soldiers, to put the unhappy man to death. Change, however, prevented the second shooting (which was to take place in the cemetery, in time to prevent the catastrophe. He enclosed the space where the unhappy man had been shot, and, de aced, in the most decided manner, that he would not consent to have him butchered The conflict between the military authority and the civil was great, but at length humanity prevailed. More than three hours the wounded man remained in his coffin, and nothing was done to stop the blood, which flowed abundantly from his wounds. During this time he gave repeated signs, not only of life, as he breathed heavily, but also of consciousness. At half-past five o'clock orders were given to allow him removed to the military hospital. But they came too late—he was a corpse!

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—The new Bishop of Manchester took his seat.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a Bill to enable her Majesty to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

The Noble Marquis moved the first reading of the Bill, and gave notice that he would propose its second reading on Friday next. Lord STANLEY would not object to the first reading of the Bill, but he thought the noble Marquis might with propriety pursue with respect to it; but, as it would cause great excitement throughout the country, and as it was intended most unexpectedly, he urged upon the noble Marquis to postpone the second reading to a more distant day.

The Duke of RICHMOND also advised that a bill of such immense importance should not be pressed forward without giving time for due consideration to the people of England and Scotland had not the least idea that such a Bill was in contemplation, and it should have been announced in the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament. The Earl of EGLINTON said it would be impossible for the people of Scotland to read more than the notice given by the noble Marquis before Friday next; he, therefore, also requested the postponement of the second reading. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE expressed himself willing to accede to the request made, but did not fix any day for the second reading. The bill was read a first time

### THE WEST INDIES

Lord STANLEY presented the petition from Trelawney, in Jamaica, of which he had given notice, and likewise several other petitions from sugar and coffee planters; and the noble Lord took the opportunity of entering fully into the question of our late colonial commercial policy, as bearing on this subject. He gave a full description of the crippled condition of the sugar planters, in consequence of the Negro Emancipation Act, and showed that, notwithstanding their hampered state, they had made no objection to the admission of East India and Mauritius sugar to equal competition, subject to the pledged faith of Parliament to protect them from competition with slave-grown produce. In 1846, however, the great free-trade experience was given to the colonists; for then, not only was slave-labour produce introduced, but the discriminating duty of 10s., which the members of the present Government declared in 1840 to be absolutely necessary for the support of the colonists, was abandoned. In fact, this act of 1846 was a bounty and bonus to slavery. We were wasting our energies and destroying our seamen on the enfeebling coast of Africa, in a ridiculous attempt to put a stop to the Slave-trade; while, on the contrary, we were paying a bounty to slavery in Brazil and Cuba. Under the encouragement held out to the East Indies and the Mauritius, the progress of sugar cultivation there had been most remarkable, and the quantity of our cotton home-manufactured goods taken in return by those colonies had increased in an extraordinary manner. But this exaction, on the part of the East Indian and Mauritian planters and merchants, to answer to the call of Parliament, had, since the passing of the Act of 1846, led to ruinous losses and to the almost universal bankruptcy of those parties; and, while the price of our colonial produce had fallen to the extent that caused the ruin of our merchants and planters, the price of sugars in Brazil and Cuba had risen to an extent that could not fail to enrich the owners of slave labour. Thus our colonial interests had been all but destroyed, while the exports of our cotton manufactures to our colonies had been reduced to an immense amount by this Act of 1846. Having discussed the several prayers set forth in the petitions, the noble Lord denounced as vacillating and uncertain the views entertained by the Government on the subject of our commercial colonial policy, the last evidences being the changed intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the use of molasses in distilleries, and the equalised duties on rum and British spirits. Even from the close of 1847 to the beginning of 1848, no reliance could be placed in the determination of the Government. As to the proposed remedial measures, it was his (Lord Stanley's) firm opinion that, do what they might, and apply what palliatives they might, it would be impossible for our colonial planters to compete, on equal terms, with the owners of slave labour. The result of all the folly and all the crime which Parliament had been guilty of would be, not to check slavery, not even to secure the miserable boon of cheap sugar, but to effect the ruin of our once prized and prosperous colonies

The Duke of GRAY admitted that the accounts which had been given of the distress existing in the West Indies were in the main correct, but he could not admit that it had in any measure been occasioned by the administration of the Government. The depreciation in value of every description of property had affected the West India interest in common with every other branch of trade, but there were other causes in operation of an unfavourable character peculiar to the colonies. The real cause of the existing distress might be traced to the defective character of our legislation in 1838. The first step in the great and holy purposed of the abolition of slavery, was the true and original cause of the whole distress. This was no new opinion of his. In 1833, when the measure was brought forward, he said it would work precisely as it had worked, only that the difficulties which had occurred were not so insuperable as he had expected they would have been. The great fault of the Act of Emancipation was, that instead of making any provision for meeting the difficulties which were expected to arise, it only adjourned the period by continuing a modified kind of slavery—the apprenticeship. No adequate remedy had been brought to bear upon the mind of the Negro, when that by which he had hitherto worked was withdrawn, and by deferring the time for meeting the difficulties which were certain to arise, they had increased the magnitude of the evil. Emancipated Negro in refusing to work in the same degree as formerly might easily have been foreseen. He was now able to earn in less than one day in each week more than he before earned in the whole week's labour. Why, then, was he to work more than an hour a day? Unless, therefore, some measures were adopted to raise the value of land, and render it incumbent on the Negro to work for his maintenance, in order to produce the means of subsistence, the same want of labour, and all its attendant difficulties, must continue. He differed from those who thought that everything which was bad for the planter was good for the Negro; both their interests, rightly understood, were identical. His Lordship then referred to the injurious effects produced by the plan of apprenticeship that had been adopted, and, as regarded the planters, contended that one of the principal causes of their difficulties was the reliance upon that system of protection which they erroneously considered so important for their welfare. He showed the fallacy of such dependence, and proved that it was at once the cause of their unwillingness to work, and of the planter's embarrassments. And he asked whether it was to be tolerated that the people of this country should be taxed to the extent of three millions sterling per annum, in order to keep up wages in Demerara, when such a point that a labourer could earn 2s. 1d. by five hours labour, instead of eight, and the planter add his profits in the same proportion? He showed that a return to protective duties was not possible; the colonists themselves were aware of this, and asked for other remedies. The Government, however, were desirous of affording all the assistance in their power to relieving the existing distress. They intended to encourage the emigration of Negroes to the Colonies, but not by any plan which would renew the horrors of the slave-trade. The Government also intended assisting the planters with a loan, and by such an alteration of the Navigation Laws as would, he felt confident, be essentially beneficial. Another measure of relief would be the admission of sugar and molasses into distilleries but, in consequence of difficulties which had been referred to the Excise authorities, no steps had yet been finally arranged for admitting the same article into breweries. As regarded the duty on rum, the Government desired to place the West Indian and the English distiller upon the same footing; but it was a question of calculation, and would be submitted to Parliament for its decision. His Lordship then entered at some length on an examination of the alleged fact that free labour could not compete with slave labour; and showed, by a reference to America and other countries, that free labour was always in reality the cheapest: and concluded by urging on the planter the necessity for the utmost energy in the exercise of his business, in order to derive those advantages from it which it was capable of affording.

The Bishop of OXFORD next addressed the House, and dwelt at considerable length on the horrors of suffering from the present system existing in Cuba and Brazil, and warned their lordships not to pursue any course that could make this country participate in the guilt of that system

The petition was then laid on the table, and, after Lord ASHBURTON had briefly addressed the House on the necessity of giving the planters some immediate assistance, and had presented petitions to that effect, their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir G. GREY stated, in reply to a question from Mr. SCULLY, that Government would not propose either the resumption of the public work system, or of the system of feeding the people, for Ireland. He announced the fact that the collection of the poor rates in Ireland was becoming both larger and more easy.

### JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL

Petitions were presented against the Jewish Disabilities Bill, and several in its favour. One of these latter was presented by Lord PALMERSTON from the Senate of the University of Cambridge, which was challenged by Mr GOULBURN, who, amidst much laughter, insisted that he had been entrusted with a petition from the same body of a directly contrary nature

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill

Mr. ALDERMAN STAFFORD moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six month

Lord BRANDREY seconded the motion.

Mr. ROEBUCK maintained that the time we admitted Jews to reside in this country, we were bound in justice to place them on an equality with ourselves in every way. He denied that Christianity was part of the law of the land.

Mr. B. COCHRANE opposed the bill

Mr. M. MILNES supported the bill. He thought that, if man considered themselves oppressed, their oppression was a reality, for they were the sole judges of their feelings. He regretted that the Government had not taken advantage of the present opportunity to introduce a larger measure, and to abolish all tests.

Lord MAHON, believing that if the barrier were broken down, there would be no stop to the influx of infidels and pagans into Parliament, was prepared to give his vote against the second reading of the bill

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH insisted that either the bill should be passed, or a bill should be introduced to make void the election of any gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, for it would be impossible to leave matters as at present. To reject the bill would, in his opinion, be imbecile bigotry and intolerance in its dotage

Mr. WALPOLE spoke against the bill.

Mr. SHELL, in support of the measure, observed that they had already made Jews the depositary of power. A Jew could now be High Sheriff, could empanel the jury by whom the first Christian commoner in the country might be tried Having gone so far with the Jews, why should they not now take one step further, and displace from the statute book the last remnant of intolerance? The Jew, who might be called upon to perform all the duties of a citizen, was fully entitled to all the privileges of one. The Jew did not derive any immunity from his religion, the religion of the Jew, therefore, should not subject him to any disqualification. It had been urged, that private penalty and privation there existed a difference. But all penalty resolved itself into privation. Every member of Parliament was a great deterrent, a detriment which resolved itself into a privation. Where was the origin of this "detrimental?" What had the Church to [illegible] Jews? She might have feared six millions of Catholics, she might have dreaded a million Methodists she might well, too, fear (pointing to Mr. Fox Maude) a million of Mormonites, as she might open and dedicate enemies without, and "spurious popery" and mutiny within; but what had she to apprehend from the patient and unprosclyting Jew? When Mr. O'Connell demanded the emancipation of the Catholics, he had six millions of people at his back; but the Jew approached Parliament, demanding to be emancipated, with nothing but reason and justice to prefer in his behalf. In such an Assembly, representing as it did the high intelligence as well as the high-mindedness of England, reason and justice were sure to triumph, and truth ultimately to prevail. Many affected alarm less the Christianity of the nation should be sapped by this measure to its foundations. But the Christianity of the two islands was as stable as the islands themselves. So long as the Constitution lasted, until Parliament itself should have passed away, the House of Commons would remain the mighty barrier, unbroken and unbroken, in which the religious feeling of the country would be faithfully reflected. This was the great guarantee for the security of religion. Such guarantee was not to be found in severe tests, at which honest men would pause, but which the Sardonic sceptic disdained and submitted to. He was done with the wanting of the inefficiency of their tests, it was supplied by the [illegible] of the infidel Bolingbroke, who climbed to the pinnacle of power by means of the House of Commons, which was now called upon to shut its doors against the Jews, against the man who believed in the perpetual existence of our nobler part, in the mercy of God, and in the practices of humanity who fulfilled the ten great injunctions in which all morality was comprised, and who professed the creed on which Christianity itself was founded. There was no authority in the Scriptures for this imposition of temporal penalties for the propagation of Heaven's truth. Not only was persecution not consonant to the spirit of Christianity, but it was a practice repudiated in establishing it. Christianity was established not by, but in spite of, persecution; and was now to be said that Christianity was to be maintained by a principle the very reverse of that on which it was established? For centuries the history of the Jews was one of persecution and blood. Catholics and Protestants had practised the same. Every formation did nothing for them. As a Catholic, he was proud of the exploitory steps which had recently been taken in their behalf by Catholic countries—steps which he hoped would be fully imitated here. London had, in his opinion, made a noble manifesto ion of its will. Were they prepared to throw the Jews back upon London, that London might throw the Jew back again upon them? Such conduct would not only be inconsistent with the leading principles of their faith, but it would go far to prevent the accomplishment of their own object—the conversion of the Jews. Their policy was to identify the Jew, in all civil respects, with the Englishman, and to lead him to believe that he had a common country with those in the midst of whom he lived. The Jew was now manacled but by few fetters, but still sufficiently numerous and strong to bind him fast to his faith sufficiently onerous to make it apostacy to depart from that faith. Let them unfetter the Jew, and when he ceased to be persecuted for his religion, his heart would be more open to conviction than it could be expected to be so long as he laboured under existing disabilities.

Mr. NEWDEGATE then spoke in opposition to the bill, and asserted that money, had been plentifully distributed throughout the metropolis, for the purpose of getting up petitions in favour of the bill, the scale of prices being 1s. 6d. for the first hundred signatures, 3s. for the next, and 5s. for every hundred that followed

The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. C. PEARSON.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Lord COLCHESTER moved for returns of the contracts made by Government for the conveyance of mails by steam vessels, of the tonnage, &c., of such vessels, and their crews, and for the number, rank, and of being effectively used as ships of war. The Earl of AUCKLAND made no objection to the returns required.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that these vessels would be found very inefficient for war purposes, because, from the sense of these contracts was far too much. The Governments of England and India paid half a million more than for these steam vessels than was received for the letters conveyed by them.—The Earl of ADDESLEY as it was admitted that the returns could be converted into an effective naval armament at a very short notice.—The returns were ordered

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that he would, on Thursday next, move the second reading of the bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome

The Earl of EGLINTON gave notice that he would then move that the bill be read a clause to prevent any ecclesiastic from being employed in these diplomatic negotiations.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he would not ask their Lordships to consent to the bill if he was not able to satisfy them that no injury to the Established Church would be caused by it.—The Bishop of EXETER expressed his satisfaction that Lord Lansdowne had so far committed himself as even Lord EGLINTON had done, but he rejoiced that he had received from the Lord President the declaration he had just made

To a question put by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, Earl GREY stated that he would have no objection to give a return of the number of arms given up in Ireland under the late Act. Adjourned to Thursday

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

Sir R. INGLIS presented the petition of which he had given notice, from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, complaining of the nuisance of the barracks, if they would, in the neighbourhood of the British Constitution, and the liberties of the English people.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would make the general financial statement of the year on Friday next.

In reply to a question from Colonel LINDSAY, Mr. F. MAULE said that, though the Government could not at once do away with cruelty in harnessing, they would, as the present leases expire, prohibit spirituous liquors to be sold in barracks.

To a question from Mr. S. O'BRIEN, Sir W. SOMERVILLE replied that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Registration Bill for Ireland.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. HUME complained of the incompleteness of the return made of the actual and probable expenses of the new Houses of Parliament, and asked Sir R. Inglis when he intended to move for the Committee of Inquiry. Mr. B. OSBORNE asked the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests if he would guarantee that the estimated expense of £1,400,000 would not be exceeded? Lord MORPETH also inquired that day was the anniversary of the fire, and he could only say that he hoped the architect would be able to bear it out. Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on the first order of the day he would call attention to the subject.

### THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. C ANSTEY being about to rise to bring forward his "monster motion," on our Foreign Policy, from 1793 to the present time, Mr. HUME made an appeal to the hon. member to postpone his motion, and give precedence to the adjourned debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill. Mr. Anstey declined acceding to any such arrangement, as he was desirous of bringing forward his various articles, each of which would require a night's discussion.—Mr. A. STAFFORD also appealed to the hon. member.—Mr. ANSTEY refused to give way.—Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that as the hon. member persisted he should understand well that he persisted against the wish of the House.—Mr. ANSTEY then proceeded with his motion for the production of the several documents, forty in number, which have been enumerated on the notice paper since the commencement of the session. The object of his motion was, he said, not merely to ask for papers, but to establish a charge affecting the character of the Foreign Minister. He would not extend his remarks over forty articles, as stated by Mr. Hume, but would confine them to two great points, viz., the danger of aggression abroad and of treason at home. The hon. member was proceeding with his speech when the House was counted out, at a quarter past seven

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

Sir G. GREY postponed to Friday the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill

To questions from Mr. URQUHART, Sir G. GREY said that it was not the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to [illegible] to the House of Lords.

IRISH POOR LAW.—Mr. F. SCROPE inquired [illegible] Government intended to carry out the Irish Poor Law? The Hon. Member took occasion to call fully into the subject of Irish distress.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE [illegible] as stated by Mr. Scrope, and he could only say that he hoped the architect would be able to bear it out. Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on the first order of the day he would call attention to the subject.

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### NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the Committee on this bill.

Lord LINCOLN appealed to the President of the Board of Trade whether it would be right to proceed with a bill so important as the suspension of the Constitution of New Zealand in the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury from the House, and in the absence of the Under Secretary of the Colonies from Parliament

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that, as the principle of the bill was admitted on the second reading, the Committee was the proper stage to consider the details.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought the simplest, wisest, and most practical course for the Government to pursue relative to New Zealand, would be to declare that the time had not yet arrived for establishing the new Constitution, that Parliament was in error in sanctioning the old Constitution, and that they had it in contemplation to propose a new Constitution; but that they would wait for mature and experimental knowledge before they would attempt to settle its particular forms and enactments.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the principle of the bill was to entrust to the Governor of New Zealand the discretion of extending to the colony free institutions, and a liberal constitution, either wholly or in part.

Sir EDWARD BUXTON trusted that, despite the influence of the New Zealand Company, the Government would [illegible] towards the New Zealanders upon [illegible] principles of justice.

Mr. ANSTEY (in the [illegible] the conduct of the New [illegible] from Parliament.

Mr. CARDWELL defended the Bishop of New [illegible] from the [illegible] which obstructing [illegible] cut in the [illegible] had been preferred against him in a former [illegible]

Lord LINCOLN said that he wished to make a discussion on the principle of the bill, viz., that the constitution of New Zealand should be enunciated for 5 years; and he gave notice that, on the bringing up of the report, he would raise such discussion

After observations from Mr. F. SCOTT and Mr. ADDERLEY,

Mr. ANSTEY moved, as an amendment, that the House do not into Committee on the bill that day week

After the amendment having been found to second the amendment, the House went into Committee

On the first clause a discussion arose, which did not terminate before four o'clock, when the Chairman of the House, therefore no progress was made in the Committee

[illegible] the 18th inst., as the day [illegible] for the Budget

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition for the grant of a loan [illegible] day for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec. It would be recollected that, at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion in Canada, there was great difficulty in transmitting arms and ordnance [illegible] into the interior of Canada; and had there been a railway from Halifax to Quebec, there would [illegible] transport of these stores.—After a few words from Lord ASHBURTON, Earl CAREW assured the Lordships that the importance of railways in the interior of Canada had not escaped the attention of the Government. They considered it of the greatest importance, and a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. The engineering officers engaged in surveying the country had succeeded in finding a practicable route, but, until their report was in the possession of the Government, he could not form any opinion as to the propriety of assisting any particular company. At the present moment there were more pressing demands upon every one of the colonies on the Government for assistance in the construction of great public works, but the circumstances of the country did not permit of large advances being made for this purpose

POOR-LAW (IRELAND).—On the motion of Earl FITZWILLIAM, after a short conversation, a correspondence between the Commissioners of which the Boards of Guardians have been dissolved, stating the population, the extent of acres, and rateable value of each union, was ordered

THE PAPAL INTERCOURSE WITH ROME.—In reply to Lord Stanley, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated his intention, if the bill on this subject were read a second time on Thursday next, as he expected it would, to move the Committee on the following evening.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

COUNTY COURTS.—Dr. BOWRING inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to amend the County Courts Act. The Act, particularly with respect to the expense to which suitors were put, was [illegible] total failure. His constituents loudly complained of its injustice.—Sir G. GREY replied that it was unnecessary to bring in any bill on the subject, as by the present Act the Secretary to the Treasury was empowered to [illegible] gentleman had been for some time engaged in obtaining information [illegible] various Courts, and when he had collected sufficient information, the Government would determine what alterations should be made. The inquiry was in an advanced state, and no time would be lost in informing the House of the nature of any improvements which the Government might deem necessary

THE WINDOW DUTIES.—Lord DUNCAN gave notice that he would propose a total repeal of the duties on the 5th February

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.—Mr. EWART said that he would on this day fortnight bring in a bill for granting the power of appeal in criminal cases.

DERBY HARBOUR.—The Hon. Member also stated that he would, unless the Government should themselves bring forward some measure on the subject, bring before the House his motion on the subject of a system of direct taxation

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND).—Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice that he would, upon this day, bring before the notice of the House the report of the Poor-Law Commissioners, respecting the propriety of [illegible] waste lands of Ireland for the purpose of giving employment to the able-bodied poor.

IMPRISONMENT.—Lord NUGENT moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the 2nd and 3rd Victoria as gave the power of applying the system of separate imprisonment to per ons before trial. The noble Lord entered at some length into the subject, but ultimately, after a few words from Sir G. GREY, the motion was withdrawn.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.—Lord MORPETH then moved for leave to bring in a bill on this subject. He described its provisions at some length; they are generally according to the recommendations of the sanitary report; but the Bill does not include the City of London, nor modify the Window Tax, nor prohibit burials in towns. The exercise powers of the act are entrusted to Central Boards. After some discussion leave was given to introduce the bill

MR. EWART moved for returns of papers connected with our trade with China this caused a discussion on the Tea Duties, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, and to which he gave a pledge on the present duties. After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### MAJOR-GENERAL DOYLE

MAJOR-GENERAL Carlo Doyle entered the British army as an Ensign in 1803, and after passing through the various grades, he became a Colonel in 1837, and [illegible] of the Seventy-first Regiment. In this station, he received the rank of Major-General [illegible] this gallant General was [illegible] active and [illegible] service in Hanover, during the years of 1805 and 1806, and the Peninsula campaigns of 1808 and 1809, were among the scenes of his effective career; he was at the battles of Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor, and at other memorable engagements. In 1813, he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India [illegible] 1817 he was with the grand army during the Pindaree and Nepaul campaigns. General Doyle was at one time Governor of Grenada. The General died on the 3d instant, at his residence, Regent-street, in the 64th year of his age.

### RICHARD DOANE,

THIS gentleman was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, the 13th of February, 1833; and he at first practised for some time on the Northern Circuit. He subsequently devoted his attentions principally to the Old Bailey, and was for many years one of the most eminent counsel there. His care and judgment in conducting a Crown prosecution were generally recognised and appreciated; he has been engaged in some memorable defences of prisoners, among others, he acted professionally in behalf of Good, who was tried and convicted for the horrible murder near Putney. To much legal knowledge and acumen, Mr. Doane added a kindliness of disposition, and a pleasantness of manner, which, together with the friendship of all who knew him. Mr. Doane died on the 8th instant, after a long illness.

### THE REV. DR GODDARD

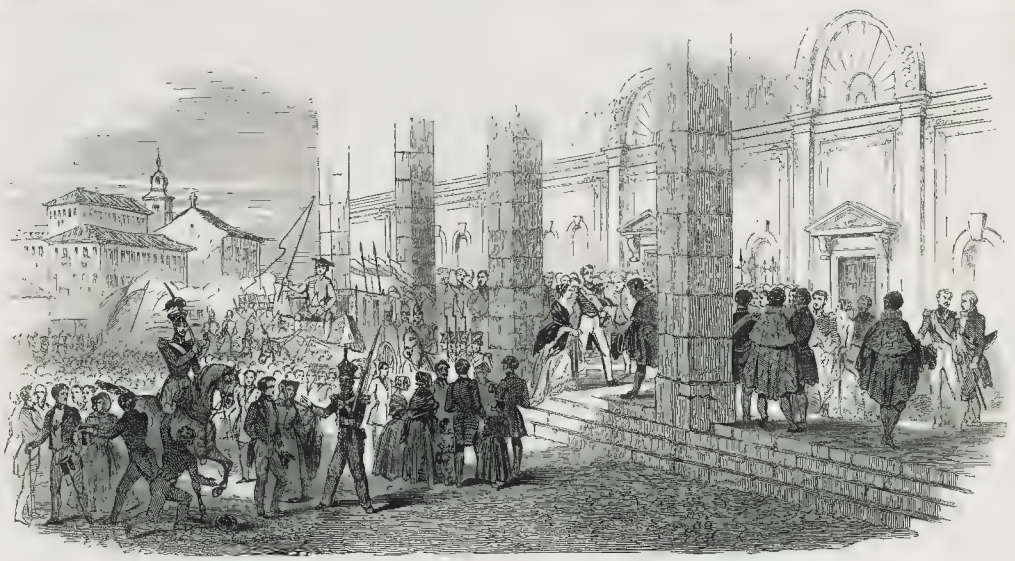
THE Rev. Charles Goddard, D.D., was for many years reputed a divine of great learning and research; he possessed an original and highly cultivated mind, and evinced much knowledge of general, classical, and theological literature. In his early years, Dr. Goddard had held diplomatic and consular appointments at various European Courts; he subsequently took holy orders, and became successively a Prebendary and Archdeacon of Lincoln; the latter dignity he held thirty years. He was distinguished for several able charges which he delivered, and which were printed, on matters relative to ecclesiastical law, a subject on which his knowledge was unrivalled. On being made Sub-Dean of Lincoln, he resigned his former appointments; the Sub-Deanery he held till his death, together with the Rectory of Bstock, in Leicestershire, and one of the Crown Chaplaincies. Besides his charges, he was the author of numerous single sermons and tracts, and a publication, revised by himself, which he delivered some years since on the nomination of Lord Grenville, to whom he was domestic chaplain. All his publications bear testimony to his depth of thought, vigour of mind, and powers of argumentation from everything but the subject before him. Dr. Goddard died recently, in his 78th year.

### [illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

THIS gentleman, who held the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy, died on the 8th inst., aged 80. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart., by Emily, his wife, daughter of Charles Barling, Esq., and grandson of Sir George Young, Bart., Admiral of the White, a distinguished naval commander. The deceased Baronet married, in 1838, Susan, only daughter of the late Mr Sergeant Praed, and by her leaves issue.

### BUILDING SOCIETIES.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The increase of Building Societies is working most beneficial results for the working classes. People of limited incomes are enabled through their agency to appropriate periodically a portion of their [illegible] to the purchase of houses; so that, by borrowing money from these societies, a man becomes the proprietor of a house for little more than [illegible] annually pays for its rent. But their is a defect in the system. If the borrower fall, either by death or otherwise, to keep up his monthly payments, the house is seized and resold to recover the remainder of the debt. To remedy this the principle of assurance has come to the aid of the people. As in the ordinary system of assurance was no exception, Mr. Scratchley, Actuary to the Western Life Assurance Society, 3, Parliament-street, London, has adopted tables for a Guaranteed Annuity Policy, by which, in consideration of a small payment annually, for seven, ten, or twelve years, that Society undertakes to secure a borrower or his family from liability of any kind in case of his premature death. All the advantages of Building Societies are thus preserved against risk of loss—the plan cannot be too widely made known



OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.—ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

## DESTRUCTION OF CHAGRES BY FIRE.

In the *Jamaica Times*, we find the melancholy tidings, received by the *Avon*, from the Spanish Main, of the almost total destruction of the town of Chagres by fire, on the night of the 8th of December. Among the buildings of note thus consumed, was the so-called Custom-house, which, at the time, most unfortunately contained an entire cargo of merchandise of great value, just landed from the schooner *Dessengano*.

"It has been remarked," says the *Jamaica Times*, "and certainly with great justice, that the Government of New Grenada should have had a suitable fireproof edifice as a depôt, similar to that which has been constructed by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, with the sole view of encouraging the transit of property by way of the Isthmus. Yet this 'Custom House' was nothing more than a wooden hovel with a thatched roof, wherein was deposited the valuable property which the Directors of the Customs received from the different merchants at the moment of their arrival in port. Had the property in question, it is added, been destroyed by an earthquake, no one could be considered responsible, because, as the edifice did not contain a single stone, the property in this case might be preserved from such danger; but, having had the means of providing against the imminent disaster which occurred in what was actually called a depôt, the Government is unquestionably culpable for not having evaded it. It is reported, that the interested proprietors who have suffered in this event are preparing to present their claims before the Granadian Government; and it is to be hoped that it will recognise the justice of the case, and order payment without delay. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been intentional, with a view to robbery; and a black man has been apprehended on suspicion of being the guilty person."

The town is a small seaport named after the river Chagres, which traverses in a longitudinal valley a considerable portion of the Isthmus of Panama, and at the above town enters the Caribbean Sea. The whole course of the river hardly exceeds 80 or 90 miles: it has acquired considerable importance by having become the means of facilitating the commercial intercourse between Europe and the countries of South America on the Pacific Ocean.

The road between the town of Puerto Bello and Panama is a series of steep ascents and descents, and quite impracticable during the rainy season. This circumstance, added to the extremely unhealthy climate of Puerto Bello, has been the cause of the entire abandonment of this road, and in its place a line of communication has been opened between Panama and Chagres. The port is a little Sandy Bay, with a ledge of rocks across its entrance, which has not more than fifteen feet water in its deepest places, and in many parts rises to the surface. The place is protected by a lofty fort, as shown in our Illustration, from a recent sketch; in the Bay, too, are seen some of the canoes of the natives, and one of the river barges, such as are used for the conveyance of goods from Cruces to the port.

## THE OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

The Cortes of Portugal, summoned to meet on Sunday the 2nd of January, was opened, as our readers are aware, by the Queen of Portugal in person.

This solemn event following so immediately upon the close of a cruel civil war, and which, but for English aid, might have terminated in the loss of her Majesty's crown and in the recall of a proscribed Prince, became an occurrence of surpassing interest to the worthy lieges of Lisbon; while a doubt, too, of its taking place at all lingered in the public mind up to the very hour of the ceremony; this impression gaining strength from the known fact of the British Minister, Sir George H. Seymour, having, even on the vesper of the day named, formally presented a protest against the act, upon the grounds of the *Convention of Gramido* not having been complied with. Another cause of excitement, and even apprehension, existed in the rumour that the citizens would attempt to master the palace, attack the Cortes, and overpower the garrison. Troops, however, had been for some days pouring into Lisbon from all quarters. The Camarilla governing the palace adhered to their determination, and the Cortes was opened, although not even one third of the Deputies returned had reached Lisbon; and while the presence of an overwhelming force of soldiery guaranteed public tranquillity, yet the Government had spared neither exertion nor expense to render the procession and ceremony both gorgeous and attractive.

At an early hour on the morning of the day, the streets through which the Royal *cortège* would pass, and every avenue in the vicinity of the Palace and of the Hall of the Cortes became densely crowded; and as the hour approached for her Majesty's leaving the Palace, it was calculated that, exclusive of the garrison, there were not less than forty thousand people present.

The preliminary ceremony took place at ten o'clock A.M., when a solemn mass was performed in the Metropolitan Cathedral, at which the Peers of Parliament, and such of the newly elected Deputies who had arrived in the capital, together with the High Officers of State, attended. On the conclusion of this solemnity, the Peers and Deputies adjourned to the Hall of the Cortes, to await her Majesty, and proceeded to form around the *dais* or platform upon which the Throne was placed—the Peers on the right of the Throne, the Deputies to the left; while, upon a seat less elevated, a seat was placed for and occupied by the President of the Chamber of Peers. A Deputation was then selected consisting of twelve members of either Chamber—the one from the Peers being headed by *Costa Cabral* in person, while the members of the Lower House assigned the same post of honor to the Minister's Brother, *José Bernardo da Silva Cabral*. The Deputation left the Hall, proceeding to the Vestibule, to receive her Majesty on arrival. From the Vestibule to the Chamber the Arches Guard lined the way, while in the Entrance Hall there were stationed (besides gallant company), the Kings-at-Arms, Pursuivants, and Heralds; the Yeomen of the Guard and the Bands of the Household Troops; the entire of the building being circled by picked detachments from the various Military Corps, in their full and varied costumes, and the brilliant Staffs of the Generals careering to and fro, presented a really animating scene.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, her Majesty descended the grand staircase of the Palace of Necessidades and entered the Royal carriage, accompanied by her husband, the Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, followed in a second State coach by two of the Infant Princes, her children, and escorted by a formidable body of cavalry, including two regiments of Lancers, led by their English commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith; and so imposing appeared the military force by which the entire route was guarded, some six or seven thousand men to less than six or seven streets, that not a murmur of dissatisfaction was uttered, nor the slightest insult ventured; but just as the procession neared the Cortes, some incorrigible and daring malignant, shouted from amongst the crowd, and with stentorian voice, *viva Dom Miguel Primeiro, e morrão os Ladrões*. Her Majesty was evidently startled, and could the offender have been reached by the soldiery, little doubt is there but that his life would have been the sacrifice of his temerity; but, screened from observation and protected by the people, the man managed to escape. With this solitary exception, the most profound silence reigned; a whisper might have been heard in that crowd; it was as if the survivors of a nation were assisting at its interment, while the entire absence of welcome, the

FORT AND TOWN OF CHAGRES, NEW GRANADA, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

dark and furtive looks of the people, made evident impression upon the Queen. She appeared visibly affected, and from the commencement to the close of the ceremony seemed to struggle with emotion, and to feel keenly the slight so publicly inflicted upon her

Her Majesty reached the Cortes by a few minutes after one o'clock; signal rockets were sent up; when salvos of artillery from the Castle of St. George, from the Portuguese Squadron, and from the French frigate at anchor in the Tagus, announced the Royal arrival. The English fleet did not salute, but preserved an ominous silence; neither were the English vessels dressed out in their streaming flags, as was the case with the ships of other nations stationed in the river; and while the rest of the Diplomatic body graced the ceremony with their presence, the absence of Sir George Seymour, and of the British Admiral, was painfully remarked.

Her Majesty, slighting, was received by the Parliamentary Deputation, and, taking the arm of her husband, and accompanied by her children, proceeded in state to open the Chambers, the Yeomen of the Guard, bearing massive silver maces, ushering the procession. In the rigid etiquette of Portuguese ceremonial assigning to each member of the *cortège* his or her allotted place.

Her Majesty and Consort, and the Royal suite, then followed, the Queen's train being borne by the Duchess of Terceira, accompanied and assisted by the Ladies in Waiting and the Maids of Honour—by no means the least attractive portion of the procession. On the Royal *cortège* entering the door of the Chamber, the High Constable and the Standard Bearer of the Empire received each the insignia of their respective office from the hands of attendant pages. The doors thrown open, her Majesty was received by the officers of the Chamber, and escorted to the Throne, the Peers and Deputies having risen. Her Majesty having gracefully returned the greeting of the Senators, proceeded to occupy the Throne, a chair being placed for the Prince Consort on her Majesty's left, and the members of the Chambers resuming their seats. The Court then ranged around the Throne, the High Constable and the Standard Bearer on either side, the one bearing the Sword of State aloft, and the other supporting the Royal Standard displayed. Her Majesty receiving the Speech from a Minister, proceeded to read it in a firm voice, and, at its conclusion, pronounced the words

"Esta aberta a Sessão le 1848."
"The Session of 1848 is now opened."

Her Majesty's personal suite was sufficiently gay; of coronets, plumed caps, and stars, there was display enough; but the majority of the *Corte* lacked that grand *prestige* in the eyes of the people; there were no historic associations attached to the names, nor titles of the nobles present—nearly all of them being of her Majesty's own creation, and appeared to wear their honours but awkwardly; beauty was there, but even amongst the bevy of fair dames and of dark-eyed *donnas*, there wanted that certain air that proclaims the "lady of high degree." In fact, the Queen, controlled by the necessities of position, has been profuse, *not* circumspect, in the showering of honours. The magic wand of the good fairy, it is true, transformed the sooty garb of Cinderella into Royal robes, *but it was nature who fitted the tiny foot to the glass slipper*.

The Grandees and long-descended *Fidalgos* live in hostile seclusion from the Court—have never recognised the new dynasty—have "preserved the bird in their bosom," and their faith for the banished Prince; and thus, Majesty loses something of its splendour, and the Court of the Queen of Portugal almost its character of regality.

Similar ceremonial accompanied the withdrawal of the Queen from the Cortes as marked her entry; amongst the spectators the same sad and sullen silence was observed; and not once did there arise from amidst that dense crowd a single "God save ye," nor was one solitary *viva* shouted for

DONNA MARIA SEGUNDA.

## RETURNS OF MORTALITY.

The return of the mortality in 117 districts in England, for the quarter ending December, 1847, has just been issued, by authority of the Registrar-General, and presents many curious illustrations of the epidemic which has proved so fatal to the young, the old, and those afflicted with chronic disease. The districts from which the returns have been obtained, contained, in 1841, a population of 6,612,800, and this number must, of course, have increased since that year. The increase of mortality from the increase of population may be estimated at 1.75 annually. In the quarter ending December 31, 1847, the number of deaths was 57,923; in the corresponding quarter of 1841 the number was only 39,292. The latter year, however, was very healthy, the difference below the average, in the number of deaths being 2655. If the mortality had increased at the usual rate, the number of deaths in the same year 1841 would then have been 41,947. In 1845, the number was 39,291, being 2670 below the calculated number, and showing that this year was the most healthy for seven years previous. The deaths in 1845 exceeded the estimated number by 1345, and 1847 by 14,376. In this former year the number was 53,093, the number estimated 45,748; in the latter year the number was 57,925, the estimated number 46,549.

"The deaths in the year 1845 were 166,000; in 1847, 215,000. The excess in 1847 is 49,000, or not less than 35,000 over the corrected average of 1839-45.

"In London the deaths registered in the quarters ending December, 1845-6-7, were 11,836, 13,221, and 16,553 (thirteen weeks). The greatest number ever registered in any quarter of the nine previous years was 14,686 in the severe winter of 1845.

It is calculated that if the chance of a child in the country under 5 years of age will die in three months be represented by 1, the chance that a child in London will die in the same time is 2. Of course it follows that when any epidemic prevails the chance of escaping it is 2 to 1 in favour of the country. The following is descriptive of the rise of the influenza in the last year, and the probable causes of the diseases which prevailed:—

"The population was inadequately supplied with potatoes, and scurvy was prevalent in the beginning of the year. Meat and bread were dear, and want and rife; vagrants flocked in from the country, the poor Irish came to their kindred, the workhouses were crowded. In April and May typhus became epidemic; instead of the average 24, 80 died weekly. It steadily spread and increased, until it killed 111 victims in a single week. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, had been a little more fatal than usual throughout the year; 17, however, only died of these diseases in the first week of July; the mean temperature of the air was above 60 deg.; the number of deaths rose to 38, 47, 67, 125, 128, 188, by the middle of August, and then gradually subsided. Notwithstanding the continued prevalence of typhus and scarlatina, the deaths in the last week of October were only 945; 1 person died of influenza, 36 of bronchitis (inflammation of the air tubes), and 62 of pneumonia (inflammation of the substance of the lungs). In three weeks following, ending November 20, the total deaths were 1052, 1098, and 1086; of which 2, 4, and 4, were by influenza; 49, 58, and 61, by bronchitis; 68, 79, and 95, by pneumonia. The wind had generally been blowing S.S.W. and S.W. since the first week in October; the weather was unusually warm; a brilliant aurora was observed, and shook the magnets, on October 24; it appeared eight times during the quarter; on Tuesday, November 16th, there was a remarkable darkness; the wind changed to N.W., and amidst various changes still blew from the north over Greenwich at the rate of 160 and 260 miles a day. The mean temperature of the air suddenly fell from 14° above to 10° below the average: Monday it was 54°; Friday, 43°; Friday night, 27°. The earth was frozen. The wind was calm three days, and on Saturday evening, a dense fog lay over the Thames and London for the space of five hours. No electricity stirred in the air during the week. All was still as if nature held her breath at the sight of the destroyer, come forth to sacrifice her children. On Sunday the sky was overcast, the air damp, the wind changed in the night to S. by E., and passed for four days over Greenwich, at the rate of 200 and 300 miles daily; the temperature suddenly rose, and remained from 9° to 9° above the average through the week ending the 27th of November: when the deaths of 1077 persons, 519 males, and 558 females were registered; 771 persons under 15 years of age, 528 aged 15 60, and 388 of the age of 60 and upwards. Influenza was epidemic. On the first week of December, *two thousand four hundred and fifty four* persons died: 1141 were males, 1313 females; 1012 children, 712 persons in the prime of life, 730 of the age of 60 and upwards. On the week following, *two thousand four hundred and sixteen* persons died: 1175 males, 1241 females; 1016 under the age of 15; 698 at the age of 15—60; and 702 at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths in the weeks ending Saturday, Dec. 18, Dec. 25, and Jan. 1, were 1946, 1947, and 1959 11,339 persons died in six weeks, and altogether the epidemic carried off more than 5000 souls over and above the mortality of the season. The epidemic attained the greatest intensity in the second week of its course; raged with nearly equal violence through the *third* week; declined in the *fourth*, and then partly subsided; but the temperature falling, the mortality remained high not only through December, but through the month of January.

"Adults and the aged seem to have suffered most from the epidemic; thus, the deaths in the three weeks ending November 13, of persons under 15 were 1503; in the three weeks ending December 18, they were 2846. In the same periods the deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 60 were 966 and 1970; at the age above 60, 576 and 1959.

"The mortality in childhood was raised 83 per cent.; in manhood, 104 per cent.; in old age, 247 per cent. From the age of 4 to 25, however, the mortality was comparatively not very much increased; at the age of 10 to 15, the healthiest period of life, it was scarcely increased at all in girls."

In cases of old age, and where chronic diseases existed, the influenza was generally fatal.

"The poison, permeating the whole system, fastens chiefly on the mucous membrane lining the sinuses of the face and head, and the air tubes of the lungs. Hence it is fatal to the asthmatic; the deaths directly ascribed to asthma in October and November were 12 weekly; in the six weeks of the influenza epidemic, 77, 86, 78, 52, 14, 25, besides the numerous cases classed under influenza. 30 deaths were ascribed to bronchitis in the week ending October 30, and 49, 58, 61, 196, 343, 295, 234, 107, and 138, in the nine following weeks. 62 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia in the same week, and 68, 79, 96, 170, 306, 294, 185, 131, 148, in the nine weeks following."

The country districts do not appear to have been affected to any extent, a fact which shows how much the purity of the air has to do with epidemic diseases.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—The following is an estimate of the sum that will probably be required towards paying the expenses beyond the ordinary grants for the years 1846, 1847, 1848, for army and ordnance services occasioned by the Kaffir war:—For extra expenditure for pay, clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the burgher force, for provisions, transport and barrack expenditure of troops, for ordnance and special engineer expenses, and other charges incidental to the armament against the Kaffirs in the year ended on the 31st of March, 1847, £923,000; for similar expenditure in the year ending on the 31st of March, 1848, £388,000: total, £1,100,000.

## *PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.*

### MR. D. WADDINGTON, M.P.

MR. DAVID WADDINGTON is one of the many members returned to this Parliament by railway interest. He was, at a very early age, en-

MR. D. WADDINGTON, M.P. FOR MALDON.

gaged in business in Manchester, but afterwards directed himself more exclusively to railway concerns. Some speeches he made at meetings of the Manchester and Birmingham line were marked by so much talent and knowledge of the subject, that he was placed on the Direction of that line, and afterwards became Deputy-Chairman. We believe it was at the instance of Mr. Hudson, by whom his abilities were soon appreciated, that he accepted the situation he now holds of Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Counties. He has not yet made any display as a politician: it is probable he will confine himself to his "speciality." In opinion he is a Conservative and Protectionist. He sits for Maldon, for which he was returned at the last election.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SUNDERLAND DOCKS.

YESTERDAY week was an auspicious day for the port of Sunderland, inasmuch as it was devoted to the ceremonious commencement of an undertaking which will, doubtless, prove an important event in the commercial history of the place. This was the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the New Docks at Sunderland, which was performed on the 4th inst., by George Hudson, Esq., M.P., in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators.

The day was generally a holiday: the bells of the parish church—"the poor man's only music"—pealed forth during the morning; the vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags, and banners were displayed at all the principal works and public establishments in the town. The parties who were to take an active part in the ceremony, met in the Exchange Buildings, and walked thence in procession to the Docks; to view which, the streets, and the windows of the houses were crowded with spectators.

On arriving at the site of the stone, Mr. Murray, the Engineer of the Company, who is the projector of the undertaking, delivered to Mr. Hudson the tools to be employed by him on the occasion, and the articles to be placed in a cavity which had been prepared in the stone.

Mr. Hudson, on receiving the sealed bottle, placed it in the cavity of the stone, the remaining space of which was filled up with gutta percha, which was poured into it in a semi-fluid state. It was then covered with a zinc plate, which bore the following inscription:—

The foundation-stone of the Sunderland Dock was laid on Friday, the 4th of February, 1848, by the Directors; George Hudson, Esq., Chairman; Christopher Bramwell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; the Lord Mayor of York, David Jonassohn, Esq., Thomas Brown, Esq., Richard Spoor, Esq., William Ord, Esq., Thos. Reed, Esq., R. Davies, Esq., Nicholas Wood, Esq., J. Clay, Esq.; Engineer, J. E. Murray, Esq.; Solicitors, J. J. Wright, Esq., and George Walton Wright, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. Coxon; Contractors, Messrs. J. Craven and Sons.

The cement was then spread over the surface, and Mr. Bramwell handed a silver trowel to Mr. Hudson, wherewith to adjust it.

The stone, which had been suspended by the usual means during these proceedings, was then lowered into its intended site; and Mr. Hudson, having applied the rule and square, and thereby ascertained that it was properly adjusted, struck it three blows with the mallet. Mr. Hudson then delivered the inaugural oration.

The Directors of the Company and a large party of individuals afterwards dined together in the Bridge Hotel; and the proceedings of the day were closed by a grand ball in the Athenæum, which was attended by upwards of a thousand of the *élite* of the community.

WAITING AT A STATION.—That same night Mr. Howard Price left Pottleton, and started for London by the first up-mail train that had gone from the village. He waited a long time at the station; and stations are not the liveliest places in the world to pass an hour or so in—most especially late at night. For that of Pottleton being removed from the haunts of life—as they generally are, on a bleak common, or down a steep cutting, or at the junction of a newly-made, quaggy, painful cross-road—no sound broke the stillness but the ticking of the clock, or the chirping of the clerk's tired pen, as he filled up unending papers, ruled like problems in a ciphering book. A tired policeman opened the door every now and then, and looked up and down the line, apparently from wanton curiosity and to let in the cold; for he knew it was not the time for anything to come. A rough frizzy man brought in some uncouth leathern bags, and plumped them down, as though they had been empty coal sacks, in a corner—and yet they contained the essence of the loves and hopes and hates of hundreds; and then branch coaches dragged over the new gravel with more sleepy people. At last a discordant bell sounded, and the train came up. Mr. Howard Price was rudely inserted into a carriage amidst five drowsy passengers, dimly seen in the glimmer of the light; the train went on again, and he was on his way to town—stopping once at a refreshment station where some pretty girls, wrapped up in shawls, and pale and shivering with keeping awake, poured out coffee with their eyes shut, and handed over quarters of pork-pie, which once partaken, kept the travellers in a lively state of combined watchfulness and indigestion all the rest of the journey.—"The Pottleton Legacy," by Albert Smith, in the *London Telegraph*.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. The following is a copy of the Architect's Report of the present state of the works at the New Palace, at Westminster:—"The carcase works of the building, as far as the site is available or free from temporary buildings, are completed, with the following exceptions, viz.:—the upper portions of the Victoria Tower, the Clock Tower, and the Central Tower, which are upon an average one hundred feet above the ground; St. Stephen's Porch, above the level of seventy-five feet from the ground; the bays of the western portion of St Stephen's Hall, which are within eight feet of their intended height; and the central masses of the building abutting upon the Central Tower, and the towers of the river front, which, together with St. Stephen's Hall, are now being roofed in. The scaffolding, stages, and hoisting tackle for the three towers are nearly completed, and contracts have been made for proceeding with the upper portion of these towers. The stone groin over the Octagon Hall, under the Central Tower, is turned, the centring is struck, and the bosses are now being carved. The stone grouting to the corridors in communication with the Central Hall, and other grouting in various parts of the building, including those over the public staircase, are for the most part completed. The fittings and finishings of the Peers' and Commons' libraries, the Peers' refreshment rooms, and the offices attached thereto, and the offices for the Clerk of the Crown, are so far advanced as to allow of those portions of the building being occupied prior to the Easter recess. The fittings and finishings of the committee-rooms and corridors in the one-pair story of the river front are far advanced, and might have been completed by next Easter if the rooms had not been required for use at the commencement of the present session. The finishings of the Lord Great Chamberlain's apartments, her Majesty's robing-room, and the wood ceilings, wainscot framings, doors, &c., for numerous apartments, corridors, &c., in various portions of the building, are in hand, and in part fixed. There are at present 1,399 men engaged upon the works of the New Palace, at which number 776 are employed at the building; 120 at the quarries; 333 at the Government works at Thames-bank, upon the joiners' works and wood carving, and 168 upon miscellaneous works both at the building and elsewhere.—(Signed) 'Charles Barry,' Feb 1."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Sunday, February 13. Sixth Sunday after Epiphany
Monday, 14—St Valentine. Old Candlemas Day
Tuesday, 15 Mercury sets at 6h 34m. P.M., but is all the afternoon near the Moon
Wednesday, 16.—Venus rises near the S.E. by E. at 5h. 26m. A.M., and south at 9h. 56m. A.M.
Thursday, 17.—Mars south at 5h. 47m. P.M. Jupiter south at 9h 0m P.M.
Friday, 18 - The Sun rises at 7h. 12m., and sets at 5h. 17m The length of the day is 10h. 4m
Saturday, 19. Full Moon at 3h. 57m. in the morning.

Sunday Morning Constellation Aquarius till the 24th, and in that of Pisces from the 24th to the end of the year. He is visible during the remainder of this month for some time after sunset. He sets on the 13th at 6h. 43m. P.M., and on the last day at 7h. 11m. P.M. He rises about 8h. A.M., and souths on the 15th at 1h. 32m P.M.

On this day, Saturday, February 12, the bright star Aldebaran will be occulted by the Moon; the star will disappear at the dark limb of the Moon at 12h. 13m. P.M., and will re-appear at the bright limb at seven minutes after midnight. In observing these phenomena particular notice should be taken as to whether the star appears to be projected on the face of the Moon or not previous to its disappearance

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19.

| Sunday | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 8 25 | 8 50 | 9 35 | 10 25 | 11 00 | * | 0 15 | 0 45 | 1 10 | 1 35 | 2 0 | 2 20 | 2 40 | 3 0 |

* During the morning of Wednesday there will be no high tide

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Lucius Fulkland.*" Liverpool.—The ten peratures of the air on Friday and Saturday, January 28 and January 29, were 24 deg. and 26 deg. respectively. the extreme values on those two days were 17 bel. and 41 deg London temperatures is much greater changes of temperature than Liverpool, or any other place on the coast of the sea

"A Constant Reader."—The Household Troops are paid from the same source as the Army and Navy

"J. E. F." Surgeon.—We do not happen to know the particulars required.

"A. B." A Deputy Lieutenant may, we think, with propriety, add the Cockade to his Servants' Hats.

"Antiquus."—The name is written in both ways.

"T. H." Heath-row, —1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly

"A Constant Reader, Liverpool, is referred to the fee or our last Number of the month of Bath, with regard to the parentage of Daniel.

"B." Glasgow. The obvious

"G. L." Fleet-street, was entitled to one copy only of the View of Paris great size. The Illustrated Londoner should be specially careful of the numbers.

"Subscriber, Dublin," is thanked for the Sketch, which shall be engraved

"Subscriber, Bath," and "Old Subscriber, Plymouth," and "Taylor's Son-in-law, Liverpool," to Hyde," "

"J. W." Clapham, is thanked for the Sketch, though we do not consider it eligible for

"L. T." "R. E. M." and "Un Homme," as a account that one of the large Views of Paris was delivered with every copy of our Journal of the 22d ult.

"C. A. B." Liverpool

"J. V." "Brunonis's Spanish Dictionary," by Dr Stoth.

"W. T. B." The Orthopedic Hospital, on Bloomsbury-square

"W. W. G."—"Mariner's Work on Oil-Paint" may be had by order of Mr. Nutt, Foreign Bookseller, Fleet-street

"B. H." so thanked; but we have not room for his four-sided letter.

"Subscriber." The price is about 6s. Order of any Bookseller.

"Mars," "Wellington," "E. E." "A Constant Reader," "Waterford;" "W. S." "H. P." "J. H." "A. B. C." "E. W." "Leo," "Cecilia," "A. R. P." "Pendle Hill;" "John Styles," "J. L. L." Kensington;" "Tobias." "A Provincial Subscriber."—Your questions relate to matters of individual interest; and to enter them in a public journal would be not to consult the general interest of its readers.

"Eastern Resident."—See "Greener on the Gun; or Lacy's "Modern Shooter"

"A Subscriber from the South"—Received

"A. B." All we can, to be procured by him, must be entered at Stationers' Hall.

"Mars," "E. F." "T. E. E." "A Constant Reader," "Waterford;" "W. S." "H. P." "J. H." "A. B. C." "E. W." "Leo," "Cecilia," "A. R. P." Pendle Hill;" "John Styles," "J. L. L." Kensington;" "Tobias." "A Provincial Subscriber."—Your questions relate to matters of individual interest; and to enter them in a public journal would be not to consult the general interest of its readers.

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"A Subscriber from the South"—Received

"A. B." All we can, to be procured by him, must be entered at Stationers' Hall.

"Mars," "E. F." "Paterfamilias," and "J. W." We do not interfere in card disputes.

"Scotsman." See the Stats Trade

"An Admirer."—In time

"Apply to the Secretary to the Academy

"A Subscriber, Salisbury."—See Knight's "Local-book of Berkshire."

"Bell."—Peterman's, 4, No. 99, Strand.

"T. G. A." Leamington, can procure by return.

"A. H." Manchester.—Send letter and Lord Jeffrey's opinion.

"H. G." Apply to an Arms Accountant at once.

"——" A new work on Oregon has lately been published by Wiley and Putnam, Broadway place.

"W. B. D." "Church of England Magazine."—Subscribe on return."—The only index to Vol. XI, was given in our Journal of 30th Dec.

"Constant Reader." Grant's Law, will find an account of the Knights Templars in Addison's "History of the Temple Church"

"D. W. L." is thanked: but we have not room

"An Old Subscriber."—Not compulsory.

"A Business Reader, Mr. Peter Thompson, of Commercial-road, East, Lambeth, manufactures portable Wooden and other Houses for the Colonies.

"J. L."

"Inventor, Dundee."—There have been published several works professing to reply to "What is Puseyism?"

"R. F. M." and "J. D. B."—The Title-page and Index to Vol. XI. were delivered with Journal of Jan. 8, 1848

"Subscriber, Aylesbury."—The papers have been regularly posted

"Observant."—If the dragon is only bear the same resemblance to that which adorn does to St. Paul's, there can be no objection to it

"Reader."—Kendall's "Sailors' Vademecum" or, the "Poor Man's Friend" Library"

"J. P."—We have better taste without the embossed Royal Crown.

"Subscriber, Bath."—Information not be communicated in our Journal

"Reader."—Nos. 1 to 4 of New Views of Paris, in Photographs, published by Knight and Co, Fosters-lane, Cheapside.

"L. L."—Taylor's Short-hand.

"G. L."—The Index has been given in Vol. XI. and Patentees will find out a question: apply to the Secretary of the Commissioners

"Subscriber, Hereford."—Exhibition, &c. shall be found in Woolnoth's "Picture of London"

"Subscriber, Bath."—"Food Lavoisian Home," will be found in No. 284 of our Journal

"Subscriber."—We may obtain the large View of Paris by subscribing from Jan. 8

"A Subscriber."—The inventor of the Non Gas Burner in question is Mr. Leslie, 99, Piccadilly, Manchester-square

"A Subscriber."—Lewis," "An Irish Curate" "T. M. B."—We are not in possession of the information required by us

"H. V." Royal Hospital.—Dobbs speaks of April and May as the best months

"Subscriber, Bath."—Apple to Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross, respecting Perforated Pianopans

"Subscriber."—Prior to the Reformation, marriage during Lent was prohibited by canon. Since the Reformation this prohibition has been practically disregarded; though not opposed to have ever been formally repealed

"Subscriber, Dublin."—We cannot advertise on our latest edition

"Subscriber."—We cannot advise you.

"——" was on a description of the Isle of Lubuan in No. 284 of our Journal

"Inquirer."—Claremont lies in Surrey, fourteen miles from London, upon the left of the South Western Railway

"——" "——" "——" "

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the Bankrupt Laws Bill was read a second time —Adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE JEWISH DISABILITY BILL.—The debate on this was resumed by Mr. C. PEARSON, who, at much length, spoke in favour of the measure.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE

The Paris papers of Thursday bring us news of the stormy termination of the debates in the Chamber on Wednesday.

The Minister of the Interior declared the Reform dinners illegal, and his resolution that no other meetings of the kind should take place.

M Odilon Barrot exclaimed, "You are worse than Polignac and Peyronet!"

A tremendous scene ensued. The Ministerialists would not hear any more speeches. The Opposition therefore quitted their seats, and the President pronounced the discussion at an end, amid uproar, confusion, and mutual defiance.

Instead of at once resigning their functions, the Opposition Deputies had determined on going to the adjourned Reform Dinner in defiance and in procession; and that, after being refused permission to enter the banqueting-hall, they would retire. Their proceedings caused the Three per Cents to fall on Wednesday night to 74f

It is stated that the public did not yet appear to feel the perilous importance of the stormy sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day; still the opinion generally expressed was with the Opposition.

The long annoticed funeral oration in memory of the late Mr. O'Connell, was yesterday pronounced in the church of Notre Dame, Paris, by the celebrated Abbé Lacordaire. One of our letters described it as "a most affecting, and, indeed, sublime discourse." The preacher avoided all injurious reference to this country, and took occasion warmly to eulogise the conduct of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in respect of the Catholic Emancipation Bill Mr. John O'Connell was present, and seemed much affected.

#### NAPLES

The Austrian Minister had protested against the concessions made by King Ferdinand

#### SPAIN

Madrid letters of the 4th inst announce that the Ministers had been empowered to collect the taxes until the close of June.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

### THE COURT AT WINDSOR

On Saturday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. In the afternoon, her Majesty and his Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Frogmore House. Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the forenoon. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Viscount Jocelyn, and was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel the Hon C. B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, left the Castle in the afternoon, to receive their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, on their arrival from the Continent. Viscount Jocelyn had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert walked on the eastern terrace and slopes. The Royal Family took their accustomed walking and pony exercise. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Leicester Vernon officiated.

On Monday morning his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Count Arthur Mensdorff, enjoyed the sport of shooting. Their Royal Highnesses were also accompanied by Viscount Jocelyn, and were attended by Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch. The Royal dinner party at the Castle, this evening, included their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Count Arthur Mensdorff, Madame de Wangenheim, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord James Murray, and Baron Fritsch.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal children took walking and pony exercise in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal circle consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Madame de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch. The Earl of Morley has succeeded Lord Byron, as the Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Viscount has succeeded Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty

This day Her Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, arrived at the Brick layers' Arms Station of the South-Eastern Railway Company, at a quarter before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Dover Station, and conducted to London by Mr. MacGregor, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, the Hon. James Byng, and Mr. Robert Browne, Directors. Their Royal Highnesses and Count Mensdorff proceeded in one of the Queen's carriages and four, to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, and took their departure by a special train at half-past two o'clock, for the Slough Station, en route to Windsor Castle. Madame de Wangenheim, Baron Fritsch, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon (Prince Albert's Equerry in Waiting), were in attendance.

### RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

On Tuesday afternoon at a quarter before three, the Royal family and the Court left the Castle en route for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, in six carriages and four, escorted by a subaltern's party of the Royal Horse Guards, in command of Cornet Sackville, G. L. Fox, amidst a large concourse of the most respectable of the inhabitants of Windsor, assembled on the Castle-hill to witness the departure and greet her Majesty and the Prince with respectful homage, which were gracefully acknowledged by the Queen and her Royal Consort. After passing through the towers of Windsor and Eton at a fast pace, the Royal *cortège* reached the Slough station precisely at three o'clock; where the Royal train, specially prepared for their reception, being in readiness, the whole reached the terminus at Paddington within the time specified for the journey. Previous to the departure of the Court, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, and attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon and several other gentlemen, rode through the town on horseback to meet his Royal Highness's barriers, with their Master, General Wemyss. The meet was at Nash's Farm, Chippenham, where hares were speedily found, and after an hour's first-rate sport their Royal Highnesses rode back to the Castle, taking the road by Pocock's-lane to Datchet, for the purpose of visiting her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge, on their way to the Castle.

The health of the Duchess of Kent is very rapidly improving, under the care of Mr. Brown of Windsor, apothecary to the Royal Household. It was expected on Thursday that her Royal Highness would be able to leave Frogmore for her residence in St. James's Palace

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIS, &c.*

### OXFORD.

Feb. 7.

Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture, (the Provost of Oriel) proposes during this term to read some of St. Paul's Epistles, and to commence a course of lectures introductory to the criticism of the Bible, in the Clarendon, at three o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th instant. These lectures are open to members of the university who have passed the examination for the degree of B.A

This day Mr Henry John Wickham (from Winchester College) was admitted as actual Fellow of New College, he being of kin to the founder.

PARISH OF ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN.—Dr. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, has intimated to the Parishioners that he has determined on resigning the Rectory of this Parish, in consequence of his duties at Manchester and the Deanery of the Collegiate Church. The same intimation having been conveyed to the Duke of Bedford, who is the patron of the living, his Grace has appointed the Rev. Henry Hatton, M.A., Vicar of Woburn, to the Rectory of the vacant benefice. The Rev Gentleman will forthwith resign the Vicarage of Woburn.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. HIGGINSON, OF POPLAR.—The Rev. Dr. Higginson, minister of the East India Chapel, Poplar, expired on Saturday morning last, under the following distressing circumstances:—About seven o'clock, while dressing himself, he suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! what a pain I have at my heart;" and, as he rapidly got worse, Mrs. Higginson sent for Mr. Bailey, surgeon, of Poplar, who promptly attended, but before he could arrive life was extinct The deceased was about sixty years of age, and had been the minister of the chapel twenty years

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 27.—The *post mortem* examination of his late Majesty's body has given the following results:—The great vein on the right side, which had been opened some weeks previous to his death, was found in a much inflamed state from the elbow down to the wrist, and on the left chamber of the heart was a quantity of matter, which had been deposited by the acute inflamation. Those symptoms are enough to account for his Majesty's death Besides, there was an unnatural enlargement of his heart (hypertrophy), and finally, the kidneys appeared to be affected.

ITALIAN IMPROVISATION.—The students of the University at Rome lately assisted at a solemn high mass in their collegiate chapel for their brethren slain at the university town of Pavia They had crape and cypress branches Some of the crowded assembly, observing the presence of Father Gavazzi, a celebrated preacher, surrounded him, and, carrying him on their shoulders up into the pulpit, ordered him to preach a funeral sermon for the fallen. Whereupon the orator broke forth into a most splendid improvisation, and stirred up the souls of his young auditory to a pitch of devotional as well as patriotic fervour.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Brond-street, West-end, and Central, London Branch of this Society, was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, on Tuesday evening. The Rev R. MAURO, A.M., presided, and, in opening the meeting, stated that the Society, since its establishment in 1805, had circulated 39,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, in various languages, and in some of which they had never before been translated, at a cost of £3,000,000. The rev gentleman having alluded to the religious tone that pervaded the debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, to show that religious feeling existed in this country to a great extent, one which he ascribed, in some measure, to the agency of the Society, here feelingly, as chaplain to the City Bridewell, to the extent of ignorance and depravity that existed in the county of the place where the meeting was held, to demonstrate the necessity for continued and increased exertion in behalf of Christianity. Several resolutions approving of the views of the Society, and determinate to sustain it in its efforts, were carried after which the meeting, which was most numerously and respectably attended, separated.

ELECTION COMMITTEES. The General Committee of Elections have selected T. C. Granger, Esq., to be a member of the Chairman's Panel, in room of W. G. Hayter, Esq., who, since his appointment, has ceased to be a member of the House. The House of Commons has referred Lord G. C. H. Somerset's petition (relating to the recognizances entered into in respect of the petition against the return for Monmouth county) to the Committee appointed to inquire into Sir Wiloughby Jones's petition. To the latter Committee, also, were referred Sir J Walmsley and Mr. R. Gardner's petitions respecting the Leicester election; Mr. J Reynolds and Mr. E. Briggs's petitions relative to the Bridport election; Mr. J. Wodehouse's petition respecting the Bodmin election; Mr. R. M. Fox's petition relative to the Longford county election, and the Hon. E. R. Litherton's petition with respect to the Walsall election. The Committee is instructed by the House to inquire into the allegations of the above-mentioned petitions from the hon. gentlemen in the representative branch of the House. Mr. Attorney-General has been discharged from further attendance on the Cheltenham Election Committee, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. S. Wortley, and Mr. Hayter, have been added thereto.

COUNTRY BANK OF LONDON.—A special general meeting was held on Tuesday at the Bank, in Lothbury, for the purpose of filling up three vacancies in the direction, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. Skewell, Mr. Henry Canfield, and Mr George Rennie Mr. C. D. Archbold, Mr. William Cooper, and Mr. J. A. Chowne, were elected in their stead. The Chairman (Mr John Taylor) then said he felt great pleasure in stating that the progress of the Bank had been most satisfactory since the annual meeting in July last. They had existed through times most difficult and portentous: indeed, he supposed that at no period had there been such remarkable changes in the value of public securities, stocks, and the returns of property, as during the past year They had Consols at 94 and at 79; they had had Exchequer Bills at 15 and 20 premium, and they had had them at 37 discount. All great articles of commerce, such as cotton, sugar, indigo, &c., had declined in value from 25 to 40 per cent. Under these circumstances the management of the Bank had required peculiar caution, and he was happy to say that in no period, not even in October or November, had there been a diminution in their balance above 10 per cent. below the highest amount of last year. He had great pleasure in stating that for the last half-year the gross profits were as large as in the corresponding period of 1846; for, although the balance had been less, the higher interest had made up for the deficiency Since the beginning of the present year their progress had continued to be equally satisfactory, and they had, during the month of January alone, opened fifty new accounts. The statement was received with considerable applause, and was acknowledged by a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors. The meeting then adjourned.

METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting of assistants of all trades, concerned, was held in consideration a new scheme for the entire carrying out of the object of the association, was held, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn. Mr. D. Wire took the chair, and the Secretary presented the particular general scheme to the meeting He said that the Committee, feeling convinced that the success of the early closing movement rested more with the public than with the shopkeepers, for the latter were in those early days of the former decided to be compulsory, determined on the following plan: "That a fund of not less than £1000 be raised by the following means:—1 By a general subscription among assistants 2. That a portion of every denomination be respected from the fines levied and other evils of the late-hour system, and to allow collections to be afterwards made on behalf of the association. 3 That an attractive course of lectures should be given, for which a moderate admission fee should be charged. That copies of Dr Bennett's Prize Address should be forwarded to every householder in and around the metropolis. Soon after this distribution of addresses public meetings should be held in the various districts of the metropolis. That every householder to whom the address has been forwarded should be solicited to discontinue and discountenance evening shopping. Resolutions in favour of the plan were adopted."

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF ST PANCRAS WORKHOUSE. A meeting of the vestry was held on Tuesday to take into consideration the proposal to erect an additional workhouse, which, if carried into effect, will cost little short of £21,000 This proposal had been agreed to at a previous vestry. An attempt was now made to non-confirm the minutes of the previous vestry. Mr. J. B. Wright in the chair. Mr Howarth moved that the previous minutes be confirmed. Mr Morris seconded the resolution. Mr Newton Crouch opposed it The Directors, he said, had been criminally guilty of overcrowding the workhouse. Out-door relief was better both for the paupers and for the parish. Mr. Bowyer supported Mr Crouch. After some remarks from Mr. Harding and Dr. Strange, a division ensued, the result of which was a majority of twenty for building an additional workhouse. The Rev. J. M. Fitzmaurice, M.A., is elected Chaplain to the workhouse

### MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Registrar-General's Report, from which the above summary is taken, gives some interesting details respecting the districts of London in which the epidemic prevailed to the greatest extent. These are well worthy the attention of our civic authorities who boast of the sanatory condition of the metropolis and who have so loudly resisted all attempts at improvement. Taking the deaths in each of the London districts for the six weeks from November 1 1847, to January 1, 1848, the rate of mortality was 46 to every 1000: the average during seven years from 1838 to 1844 was only 25 to every 1000, thus showing that the epidemic raised the mortality eighty per cent. "Lewisham," says the report, "including Blackheath, Sydenham, and Eltham, is one of the healthiest districts in London; the ordinary rate of mortality is 17 annually: during the epidemic it was 27. St. George-in-the-East is one of the unhealthiest districts; the ordinary rate of mortality is 29 in 1000; the rate of mortality during the epidemic was 73. The increase in Lewisham was 10, in St. George-in-the-East 44. The latter district suffered four times as much from the influenza as the former. The epidemic of influenza killed twice as many people in the insalubrious parts of London as it did in those less unhealthy. Surely such facts must open the eyes of those in authority to the necessity of looking more attentively to the cleanliness of the districts over which they have control. The return for this week gives the following:

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

| | |
|---|---|
| Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases .. .. .. | 364 |
| Diseases of Uncertain seat .. .. .. | 45 |
| Tubercular Diseases .. .. .. | 219 |
| Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses .. .. | 155 |
| Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels .. .. | 59 |
| Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration .. | 362 |
| Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion .. | 72 |
| Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. .. .. .. | 11 |
| Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c. .. .. | 10 |
| Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles .. .. | 7 |
| Diseases of the Skin, &c. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Malformations .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Premature Birth .. .. .. .. | 34 |
| Atrophy .. .. .. .. | 27 |
| Old Age, or Natural Decay .. .. .. | 77 |
| Sudden .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance .. | 29 |
| Causes not specified .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Deaths from all causes .. .. .. .. | 1478 |

| | Population Enumerated, 1841. | Average weekly Deaths, 1843-7. 5 Winters. | Deaths in the Week. |
|---|---|---|---|
| West Districts .. | 383,711 .... | 161 .... | 192 |
| North Districts .. | 375,377 .... | 209 .... | 251 |
| Central Districts .. | 373,603 .... | 203 .... | 258 |
| East Districts .. | 392,444 .... | 235 .... | 324 |
| South Districts .. | 301,191 .... | 209 .... | 426 |
| Totals .. .. | 1,049,969 | 1107 | 1478 |
| Males .. | 714 | Females .. 764 | |

BIRTHS IN THE WEEK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males .. | 689 | Females .. | 678 |
| Total .. .. | | .. .. | 1367 |

STATUE OF MR. HUSKISSON AT LLOYD'S.—The statue of Mr. Huskisson, presented to the members of Lloyd's, by his widow, has been placed in the vestibule of that establishment. The ceremony of uncovering this statue took place and the public generally, was performed on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely, by Mr. G. R Robinson, M.P., Chairman of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, attended by the whole of the gentlemen of the Committee Mr. Robinson addressed the members in a short but pointed speech appropriate to the occasion

ST MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The eighteenth Annual General Meeting of this Institution was held on Thursday. The Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D., in the chair It appeared from the several reports read to the meeting, that 2626 new deposits had been made in the last year; 18119 deposit accounts remained open on the 30th November last; of which 13437 held balances averaging less than £3 7s. 1d. each. Upwards of £301,663 was then invested

THE BAR MEMORIAL. This document was personally presented on Tuesday by Mr. LOVAT to the Lord Chancellor. It had appended the signatures of [illegible] eminent counsel practising at the outer bar of the Court of Chancery. It is an important fact that the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor of England, have severally expressed, before a Committee of the House of Commons, opinions strongly favourable to the removal of the disabilities of this Court to Lincoln's-inn during such terms as Parliament is not sitting A memorial for a similar purpose as the present has also been presented to Lord Langdale from the Incorporated [illegible]

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

the very material increase of applications to King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, the committee of that institution have benevolently augmented the benefits of the charity, by occasionally placing extra beds in the wards, and receiving the more afflicting and urgent cases. The demands upon the out-door treatment having increased to a corresponding degree, the directors at a recent meeting that the co-operation of the affluent was urgently needed to enable the continuance of the benefits of the institut

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—It appears that the operations of our oldest and principal establishment for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, the Philanthropic Society, in St. George's fields, Southwark, is about to undergo a very beneficial change, while its general utility in the prevention as well as the cure of crime is to be very considerably augmented For the latter purpose the Directors have passed resolutions authorising the Committee to erect a school or farm of industry, in the country, near some large manufacturing town. The building is to be commenced as soon as the subscriptions, which have already begun, shall reach £3000

MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On Friday evening, [illegible] between four and five o'clock, a private soldier of the Coldstream Guards was shot, in St. James's Park, near Storey's Gate, by a young woman, named Annette Mayers, a native of Brussels, who resided as a servant in Albion-street, Hyde-park-gardens. The unfortunate man was killed on the spot, the ball having passed through his head. The motive for this most deliberate acte of assassination is supposed to have been jealousy. She was taken into custody on the spot, and on Saturday was examined before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, when evidence having been adduced of the prisoner's guilt, which she herself also freely admitted, the wretched woman was committed to Newgate for trial.

## *CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.*

THE HORSE-RACING FRAUD.—On Monday, a young man, named *Thomas Horris*, was placed at the bar, charged with obtaining £10 under false pretences from Cyrnie Lloyd, Esq., by pretend ng to disclose to him a conspiracy to effect to certain race-horses at the Goodwood Races. Mr. Huddlestone called Mr. Lloyd, who said he had received a letter, dated Pavilion-place, signed Harry Halford, offering, for £10, to give him some information relative to a conspiracy to prevent certain horses from winning the Goodwood Races. Witness wrote, saying he must know something more about the matter before he gave the £10. Witness then had an interview with the prisoner, who said his name was Alfred Halford, that the letter was written by his father, and that the plot was to drug and poison certain of the horses. The prisoner produced a letter from a man named Williams, describing the nature of a plot of this kind. At subsequent interviews the prisoner produced many other letters, written in blue and black ink, corroborating the account of the conspiracy. Witness gave the prisoner £10 to give his father, and the prisoner gave a receipt on the account of his father, for the purpose, he alleged, of bringing witnesses to London to prove the conspiracy. The prisoner cross-examined Mr. Lloyd—He told the prisoner that if he could prove the conspiracy he might very likely obtain a reward of £1000. The prisoner said he wanted no money at present All he wanted, if he proved the conspiracy, was a situation. The prisoner produced a letter, among others, signed S and four crosses. Witness might have been a little agitated at the sight of it, as he believed it recognised the handwriting.—Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson: Does not think he would have parted with his £10 if he had known that the real name of the prisoner was Thomas Harris, instead of Alfred Halford, that he had no father living, and that the letters he produced had been written by himself. Lord Henry Lennox gave evidence precisely similar to that given before the magistrate. Mr. Lloyd, at the conclusion of the above force, said, that on a certain day in January he received a letter from Mr. Lennox, and Lord Henry Lennox, and Mr. Lloyd, to Mr. Broadstreet Police Court, where, in consequence of depositions made by the prisoner a warrant was granted against certain persons. Witness, with the prisoner, went in search of these persons among cliers, of a man named Williams, whom the prisoner told him he was certain to find at a certain public-house They continued the search from twelve at noon to twelve at night, without success. Witness beginning to have some suspicion of the prisoner, told him to come to his (Shackle's) house at nine o'clock next morning. He never came. Witness went to Mr. Shackle's house, and there met the prisoner. He (witness) then told him (the prisoner) that he had found out that his real name was not Halford but Harris, and his father had been dead about [illegible] months. Witness had received no letters, and he believed the letters sent to Mr. Lloyd to be in his handwriting. A witness proved that he had never lived in Castle-street, Finsbury, whence some of the letters were dated. Mrs. Shackle deposed to the prisoner. The prisoner then addressed the Jury very shortly He had up to that time been in very bold a penance, but he felt a puncture burst into tears, and threw himself at the feet of the Jury. He was not guilty in law, he could be able to prove the conspiracy to which he had alluded, and to bring the parties to justice. The Common Sergeant summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Clarkson then said that a second charge against the prisoner for perjury [illegible] prisoner, into which, however, he would not enter.—The Common Sergeant said, that was a most serious charge It was not an ordinary case of obtaining money under false pretences, but the prisoner was certainly guilty of having, with a number of servants and other persons, who solely depended upon their client for support, and he was compelled to pass a severe sentence, which was that the prisoner be transported beyond the seas for seven years.—The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, fainted away, and was carried out of the dock.

The Edinburgh papers give accounts of various meetings of the members of the National Association for the Reform of Excise Abuses. A resolution has been drawn up of the grievances inflicted by the Excise system, which statements are to be submitted to Parliament. An adequate idea will be formed of the [illegible] over which the Excise system exercises, if it be taken for granted that the parties from whom the £2,400,000 a year is extracted that is to say, distillers, maltsters, sugar-bakers, grocers, [illegible] vers, post-horse masters, and licensed dea ers, are the only parties whose business is vexatiously and injuriously interfered with by the Excise. With the view of securing revenue, every precaution and every [illegible] ingenuity, aided by the most absolute and irresponsible power, could devise, has been adopted, in the way of blockading the shops and cellars, and hampering the movements of persons who [illegible] letter to what extent, or in what manner, in articles sold, in the course of their production, to the payment of excise dues. One would naturally suppose that, after duty has been charged and paid upon spirits, the surveillance of the Excise would no longer be exercised over the article. This, however, is not the case. Never did bloodhound follow its victim with greater pertinacity than the Excise follow the spirits which have already paid the legal exaction at every corner where the cask may be drenched till the liquor reaches the dwelling-house of the consumer. The spirit merchant, for example, is "permitted" to receive from the distiller a certain quantity of duty-paid spirits. He deposits the article in his cellar, and there comes the [illegible] practice of "survey," that is to say, the inspection and measurement, by tits and starts, by Excise officers, of the dealer's stock, to see that he has not been adding to his stores unregistered spirits. Retail spirit-dealers, publicans, druggists, chemists, tobacco-dealers, and others who traffic in exciseable articles, are exposed to the same [illegible] *London Telegraph.*

## ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

YESTERDAY on the recurrence of his *festa* day, on the 17th of January, St. Antinony, the Abbot, holds at Rome at Leves, after the fashi n of temporal or even spiritual Princes; and, at the door of the church where his name and relics have succeeded that of Diana, he receives his Hege subjects—a motley tribe of horses mules, oxen, buffaloes, asses, or any other quadrupeds that may choose to pre sent themselves. The worthy Abbot, whose eloquence and learning entitle him to be distinguished as a successful reviver of letters during the dark ages, and a Christian benefactor of humanity, is in fact looked upon generally, in Italy [illegible] as the patron of the lower animals, the Howard Association of the brutes, and his pet pig, in addition to several miracles, which he is popularly reputed to have performed upon quadrupeds, have ranked him as a sort of precursor of the society for the prevention of cruelty. So, a kind of secular deity, under whose protection they are considered to be, and to secure whose good offices they flock there, limping, coughing, jibbing, kicking, or groaning under a heavy [illegible] which is the [illegible] quantity of the cure-bestowing virtue of the article. This, however, is not the case. Never did bloodhound follow its victim with greater pertinacity than the Excise follow the spirits which have already paid the legal exaction at every corner where the cask may be drenched till the liquor reaches the dwelling-house of the consumer. The spirit merchant, for example, is "permitted" to receive from the distiller a certain quantity of duty-paid spirits. He deposits the article in his cellar, and there comes the [illegible] practice of "survey," that is to say, the inspection and measurement, by fits and starts, by Excise officers, of the dealer's stock, to see that he has not been adding to his stores unregistered spirits. Retail spirit-dealers, publicans, druggists, chemists, tobacco-dealers, and others who traffic in exciseable articles, are exposed to the same [illegible] *London Telegraph.*

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ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME.

then umble for their crowns and coppers, which an acolyte proceeds to collect; for these offerings they are booked creditors for a certain number of masses, and receive by way of earnest a small print of the Saint, to be nailed up in the stables, and a diminutive brass cross to be tied to the harness.

At the close of the ceremony, the cavalcade scamper to the nearest *osteria*, to conclude the afternoon in libations, or for a ride round the town to show their finery, or (may be) a desperate race outside the Porta Pia. Another squadron approaches, and another; they grow thicker and thicker, till later in the day, towards twenty-two o'clock, i.e. two hours before sunset, the carriages and horses of the nobility begin to arrive. Cardinals' red coaches of the heaviest wagon-like build, and elegant equipages of Roman Princesses, drive side by side. A long retinue of his Holiness' State carriages, drawn by four and six horses, are marshalled up—dragoons guard the street—a Roman crowd, the most easily pleased of European mobs, gaze on in admiration; while the English visitors, who form no unimportant feature here in every show, throng in open carriages, and on horseback as to a race course.

At the thick of the bustle, on last St. Anthony's Day, a horse-dealer, high mounted on an English break, and smoking his cigar with an air of perfect nonchalance, insisted on driving up his eighteen horses, *a la* Carter, all held by two pairs of reins. This last exploit dismissed, in complete satisfaction, the crowd, and doubtless, the Priest also, who retired at dusk to his inner chapel, where all the different temptations of his patron Saint figure in plaster and fresco, there to reckon up the day's receipts and register the votive offerings.

We strolled away to the green sward in front of St. John Lateran, to see some battalions of the Civic Guard revel for the first time in the proud possession of their new French muskets, and to hear them lament over the ridiculous fact that there should not be a single percussion cap in Rome capable of fitting any of the twelve thousand muskets imported.

## STEAMER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The accompanying engraving shows one of those terrific phenomena of the storm which present so many fine effects for the painter's art. The sketcher of the present instance was an eye-witness of the catastrophe which he has enabled us thus vividly to illustrate in our pages. The details are briefly as follows:—

It appears that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Indus*, (J. Soy, Com.), on her late passage from Alexandria to Southampton, experienced four days' strong gale; on the latter day of which, Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 10 30 P.M., when this fine vessel was 110 miles to the eastward of Algeria, she was struck by lightning, which splintered the maintopmast pole, and tore a piece out of the fore royal pole. There was considerable alarm among the passengers, but the vessel experienced no other damage than the above. She is a noble steamer, of 450 horse-power, and is wire-rigged.

THE STEAMER "INDUS," STRUCK BY LIGHTNING 110 MILES EASTWARD OF ALGERIA.

# OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"A MILE FROM HOME."—PAINTED BY J. HILDEBRANDT.

The artistic season may be said to re-commence on the opening of this Exhibition; and we have been used each year to visit it with an expectation of discovering the *promises to pay* of talent till then unknown to the metropolitan public more often raised hopes of much greater eventual accomplishment than the After industry of the artist has enabled him to achieve. A principal cause of These promises, however, have but rarely been fulfilled to their entire amount, hav-

"In shelt'ry nooks and hollow ways
We cheerily pass our summer days"

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION, NO. 3.—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.

these failures is attributable to the fact that most artists, on beginning to sell their pictures, cease to think severely upon art. They become satisfied to repeat something very similar to that which they have already done, without supposing themselves sufficient of those peculiarities that make what is called *manner*, whether in drawing, colour, or composition. From this it arises that the earlier productions of the very pictures of a painter are, in many instances, but crude repetitions of his later productions; and the utmost beauties for which he is admired are subjected to a continual increase of alloy from the deformities for which he is condemned. We do not say this invariably; for we know that the decay of perfection in a vy work of art is a matter that may be disputed, but we say it to remind painters that, to do anything worthily in their vocation, they must consider themselves at all times as students of nature as artists, and as competitors in the race. For the good or detriment of painters as men think fit so...say on this matter; for, however the demands for their productions may have recently increased in this country, a variety of sources, among which the Schools of Design form no mean item, promise to furnish an over-abundant supply. Among such a number of pictures that claim a certain amount of consideration, in reference to mechanical skill, we do not remember to have seen so few that make pretensions to what is called high art as at the present exhibition. The Academicians may not, then, congratulate itself on the success of its endeavours when contemplating the walls of the British Institution. It does there appear that the more historical art is inquired for the more it won't come; and we are necessarily led to the conclusion that the liquify has been so conducted as rather to discourage than to promote the practice of the first class of production.

In No. 1, "A Calm after a Heavy Gale," J. Danby, A.R.A., we have an example of unfinished promise. Last is young; upon young preference for activity in art; to a determination not to depict the beautiful in nature, that reminds us pleasantly of what we have seen; but to select only those singular incidents that may evade a common-place scrutiny, by a plea of exception to those general laws by which the picturesque is governed. This subject is simply to be boats in the open sea; in the treatment of which there is a conflict between the blankness of the water, clouds, and sky, and the heavy appearance of the sails and boats. If we should say, that the effect is inconsistent with atmospheric tone, and therefore impossible, the artist would reply, that it was an effect he had witnessed. To the charge that the water has been indifferently painted, however, a like answer will not apply. If Mr Danby would look more to nature as it is, he might yet retrieve the position he formerly occupied. Here is not joy as a seascape painter.

"Near the studio, Venice." J. Holland. A richly composed clear picture, evincing a delicate perception of the harmony of colour in the artist. The parts are so balanced that the eye rejoices satisfied upon it, as a whole, in which there is nothing that it would desire to change.

3. F. Goodall. A Gipsy Family of Three Generations: the young mother, mural in an infant, who watches his elder brother teasing a raven. The husband is repose, but not sonpage, beneath the tent; and an old crone sits by, occupying the tricks of the boy; while the grandfather is absorbed by the creature comforts preparing in a cauldron, over which he has established himself as managing director. There is however, no simple material in such of the contrivance as to make it a very pleasant picture to look upon. The landscape is happy appropriate, and the distance admirably managed, without seeming anything to be compounded on a super-natural principle. We have engraved this picture, which is one of the most important works in the Exhibition.

4. [illegible] Wilkie Macdox. Very nicely painted; but we recommend the artist to go subjects of a darker cast.

5. "A Sentry outside Scutari Barracks." T. Super. A broad sketch, well composed.

11. "A Hut" from a sketch near Bolton." W. Bengal. A group of stones in a mountain brook. Very masterly and effective.

12. "Landscape—Evening—A Scene on the Mole." F. Danby, A.R.A. Rich in tone and pleasant in effect, but certainly not assisted by the episode introduced by the artist.

13. "A Birch-tree Lane, North Wales." T. Danby. This picture has an inclination towards eccentricity; but is, nevertheless, broad in treatment, and fairly composed

14. "Chain of Flowers." Victor Robert. A lady holding a garland of roses, composed in imitation of the manner of Louis XV.'s period. Animals are not often successful in art, and, least of all, those in the style of the time here referred to.

15. "The Historian, Platina, in Prison. W. Bewick. There is cleverness in this picture; though the head is deficient in mental power.

16. "The Bogged Pony." W. Shayer, Jun. A very nice subject of Highland scenery, representing a deer-stalker, arrested in his return by the overthrow of his pony under the weight of a magnificent stag with which it has been burthened. This is a very pleasing picture, and is carefully painted in its details. The head of the dead stag is very scarcely be surpassed for truth and powerful treatment; while that of the horse may claim almost an equality of praise. We are not aware that the above artist has ever given himself to his task while such a painter as Mr. [illegible]'s presence him so closely.

20. "Suspicion." T. Uwins, R.A. A very pretty picture, presenting a singular pleasantness of effect. A lady leaning by a balustrade, and watching who plays upon a harp, while an elderly nun-looking personage watches the parties with a evil eye. An extract in the catalogue informs us that "an old woman took into her wise head that the young lady was in love," and we confess to being about as wise as the old woman, for "we thought that thing." If the artist did not intend this, he should have contrived to avoid it. Indeed, the picture would have been better for the omission of the old woman, as does not assist the colour of the rest, and we cannot like to know how the artist would contrive the lower arm beneath that drapery.

21. "Ruins." H. O'Neil. A very showy painted head indeed. This artist is more happy in such subjects than where the composition is complicated. He is excellent in detail; but has not yet approached a group with sufficient force to command attention.

22. Adherents of Prince Charles Edward." G. E. Sintzenich. There is much to like in this picture; and, if its tone were not so leathery, it would be less objectionable.

27. "On the Grand Canal, Venice." J. Holland. A clever plagiarism from Turner, R.A.

32. "Head-Lane, Dorking." I. J. Soper. The sun is nicely let through the [illegible] in this picture.

36. "Showing a Horse." W. and H. Bennett. The figures are represented in the costume of Wolverhampton's period; the picture as not an unhinged way to recommend us of that artist.

38. A gorgeous picture of fruit, "Painted for Robert Vernon, Esq., to form a part of his splendid collection given by him to the nation." There is a magnificence about Mr Vernon that is truly princely; not as we find princes now, in the work-a-day world, but as we read of them in fairy tales. When we say of this picture that it worthily represents Mr. Vernon's taste in the department in which he stands alone, we can bestow upon it no higher praise.

41. "Cobs and Rosalind." C. Elder. Cleverly composed, but something weak in colour.

43 "Lorenzo and Jessica." J. E. Lauder, R.S.A. This picture demands more from us than remarks as to mere actual excellence. There is much in it and we remember few instances in which our country's poet has been illustrated more happily. Had Jessica presented to us more of the Hebrew in feature, we should have been at a loss for a flaw. The combination in colour, conformity of tone, and general effect of this picture are most admirable. The whole picture is full of grace, ease, without the slightest approach to affectation. It is, moreover, exceedingly painted throughout. Mr. Lauder seems to be of those last will build their safety points.

48. "The Morning Walk" H. O'Neil. Another deliciously painted little head.

50. "The Last Gleam before the Storm." J. Linnell. Rather a large landscape by the master; and, consequently, evidencing his powers to the very fullest extent. Neither Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Gregg, nor Mr. Weiss, seems to be masters of their parts. The two songs of the "Rose" and the "Rat," were quite a mistake on the part of Mr. Sims Reeves, for the charming, and the second part terminated with the double chorus of soldiers, in six-eight time, and the audience in two-four, amidst a perfect *furore*, the composer being called for by band and audience.

The scene so admirably sung by Madame Dorus Gras, from the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini," opening the third part, was chiefly a vocal exercise. The broken and plaintive effect of the opening, of the song is pungently, whilst the orchestra is exhausted in every form of accompaniment, formed one of the most exquisite streams of lamentation we have ever heard. As in Paris, the wail for the dead appeared to penetrate the house's core, and the finale to the first Philharmonic Symphony, it is positively astounding. The recitative played on the alto trombone, by Koenig, is a most touching strain of musical eloquence; the bassoon glides in with marvellous effect; and then, as the brass instruments come in gradually, the interest becomes more intense, and finally superb combinations of harmony break on the ear, until the whole attains an overwhelming climax. The applause was vehement, and the composer again called for.

...erior conductor, the concert with the greatest energy and precision; there were few hitches, and but one of any moment, arising from the misapprehension of the Chorus Master.

To the wreath which encompassed Berlioz's brow he has added another laurel — he has acquired the suffrages of musical England. If there be carping critics who write of obscurity and difficulty, of a want of rhythm, and a disregard of conventional forms—Berlioz will only participate in the fate of Beethoven at the appearance of the instrumental innovations of the Viennese composer, whose symphonies, both in Paris and London, were proclaimed to be wild and incoherent. The hostility begun in France to Berlioz has now nearly subsided especially since musical Germany pronounces in his favour. The Beethoven Quartett Society and the Philharmonic Society, under Costa's *bâton*, made a second Mass in D quite comprehensible. It is, in fact, a question of effective execution—let there be executants to interpret, and the orchestral genius of Berlioz cannot be subject, for he has not for sake of the [illegible] ...ne in advance of Gluck and Beethoven, and distanced his living competitors.

## CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The third meeting of the sixteenth season took place on Monday at the London Tavern, and there was a crowded room. Part first opened with Hummel's second Mass. The solo singers were Miss M. Williams (Contralto), Miss Hessent, Messrs W Seguin and Machin The "Jphegania" overture, of Gluck, was announced, but Beethoven's "Promethens" was substituted. Mr. Lockey was encored in Lachner's song "Where Midnight's Darkest Veil," the horn obligato to which was nicely played on the alto by Mr. Dando. Master Alexander Ruckebusch, a boy eight years of age, astonished the amateurs by his neat and prettyexecution of De Berlot's seventh air with variations. He is a delicate looking child, but has a very intelligent countenance, and what is most extraordinary in his playing is that he plays left handed. He was much and deservedly applauded, but we hope that the forcing system will not be pursued with such a promising talent. The cantata of "St. Cecilia's Day," by the Dutch composer, Van Bree, terminated the scheme. It contains some pleasing music and effective choruses, the finale "Holy Music" being perhaps the best. The next meeting will be on March 6th.

Mr. Allcroft has announced his eleventh Annual Concert for Tuesday next at Drury-Lane. Among the artistes engaged are Madame Anna Thilon, Birch, Lanza, Poe, Duval, Novello, Bodda, Alberiazy, Ernst, and Mrs. Alban Croft; Messrs. Harrison, Reeves, Lucller, Brizzi, H. Phillips, Marras, Labiache, Genge, and Mr. Henry Russell; and the eight singers of the Pyrenees.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

Benedict has passed through this capital, on his way to London, after having produced with extraordinary success his opera of the "Crusaders," at the Hoftheater, in Stuttgart, on the 3rd ult. He conducted at three performances, the last of which was given expressly on that occasion. His Majesty presented Benedict with a gold snuff-box, set in diamonds, with the portrait of the King. The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 28th, and the Stuttgart papers, contain elaborate criticisms of this production, which was originally produced at Drury-Lane Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management. The *libretto* of M. St. Georges and Mr. Bunn is praised highly. The opera was mounted with great splendour, and in the new German manner, was divided into five acts, and much more prominence given to the character of the *Man of the Mountain (Harzan)*, which was sustained by Pischek, for whom Benedict composed additional music, diminishing that of the *Baldwin* (Staudigl) to the standard of Stentor. Madame Dahn was *Adone*, and Mdlle Waldhausen *Isolde*. Benedict was called for nightly at the end of almost every act, and vociferously cheered. As a native of Stuttgart, and the favourite pupil of Weber, and, moreover, the composer of the "Virgin's Warning" and "Brides of Venice," the local writers are justly proud of Benedict. The originality and sweetness of the melodies, the rich and broad harmonies, and the colouring of the whole, have excited the admiration of the Germans

for the Chester Cup; and a strong feeling against the Stinger, for the Derby; were the only movements this afternoon. Business was extremely dull.

NEWMARKET STEEPLE CHASE.—4 to 1 agst Prodigate (t)
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.
16 to 1 agst Mr. Archer — 25 to 1 agst The Nigger — 30 to 1 agst Tipperary Boy (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
12 to 1 agst Sir — 25 to 1 agst Vampyre
25 to 1 — 25 to 1 agst Tubthumper — 25 to 1 — Ra ina
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES. 5 to 1 agst Surplice.—6 to 1 agst Hamo
CHESTER CUP.
13 to 8 1 agst 26 — 40 to 1 agst Kubaiss — 50 to 1 agst The Wid. w (t)
25 to 1 — 40 to 1 — The Swallow (t) — 50 to 1 — Glenroad lat (t)
25 to 1 — 1d — 45 to 1 — Queen Mary (t) — 1000 to 15 — Lady Waldeg (t)
30 to 1 — War Eagle (t) — 50 to 1 — Mrs. Taft (t)
30 to 1 — Jonathan Wild (t) — 50 to 1 — Bantam (t) — 1000 to 10 — Denham (t)
1000 to 15 agst Bingham (t)
DERBY.
9 to 1 agst Surplice (t) — 25 to 1 agst Mr. Deperandum — 35 to 1 agst Scarborough (t)
14 to 1 — Gaudsower — (c) — 40 to 1 — The Stinger (t)
25 to 1 — Assault (t) — 30 to 1 — Corvus (t) — 40 to 1 — The Sheriff (t)
50 to 1 agst Whitstone (t)

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J." *Genoa.*—*The game is very cleverly conducted by both parties, and shall certainly be published.*

"A. Z." *Holkham, is sincerely thanked for his attention.*

"J. N." *Such errors would rarely or never occur, if you only adopted the notation in common use here, instead of that you have chosen.*

"T. W. B." "*Argus.*"—*In sending diagrams for solution, be good enough always to distinguish the White and Black men, by adding the initial "W." or "B." to every piece. We have not the solution of No 267 at hand, but it shall be given.*

"A. D. A."—*According to the absurd regulation upon the subject of drawn games in this country, you would still be entitled to claim the first move.*

"J. M."—*On playing a Pawn to his eighth square, you are obliged immediately to exchange it for some piece; what this shall be is entirely at your own option. You may claim a Queen, or Knight, or what you please, except, of course, a second King.*

"P. C. R."—*It is universally acknowledged to be the best.*

"Woodstockensis"—*We can't say*

"T. H."—*Thanks for the suggestion, which, however, is quite impracticable. The sale has been greater by far than that of any work of the kind ever published*

"W. F."—*If "W. E" had adopted our advice, he would have spared himself the trouble of penning so much turgidity, and he agreed with us that his solution was "decidedly thought." In so much that a Problem may be very difficult, and, in his method of play, White actually leaves his own King in check?*

"W. T. T."—*The King can Castle after having been in check, provided he has not moved.*

"Rook" *must be jesting.*

*Solutions by "G. A. H," "Timon," "Sigma," "C. W. C." "A. Z. B. Y." "Amphibator." "W. P. N." "A. D. A." "Miles," "R. T. S." "Philo-Chess," "W. G. C." "A Germen Amateur." "Eta." "P. G. R." "Woodstock." "Sagacicula," are correct. Those by "H. D." "B. P." "Henricus," are all wrong.*

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 211.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K 8th (ch) | K takes B (best) | 3. Kt to Q 6th | |
| 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch) | K to Q 4th | | |

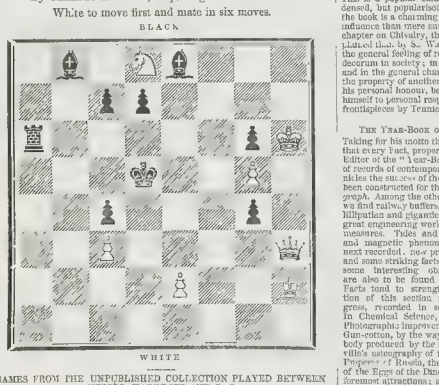
And, play as Black can, he must be mated with the Q B P next move.

### PROBLEM, NO. 212

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

White to move first and mate in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE

GAMES FROM THE UNPUBLISHED COLLECTION PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND S—S.

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S—s.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S—s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. Q takes Kt | R to K sq |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 15. B to K 4th | Kt takes B (c) |
| 3. K Kt to Q B 3d | K Kt to Q B 4th | 16 P takes Kt | K to Kt 3d. |
| 4. P to Q B 3d | P to Q 3d | 17. Castles | P to Q B 3d |
| 5. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 18. B to Q 3d | K to his sq |
| 6. P takes P | B to Q Kt 3d (a) | 19. Kt to Q 4th | P to Q 4th |
| 7. P to K R 3d | K Kt to B 3d. | 20. Kt to K B 5th (ch) | K to B sq |
| 8. Q Kt to B 3d | Castles | 21. Qto her Kt 4th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 9. B to K Kt 5th | P to K R 3d | 22. Kt to Q 6th | Q to her Kt 2d |
| 10. B to K R 4th | P to K Kt 4th | 23. Q takes Q | P takes Q |
| 11. B to K Kt 3d | B to Q R 4th | 24. P to K B 4th | |
| 12. Q to her 3d | B takes Kt (ch) | | And White wins. |
| 13. P takes B | Kt takes K P (b) | | |

(a) This is an instructive move of Black. His intention is to take the Bishop with his Hook as if then White retake, it costs him the Queen.

(b) Failing to see the object of his opponent's manœuvre, White loses his Bishop, and, of course, the game.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S—s) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr S—s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Q Kt to K 7th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | (double ch) | |
| 3 K Kt to B 3d | P to K Kt 4th | 19. Q Kt to K 6th (ch) | K to R 2d |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Kt 2d | 20. Kt takes R (double ch) | K to R sq |
| 5. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 21. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) | K to R 2d |
| 6. Castles | P to K R 3d | 22 Q Kt to K 5th (dis ch) | K to R sq |
| 7. P to K Kt 3d | B to K R 6th | 23. Kt to K B 7th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 8. P to K B 3d | P takes P | 24. Kt takes Kt P (double ch) | K to R sq |
| 9. B takes K B P (ch) | K to K 2d (a) | 25. Kt to B 7th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 10. P takes P | K Kt to B 3d | 26. Kt takes Q (dis ch) | Kt takes Q |
| 11. K to K Kt 6th | K Kt to his 5th | 27. P takes Kt | And Black lost the game. |
| 12. R to K 2d | K Kt to B sq | | |
| 13. B to his 5th | P to Q B 4th | | |
| 14. Q Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | | |
| 15. Q Kt to Q 5th (ch) | K to B 2nd | | |
| 16. P to Q B 3d | P takes P | | |
| 17. Q to her Kt 3d | Q Kt to K 4th (b) | | |

(a) Despite the apparent danger from the double check, we believe Black might have ventured to take the Bishop.

(b) A remarkable move. He should at once have placed his King in security.

It is remarkable that so quick-sighted a player should have overlooked the obvious but beautiful combinate which now presents itself.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Q K — (dis ch) | B takes Q | 21 Q Kt to K 5th (dis ch) | K to K sq |
| 20. Q Kt to K 6th (ch) | K to K 2d | 22 Q Kt to K B 7th—mate. | |

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. P to Q B 3d | K R to K sq |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 13. K to Q sq | K Kt takes K P |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 14 K Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 4. Kt takes P | K B to Q B 4th | 15. K R to K sq | P to Q 4th |
| 5. Kt to B 5 th | P to K Kt 3d | 16 Q B to Q 3d | P to K B 4th |
| 6. Kt to his 3d (a) | P to Q 3d | 17. P to Q Kt 4th. | B to K 8th |
| 7. P to K B 4th (b) | Q to K 2d | 18. Q R to Kt sq | B takes Kt |
| 8. Q Kt to B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 19. B takes Kt | P to Q 5th |
| 9. K B to Q Kt 5th | Q B to Q 2d | 20. B to Q Kt 2d | B takes Q B P (ch) (c) |
| 10. B takes K | B takes B | 21. K takes B | Q take Q (ch) And wins. |
| 11. Q to K 2d | Castles on Q's side | | |

(a) The youngest player will understand why he dare not play the Kt to his 7th, checking

(b) With the adverse K Bishop so placed, this is generally unavoidable.

(c) At first sight it seems as if Q Kt soars above destruction: but, upon examination it turns out to be less advantageous for Black than the move made.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 272.—By M. A. LULMAN.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K B 3d | K at Q 5th | R at K 5th | |
| Q at K B 8th | | Kt at K 8th | |

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 273.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his 3d | K at Q B 5th | Kts at K Kt 5th, and Q B 3d | |
| R at Q R sq | P at Q Kt 6th | Q at Q 3d | |
| B at Q B 6th | | P at Q Kt 2d | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 274.—By C. E. R.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his 6th | K at K 5th | Ps at K Kt 2d, Q 4th, and Q B 3d | B 5th |
| B at K 2d | Ps at K Kt 3d and 4th, K 7d, and Q 4th | Wh. is to play and mate in four moves. | |
| Kt at Q 8th | | | |

## *LITERATURE.*

POPULAR FIELD BOTANY. By AGNES CATLOW. Reeve, Benham, and Reeve. The high price of this book is to some extent compensated by the beauty of its engravings in Botany, enabling them, with little difficulty, to discover the scientific names of the common plants they may find in their country rambles; to which are appended a few facts respecting their uses, habits, &c. The work is suited to both the Linnean, or artificial, and the natural, system of classification, that either may be pursued. The plants are classed in months, the illustrations are nicely coloured, and the book is, altogether, an elegant as well as useful holiday present.

THE HISTORIC LANDS OF ENGLAND. By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq. Charton.

This handsome library volume comprises historical and descriptive accounts of Chiefdens, Bentley, Chatsworth, Hardwick, Eridon, Morsley, Haddon Hall, Rothschild, Wentworth, Nettleton, Normanton, Charlton House, Lathom House, &c., all ancestral halls "famous in story," and rife with interest for every class of readers. The work abounds with genealogical anecdote, and topographical details, carefully given; and liberally illustrated with lithographic views.

THE CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, &c. By SIR JOHN FROISSART. 2 Vols. Burns.

This is a popular edition of "the treasures of the immortal Froissart," condensed, but popularised by Notes and Illustrations. We need hardly say that the book is a charming one for young persons; while, as a work of humanising influence than mere entertainment. The Tales are preceded by an introductory chapter on Chivalry, the present efforts of which were never more proper yesterday, by Sir Walter Scott, he says: "Every age must be modified according to the general feeling of respect to the female sex; in the rules of forbearance and decorum in society; in the duties of speaking truth and observing courtesy; and in the general character and assurance, that as no man can encroach upon the property of another without accounting to the laws, so none can infringe on his personal honour, be the difference of rank what it may, without subjecting himself to personal responsibility." The volumes are embellished with spirited frontispieces by Tenniel.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS -1848. Compiled by JOHN TIMBS. Bogue.

Taking for his motto the remark of the President of the British Association that every fact, properly so designated, is welcome to the man of science, the Editor of the "Year-Book" proceeds upon the, by no means unamusing or unimportant, plan of records of contemporary improvement and discovery. The first page chronicles the success of the Double Action Printing Machine, a large one having been constructed for the working of the new daily newspaper, the *London Telegraph*. Among the other contents of the Mechanical section of the "Year" are was find railway matters, grippers, whistles, locomotives, of telegraphs; locomotives, Hillpatian and gigantic, the principal steam-engine novelties of the past year; the great engineering works, house ventilation and drainage, and other sanitary measures. Tides and Waves lead off in Natural Philosophy; the barometric and magnetic phenomena of the past year, very remarkable, by the way, are next recorded. new production and application of light; the philosophy of heat, and some striking facts favouring the theory of central fire in the earth; and some interesting observations in climatology and physical geography; are also to be found in this Section. In Electrical Science, the chronicled Facts tend to strengthen the theory of its universality; although the portion of this section most sought for will be the Electro-telegraph Progress, recorded in several pages of closely-packed data and statistics In Chemical Science, the new Tests and Processes are detailed; and, the Photographic improvements, and Gun-cotton experiments will be found in the Section. Gun-cotton, by the way, is already blown out of the field, by Nitric Mannite, a body produced by the action of nitric acid on mannas. In Zoology, De Blainville's autography of the Rhinoceros, the receipt of a pair of Axolis from the Emperor of Russia, the Dodo discussion of last year at Oxford, and the finding of the Eggs of the Dinornis (rivalling Sinbad's great bird's nest), are among the foremost attractions; and there are some novelties respecting Australian animals. In Botany, the Gutta Percha plant flourishes; of the Kerguelen Island Cabbage we learn that it is one of the eighteen specimens of the Antarctic flora, seen by Ross growing from the sea-beach to the mountain top; its flower spike is often two feet high, the root tastes like horse-radish, and the heart mustard-and-cress; it contains much essential oil, and, therefore, does not produce hairborn, as our pot-herbs are apt to do: it proved a treasure for the crew of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, who, for 130 days, required no fresh vegetable but this. In Geology, the Glacier progress is chronicled; the mineral wealth of Australia is glanced at; and, among the records of Fossils, a paper by the Marchioness of Hastings is the most striking: it relates to the Crocodilian, Palæotherian, and other remains of the Hordle Cliffs, Hants; of the former, a specimen is named after the Marchioness. The Astronomical and Meteorological year has been a very remarkable one; as the records of the Great Solar Eclipse of October 9, the discoveries of New Planets, observations of a brilliant Aurora, and Dr. Armstrong's Meteorological Summary, attest. The volume closes with a Necrological List; for here, as elsewhere, "last of all comes death."

The Frontispiece to the "Year-Book" is a portrait of Baron Humboldt, the second volume of whose "Cosmos" has just appeared. Humboldt, by the way, is a *collector of facts*, which he brings within the grasp of his vigorous mind in the true spirit of philosophy; he is now in his seventy-eighth year, and we hope will long be spared to continue to illumine the world with his brilliant researches.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ITALY.—On the 29th ult., the Neapolitan war-steamer, the *Nettuno*, put in at Leghorn to renew her provision of coals. The sight of the Neapolitan flag created the greatest excitement. The population declared that the detachment could not be complied with, and a report having prevailed that the King of Naples was on board, a deputation of individuals manifested an intention to seize the vessel. In the meantime, a deputation waited on the Marquis di Ridolfi, who was then at Leghorn, to apprise him of the disposition of the people; but, after some discussion, it was finally agreed between the Minister and the deputation that the Neapolitan vessel should be supplied with coal. Mr. Ridolfi immediately published a proclamation, in which he appealed to the humanity of the people; but the latter were deaf to the intreaty, and the civic guard, finding occasion cause with them, Mr. Ridolfi hastened to send the commander of the port on board the *Nettuno*, to tell the captain to get under sail, and quit the harbour. The sea ran high, the wind was violent, and no sentiment of humanity could conquer the hatred of the people, who little suspected that the ex Minister of Police, del Carretto, was on board. A letter from Genoa, of the 1st instant, states, that M. del Carretto, having had the imprudence to land in that harbour, had been recognised, and pelted by insults, and menaced. He intended to proceed to Turin, but the Consul of Naples having apprised him of the danger attending such a journey, he returned on board the steamer, which the people would have boarded had not the captain weighed anchor at once. The Consul of Naples, in order to calm the multitude, was obliged to appear at his balcony, and join in the cry of "The people of Sicily for ever!"

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—The *Oxford Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Sir John Burgoyne, in answer to a letter from a Mr. Cardwell, which had appeared in that journal:—"84, Pall-mall, London, Feb. 9, 1848.—SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd January, respecting our state of National Defence. I regret to read the tone of censure you adopt with regard to the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, who, to say the least of it, is as likely to be correct in his judgment as most men. It is manifestly out of the question to think of providing for the security of the country by the constant maintenance of an adequate army; and the consideration is, what would be the least expensive and least inconvenient manner of rendering a sufficient number of our population competent to the object, whenever the emergency shall arise to render their services necessary. Whether your proposition is the best for the purpose, I am not prepared to investigate. The first consideration, however, with regard to any system must be, that it should be thoroughly effective; and the second, to carry it out at the least possible cost. Sir, your obedient servant, J. F. BURGOYNE.—*Jos. Cardwell, Esq.*"

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, accompanied by the Bishop of Samor (Vicar-Apostolic upon the Japan, Pacific Apostolic Mission) had an interview with Earl Grey, on saturday, at the Colonial-office.

The eighth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage was celebrated at Buck Ingham Palace on Thursday, when her Majesty gave a grand banquet and evening party

The Duchess d'Angoulême has left Frohsdorff for Vienna, where she arrived on the 29th ult., and is expected to remain for three weeks

The appointment of Exchequer Bills authorised to be raised and to be provided for in the present year is £17,946,500

Mr. R. Dillon Browne, M.P., is appointed to succeed Sir Emerson Tennent as Colonial Secretary at Ceylon.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wightman, of the Royal Artillery Invalid Battalion, has just been appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor, in the room of the late Lieutenant Secker, deceased.

The greater part of the Prussian cavalry will be assembled in the neighbourhood of Berlin early in the spring, when evolutions and manœuvres will take place on a scale similar to those in 1839; it is expected that the Emperor of Russia will be present.

The *Boston Post* announces the arrest of W. R. Derizzy, who had absconded with a considerable sum from Monaghan. Authority has been obtained for his transmission to Ireland for trial.

Accounts from Vienna, which reach to the 29th ult., continue to speak of the preparations for war. Since the year 1813 no such great movements have taken places in the Austrian army.

The Koenigsburgh journals complain of the extreme severity of the weather in that part of Prussia, and along the whole coast of the Baltic. The thermometer, according to the scale of Reaumur, had several times fallen as low as 18 deg. below zero.

A cart-load of fire-arms, taken up in the Rathkeale district, has been brought into Limerick, and deposited in the Barracks. There were 190 stand of various descriptions, including some double-barrelled fowling pieces.

Mr. Charles Matthew, brother of the celebrated temperance Apostle, is ill of fever at Ennnare

The Cork papers of Monday report the total loss of the *Phœnix*, ex-Bahia, laden with sugars, on the west side of the harbour, in a gale

There are 2791 persons in the gaol of Carlow, a building built for 79, but fortunately no fever.

The fellows of Trinity recommend to the candidates at the coming election, that there be no personal canvass, and no speeches at the hustings

Sir H. W. Barron will stand for the representation of Waterford city.

The *Débats* says that 10,000f. were taken at the Opera for the representation of Meyerbeer's masterpiece, on Friday last.

Mr. Hay, the Royal Academician, has presented the York School of Design with a copy of the celebrated shield of Achilles. The painter is a native of the town.

General Flores, the Spanish officer whose name became so notorious from the contemplated expedition to the Equador, arrived in London within the past week from Cuba

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the persons who poisoned the sister and brother-in-law of the late Rev. Mr Maguire

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th Jan. state that M. Mussurus, the Ottoman Minister at Athens, had fallen from his horse and broken two of his ribs, an accident which prevented, for the present, his return to Athens

A few days since, says the *Hants Independent*, a gentleman at Romsey received a letter containing a chaise, which was posted at Tewkesbury on the 23rd ult., without an indication of the address it found its way to Romsey where it has been lying till the present time.

A burglary was committed a few days since at the residence of the Hon Miss Frances Lake, at Sompting, when various articles of plate and a gold watch (the latter a gift to the late Lord Lake, father to Miss Lake, from George IV.) were stolen.

Mr. Paul Dyson, of Manchester, well known in the betting circles, was found drowned in a brook near the Reservoir, on Sunday morning last. There is no doubt that his death was accidental, his watch and money having been found on his person

The amount paid by Government, on account of the Russian-Dutch loan, during the year 1847, amounted to 868,240 lbs. or £792,872 1s 9d, being half a year's interest on 250,000 florins, and one year's interest on 17,960,000 florins.

An importation of two entire packages of geese breasts (so-called) has taken place by vessel arrived from Dantzic. This is one of the most singular and remarkable of the recent arrivals of novel articles of importation which has come under our notice.

Annette Mayers, who shot a soldier dead on Friday evening (last week), in the Bridge Walk, was, on Monday, committed for trial at the Court for West-minster, on a charge of "Wilful murder."

About eleven o'clock, on Saturday night last, the public clocks in Edinburgh, according to previous arrangement, were advanced from local to Greenwich time—a difference there of twelve minutes and a half. The change to Greenwich time has been also adopted in Glasgow, Greenock, Stirling, Perth, &c.

An *auto-da-fé* took place at Fribourg on the 31st ultimo. The victims, however, were neither Catholics, Protestants, nor Jews; but the papers connected with political prosecutions instituted by the late Government in the early part of the last year.

The *Bradford Observer* states that an ingenious mechanic, at Heavingsyke, makes his own gas at a cost of 1s per 1,000 feet, while the gas company of the town demand 8s. 6d. for the same measurement.

In Preston, there are seven brothers and 4 sters, whose united ages amount to 534 years. They are Joi n Marsh, aged 85; Jane Marsh, 84; James Marsh, 80; Agnes Ormrod, 77; Betty Marsh, 72; Thomas Marsh, 70; and Fanny Parkinson, 68.

From an order recently issued by the Bavarian Government, relative to the admission of foreign journals, it appears that the *Examiner* and the *Weekly Dispatch* are the only two English newspapers admitted into the kingdom without being submitted to the censorship

Petitions for now fewer than twenty five railway bills have been presented to Parliament, and several ordered to lie upon the table, and in t lese other instances, the petitions for railway bills have been ordered to be brought in

M. Guizot has expelled from Paris a young Prussian named Engels, on the application of the Prussian Ambassador. M. Engels, it appears, had spoken irreverently of the King of Prussia.

A letter from Copenhagen announces that the new King has declared his determination not to receive any petitions or addresses that may be presented to him on the occasion of his accession to the throne.

The Pope's Nuncio has arrived in the Turkish capital, and has been received with acclamations and cries of "Pius IX. for ever!" "Italy for ever."

In the Established Presbytery at Dundee, the other day, it was stated that a legacy of £50,000 had been left to that town for educational purposes.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred upon M. de Boutenieff the insigma of the Order of Alexander Newski, set in brilliants, in token of his Majesty's sense of his distinguished services and indefatigable zeal in the late negotiations with the Court of Rome.

Letters from Milan announce that M. Tommaseo and M. Manin, who had been arrested at Venice, had been set at liberty in virtue of an order from Vienna.

Major-General Evans, for many years connected with the Hon. East India Company's service, died on the 7th instant, at his residence in Hyde Park square, aged 68 years. He was Colonel of the 37th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

Several distinguished visitors have been at Parsonstown Castle for some days with the noble proprietor, the Earl of Rosse, making astronomical observations. The weather has not been as favourable as could be wished, but the Leviathan Telescope continues in perfect order, and at each trial of its almost incomprehensible power, new wonders are resolved.

In the published returns of the Registrar-General for the week ending January 22nd, two females are reported to have died in the vicinity of London, viz., at South Chelsea and Peckham, respectively aged 100 and 102 years.

Mr. William Wheatley, the well-known jockey, died a few days ago, at Kingsland, near London. In his old age he was much comforted by the kind assistance which he derived from Mr. Gully, his patron during the active portion of his racing career.

The Bristol Association for the Improvement of Health have already received subscriptions to the amount of £2000.

A deputation from the Jewish Association had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Monday, at his residence in Chesham-place.

A meeting was held on Monday at the house of Lord Stanley, the object of which was to elect a leader for the Protectionist party, in the room of Lord George Bentinck, who has retired. It is said that the Marquis of Granby will be elected in his place

The Lady Mayoress gave a splendid ball and supper, at the Mansion House, on Friday night, to about 200. The supper and wines were first-rate and the dancing was kept up to a late hour

NEW CHURCH, OLD-STREET-ROAD—ST. LUKE'S.

## NEW CHURCH, OLD-STREET, ST. LUKE'S.

This new Church has lately been completed from the designs of Mr. B. Ferrey; and is an excellent specimen of modern church building. It is in the Early English style, and, as may be seen by our View, exteriorly presents the novel feature of the tower and spire rising proudly from the ground, and projecting forwards in plan, from the side of the Church. The tower and spire, which together are 125 feet high, are of noble design and proportions. The tower is divided by string-courses into four stories; in the lower is an arched doorway, having a weather moulding, terminated by two heads.

In the second story are plain windows of two lights, having a quatrefoil in their heads: the third story has, on each face of the tower, two narrow single-light windows; and the upper story an arcade of five arches, the three central ones being pierced for the belfry windows, above the central openings are three quatrefoils, pierced, and the tower is finished by a deep moulding, supported by a corbel table, having grotesque heads and ornaments sculptured on it. The spire is octagonal, and has twelve windows in it; the four lower ones consisting of two lights each, and having quatrefoils in their gabled heads. At each angle of the tower are buttresses of four weatherings. At the north-west corner of the tower is a turret staircase. The body of the church is divided longitudinally into four compartments, one of which is occupied by the tower, and the others are separated by buttresses. Each compartment has an arcade of four arches, supported by pillars, the central ones pierced for windows, and resting on a deep moulding, which is carried round the buttresses. The ends of the church have windows of single and double lights, and circular windows in the gables. The gables are all terminated by crosses.

In the interior, the Church is divided into nave and aisles by pillars carrying arches; and the roofs are open and of stained wood. The roof of the nave is about 40 feet high to the apex of the gable. The seats are open, and give accommodation to 1000 persons; and the sittings are free. There is a gallery on the west side of the Church only. The font is of stone.

The builder of this Church was Mr. Holland, of the late firm of Winsland and Holland

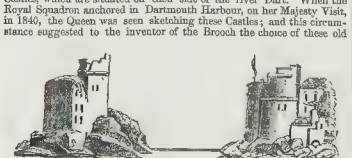
There is some difficulty respecting an assignment of a district to this Church; on which being settled, the Consecration will take place.

## DEVONSHIRE SILVER SAFETY BROOCH.

This Brooch has lately been registered by its inventor, Mr. H. S. Ellis, of Exeter, and has been patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, who, on Saturday last, was pleased to purchase a Brooch of the above design, with four others of different patterns,—all made of Devonshire silver.

The Brooch has the customary pin, which is protected by a sheath at the back; and when as much of the dress or shawl as is necessary is taken up by this pin, when the attached chain with the tassel is drawn closely, and, being let drop, secures it.

The Brooch which we have engraved, in pattern, represents Dartmouth Castles, which are situated on each side of the river Dart. When the Royal Squadron anchored in Dartmouth Harbour, on her Majesty Visit, in 1840, the Queen was seen sketching these Castles; and this circumstance suggested to the inventor of the Brooch the choice of these old



DEVONSHIRE SILVER BROOCH.

fortresses for his design. Thus, the material is the produce of Devonshire, and the subject represents some of its architectural curiosities. These, by the way, are the ruins of Kingswear Castle, and the Fort and Church of St. Petroch, where a battery has been erected.

At the same time that the above Brooch was shown to Prince Albert, the inventor, Mr. Ellis, presented to his Royal Highness a piece of smelted silver, and a piece of the ore from which the silver is extracted, which the Prince was pleased to accept as a specimen of the mineral produce of the county of Devon.

Steam Communication with the Continent.—The Railway from Boulogne to Paris will be opened for traffic throughout the whole distance on the 15th of next month. There will be five through trains from Boulogne to Paris each day, and a corresponding number of through trains from Paris to Boulogne. At present it is intended that the departures from Boulogne shall be 4 A.M., 9 A.M., 11 A.M., 3 P.M., and 9 P.M. From Paris the trains are intended to start at 8 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 at noon, 4 P.M., and 7 P.M. The train leaving Paris at 9 A.M. is to be an express train, to perform the distance to Boulogne in five hours and 20 minutes; so also the train starting from Boulogne at 3 P.M.; this is to be an express train, and to reach Paris in five hours and twenty minutes. An express steamer, in union with a train from London-bridge, will leave Folkestone to convey passengers to the train to start from Boulogne at three o'clock in the afternoon; this arrangement will enable the public to breakfast in London, and be in Paris the same day at 20 minutes past 8 P.M. So, also, between Paris and London there will be a special steamer in union with the trains leaving Paris at eight in the morning, this steamer will start from Boulogne for Folkestone on the arrival of the train, by which means passengers of that morning from Paris will arrive in London at half past six o'clock the same afternoon. Passengers will be enabled to book through this whole journey by one payment at London-bridge station; so, also, at the Paris, Amiens, and Boulogne stations, and it is most probable that, ere long, a system will be adopted by which passengers may book in connexion with all the leading continental rail ways arrangements with that view are, we believe, now under consideration.

Population of Italy.—A statistical account of the population of Italy, up to the end of last year, gives the following results:—The two Sicilies, 8,566,900; Piedmont and Sardinia, 4,879,000; Roman States, 2,877,000; Tuscany and Lucca, 1,700,700; Monaco, 7,586; St. Marino, 7,000; Modena, 483,000; Parma and Piacentia, 477,000; Venetian Lombardy, 4,755,000; Italian Tyrol, 622,608; Istria, 483,000. Total, 24,557,238.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

In Portsmouth Dockyard there is at present shown a working model of a "peril indicator," to denote the approach of ships and steamers, the invention of Lieutenant Westbrook, R.N. (1826), of the *Stag*, revenue cruiser, on the Ryde district. The apparatus is almost too simple to describe; it is fitted to the keel of the vessel and consists of a projection therefrom of two bars ten feet below the keel of the vessel; immediately these bars, which are fitted forward as well as aft, touch ground, they spring up level with the keel and ring a large bell in the engine-room, which is the signal for the engineer to instantly reverse the engines and send the ship astern. The invention has met with the approval of some of the members of the Admiralty and every scientific naval or other person who has seen it. A trial would fully demonstrate its usefulness and applicability; its expense is too trivial to be an obstacle.

Launch of the "Vivid" Steam-packet.—The *Vivid* steam-packet was launched at Chatham on Monday, at a quarter before two, in the presence of Captain Superintendent Sir T. Bourchier, and the principal officers of the yard, and numerous naval and military officers. The ceremony of naming was performed by Miss Lang, daughter of Mr. O. W. Lang, the designer of the *Vivid*. The principal dimensions, &c., of the *Vivid* are as follow (as ordered):—Length between perpendiculars, 180 feet; ditto keel, for tonnage, 136 feet 9½ inches; breadth, extreme, 22 feet 1 inch; ditto moulage, 21 feet 6 inches; depth in hold, 11 feet 4 inches; burthen in tons (old rule), 352 18-94; ditto new, 235.33; engine-room, 108 feet 9 inches; register tonnage, 125-54; draught of water forward, 3 feet 9 inches; ditto aft, 4 feet 7 inches; broke in launching, 6ths of an inch.

The "Avenger" Subscription.—The subscriptions received at Portsmouth, on account of the widows and orphans of the late crew of the lost *Avenger*, already amount to a considerable sum; and it has been determined, with the view to relieve or alleviate present distress, to pay on account to those persons to whom the crew had made allotments of their pay, at that place, money equal to the amount of the said allotments for the month of January. There are about sixty claimants at Portsmouth. The money is to be paid on Saturday (this) morning, at ten A.M., at the Royal Naval College, under the superintendence of a Committee. Arrangements will be made, through the Custom House, for paying those allotments made at other ports namely, about twenty at Devonport, and about twenty at the eastern ports. Subscriptions are coming in from different men-of-war. The *Orion* has subscribed £60. The ordinary and other vessels of war, and ships fitting at Portsmouth, are all about subscribing to the fund, which no doubt will amount to a very considerable sum. Several high and distinguished officers in London have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of obtaining relief, and contributions are received for the purpose by Messrs. Ommanney and Co., 39, Charing-cross.

The Army.—The 11th Hussars, at Coventry, move to Hounslow, and the 12th, or Royal Lancers, at Hounslow, embark for Dublin. The Queen's Bays, at Newbridge, will embark at Belfast for Edinburgh. The 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Edinburgh, march to Nottingham; 4th, at Nottingham, to Coventry; and 8th, at York, to Birmingham, to succeed the 1st Dragoon Guards. The 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards, at Birmingham, will embark at Liverpool for Dublin. The 1st or Royal Dragoons, at Cahir and Limerick, will move to Dublin in June, to embark for Liverpool, and proceed to York. The 46th, on arriving from North America, replace the 14th at Portsmouth. The 54th, now on passage to Barbadoes from Malta, had only two years duty in the Mediterranean, and were not in the West Indies since 1812

## HECTOR BERLIOZ.

This distinguished composer was born in France, at La Cote, St. André (Isère), in 1803. He is the son of a physician of some eminence, and was sent to Paris after he had completed his studies, to enter the law. At twenty years of age, scarcely knowing his notes, and only playing on the guitar and flageolet, he became impassioned for music, and such was the spell on his senses, that he engaged himself as a chorus singer at the Theatre des Gymnase, and then entered himself as a pupil at the Conservatoire, giving mortal offence to his family, his father resenting the act by depriving him of the means of subsistence. As a pupil, Berlioz had a complete fit for his ambition; he had practical knowledge of Art. He was resolved to be a composer—Gluck had fixed his brain Beethoven had inspired him, by inspiration was master of science, and was resolved to be the master spirit of an orchestra. A musician, says one of his biographers, he would be—but in his own way. He would submit to no learning of chords and scales, and the movement of parts—to no step by step mastery of the nomenclature of a progressive and complicated science. Vague ideas of the grandeur of Gluck and Beethoven—vague resolutions to start where they left off—to dispense with the forms he would never trouble himself by learning how to follow—seem to have been his ruling principles. In 1828, he gained the second prize at the Institute—in 1830 he won the first for a scena called "Sardanapalus;" and then, as a pensioner of the Government, he went to Rome. In after years he covered the Institute with ridicule in his book "Voyage Musicale."-

M. HECTOR BERLIOZ.

When he returned to Paris, Berlioz became alternately a critic and a composer—here, venting a flood of vitriolic sarcasm, or a flight of high-toned poetry—there, elaborating a march or a scherzo—by wielding now the pen, now the *bâton*, with a wild and chivalrous devotion to both. He has been for some years the eloquent and powerful critic of the *Journal des Débats*, and in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* has been the constant contributor of witty and sparkling articles. His first works were a Mass for Four Voices, the Overture to "Waverly," the Overture to the "Francs Juges," a "Concerto de Sylphes," a "Symphonie Fantastique," Overture to the "Tempest" of Shakespere, scenes from Goethe's "Faust," adaptation of Moore's "Melodies," Dramatic Symphony of "Romeo and Juliet;" Overture to the "Carnival of Rome," the grand opera of "Benvenute Cellini;" the "Harold" Symphony; the Triumphal Symphony, composed on the removal of the remains of the July heroes to the Column of the Bastile; Overture to "King Lear," the lyric drama of "Faust," &c. M. Berlioz also adapted for the Académie Royale Weber's "Der Freyschutz," composing the recitatives for the spoken dialogue in the original German opera.

In 1833, Berlioz was married to Miss Smithson, the celebrated English actress. The origin of this union was as romantic as the musical career of Berlioz. When she appeared in Paris, with the English company, he saw her—a spectator merely, in the pit, in the character of *Juliet*. He said, in raptures, to a friend, "That actress shall be my wife, and that play shall suggest to me the subject of a grand musical work." Both prophecies were fulfilled within a few years. At the production of his "Harold Symphony," Paganini was present. The next day, Berlioz received from him the annexed letter:—

My dear Friend.—Beethoven being dead, there remains only Berlioz who can replace him; and I, who have heard with delight your divine compositions, worthy of a genius such as yours, think it my duty to beg you to accept, as a proof of my profound respect, twenty thousand francs, which will be handed to you by Baron Rothschild on your presenting the inclosed.

Ever your friend,

Paris, Dec. 18, 1838. Nicolo Paganini.

Jules Janin, in one of the most beautiful *Feuilletons* he has ever penned, recorded the above fact, so honourable to Paganini, for the latter was not personally acquainted with Berlioz before this generous gift.

Berlioz has visited Brussels, Mayence, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Weimar, Brunswick, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Darmstadt, Vienna, Munich, Moscow, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, &c., and has given concerts, at which his own works were played, with signal success. He has been offered, and has refused, the post of Director of the Italian Opera in Paris. On the accession of MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, they asked Berlioz to accept the direction of the choral department of the Académie Royale de Musique, but he had accepted the post of *chef d'orchestre* at Drury Lane Theatre. It is to be regretted that he had not been nominated Musical Director, for which he is so eminently qualified; such an appointment would have been better for himself and better for the interests of the lyric drama.

On Monday last, his Concert took place, a notice of which will be found elsewhere. Berlioz is universally liked and respected. He is an excellent classic scholar, a choice wit, and full of fine enthusiasm.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.*

### BIRTH-PLACE OF THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

In one of the pleasantly secluded valleys of the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, and in the humble dwelling shown in our illustration, was born James Hogg, commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd in 1772; and, as he latterly boasted, on the 25th of January, the birth-day of the poet Burns; although

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

that date seems to have been opposed both to his own previous statements, and to other evidence. Hogg's forefathers had been shepherds for many generations, and in this condition James and his three brothers were all brought up. The Ettrick Shepherd first began, he tells us, to be known as a maker of songs among the rustic population of his native district, in 1796, at which time he was a shepherd in the service of Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse. Here we have another coincidence, for that was the very year in which Burns died. It was in the summer of 1801, while he was still with Mr. Laidlaw, that he was discovered by Walter Scott, then engaged in collecting materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border."

As we hold in great respect the "homes and haunts" of genius, we regret to learn that Hogg's birth-place, at Ettrick, has been entirely demolished; and the only remaining mark of its site is a large blue stone in a wall, which the builders have inscribed with the Poet's initials. However, the accompanying Illustration shows the cottage, surrounded by the peculiar round-topped hills of the pastoral district wherein was cradled the Ettrick Shepherd, and amidst whose mountain seclusion was nurtured the genius of this true Poet of Nature

## MR. BROOKE AS "SIR GILES OVERREACH."

SINCE we last wrote, Mr. Brooke has been repeating the character of *Sir Giles Overreach* at the Olympic Theatre, and with excellent effect, to good houses. The sketch is taken in the last act, where *Sir Giles* is gradually overwhelmed by the successive triumphs of his antagonists, and defeat of his own schemes of aggrandisement.

MR. G. V. BROOKE AS "SIR GILES OVERREACH."

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S.

In no former year, independently of the Royal boxes, which, of course, retain their august tenants, was the number of subscribers so great and distinguished at this very early period of the season.

An opera of Verdi, followed immediately by one of Donizetti, will usher in the season. "Ernani" will be the opera performed on the opening night, and will be followed by a new ballet, composed by M. Paul Taglioni. The following will be the cast of "Ernani":—*Carlo Quarto*, Signor Gardoni; *Silva*, Signor Biletta; *Ernani*, Signor Cuzzani; *Donna Sol*, Signor Cruvelli.

Signor Cuzzani is the new tenor. Signor Biletta is another *debutant* on our stage, but of considerable repute abroad. A baritone who has constantly acted with Mdlle. Lind, and of whom the great Swedish vocalist has conveyed the most favourable opinion. Mdlle. Cruvelli is young, handsome, and of highly dramatic figure and bearing, and possesses a very powerful voice.

The new ballet is entitled "Floretta," of which the two heroines are Caroline Rosati and Marie Taglioni. That portion of the ballet which does not take place in the realms of imaginary space, has for its seat in the nether world, Sicily. In it occur the "Palermitan," and other characteristic dances of that romantic country.

The orchestra will consist of 92 instrumentalists. Amongst these performers there are, first, the younger of the sterling instrumentalists of the old orchestra—such as MM. Nadaud, Tulbecque, Pigott, Watts, &c. In the second place, there are the remarkable professors engaged last—MM. Platti [illegible], Lanzicki, Zelas, Deloffre, Fliett, Horton, Bull, Perceval, Crouch, [illegible], Praeger, &c. In the third place, the following are the [illegible] added this year:—Violins, MM. Cooper, Jacquin, Reneneer, Collins, Kreutzer, &c. Mr. Oury will lead the second violins. Leader of the tenors, Mr. Richard Hughes, lately leader of the Drury-Lane orchestra. Amongst the tenors we see the names of Mr. Boden, Mr. Calkin, and the well-known Capell Meister, Herr Ganz, &c. M. Remmet, of the Académie de Musique, the favourite pupil of Toulon, will be first flute; and picolo, Mr. George King; first clarionet, Signor Biletta, of the Teatro Communale of Bologna; alto primo, Mr. Mayrock; first horn, Herr Steighta, from Frankfort; alto primo Herr Carl Kreutzer; first trombone, Mr. Winterbottom; tympani, Mr. Isla, of the Opéra Comique. Herr Hetterman, from the Opera Vienna, is engaged as one of the violoncellos, besides other performers of eminence.

The ensuing season at her Majesty's Theatre appears to present the brightest prospect. A letter from Stockholm conveys intelligence from Jenny Lind, whose health and spirits appear to be rendered more buoyant than ever by the heartlong enthusiasm of her countrymen, but who appears to look forward to her approaching meeting with her English admirers with undiminished pleasure.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The prospectus for the season 1848, just issued, contains the ratification of the engagement of Signor Corrado-Setti, the basso. We remark also some additional names in the Ballet, namely Mdlle Wurthier, from the Scala; and the nomination of Signor Casati as an additional maitre-de-ballet. The season is announced to commence on Tuesday, March 7, with Rossini's opera seria of "Tancredi," Madame Persiani being the *Amenaide*, and Mdlle. Alboni *Tancredi*. A new airy ballet, for Flora Fabbri, by Signor Appiani, the music by Binetta, is to be produced the opening night. In the same month Mdlle Alboni will appear in Rossini's "Cenerentola." In April, Grisi will sing, for the first time, in Donizetti's "Favorita:" Mario, Ronconi, and Marini, being included in the cast. For Mdme. Castellan, Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" will be mounted, Mario being the *Arnold*. In the month of May, Mdme. Pauline Garcia Viardot (the gifted sister of Malibran) will make her first appearance, either in the "Sonnambula," or in *Rosina*, in "Il Barbière." An entirely new *répertoire* is to be produced for this vocalist, which will include Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," expressly adapted and curtailed for this occasion, the cast comprising Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Alboni, Mario, Marini, Tamburini, Tagliafico, &c.; Beethoven's "Fidelio;" Costa writing the recitatives to replace the spoken dialogue in the original opera; Gluck's "Iphegenia en Tauride," in which Ronconi will appear as *Oreste*; Auber's opera of "Haydee," in which M. Roger, the French tenor, will make his *début*, &c. Costa's band now numbers sixteen first violins, with Sainton as principal; fifteen second violins, with Ella as principal; ten tenors, with Hill as principal; ten violoncellos, with the patriarch Lindley as principal; ten double basses, with the veteran Anfossi at the head; two harps, with twenty-one wind instruments, drums, &c.; in all, eighty-four distinguished professors, independently of the military band, directed by Mr. Godfrey, of the Coldstream Guards. For the Chorus there are forty ladies' and fifty-four male voices—ninety-four in all. It is obvious, from the above arrangements, that Grand Opera will be the principal object aimed at by the management, although we perceive that a comic actress of great celebrity in Italy has been [illegible], namely, Mdlle. Zoja, the original representative of *Maria*, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento."

### HAYMARKET.

"The Soldier's Daughter"—abridged, and, consequently, improved—was revived at the Haymarket, on Tuesday evening. It is, however, one of the class of "fine old standard comedies" which we have hopes, before long, of seeing allowed to slumber on their shelves for good; a destiny they would have enjoyed long ago, most probably, but for their occasional resuscitation, to do melancholy duty on "off nights" at the Haymarket. It was, on this occasion, exquisitely performed, with but one exception. Mr. Farren as *Governor Heartlark*, Mr. Keeley as *Timothy*, and Mrs. Nisbett as the *Widow Cheerly*, were, each and all, inimitable. The Haymarket company, however, lacks a *jeune premier* sadly. We question whether an acknowledged comedy writer would like to trust the character of the leading young man to the present representative.

"The Wife's Secret," as we anticipated, continues a most triumphant career, and forms the topic of theatrical conversation, not only in the dramatic world, but in private society amongst those classes who principally support our theatres as paying audiences. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by a large party, honoured the performance with their presence on Wednesday. This interesting play has, if anything, improved upon successive representations. The excellent acting of Mrs. Charles Kean is beyond all praise—never was such a touching impersonation of woman's most graceful attributes exhibited, as in the *Lady Arundel*. It is a performance of rare merit: every phrase is interpreted with the most delicate intelligence; and the lively sympathy that she excites in the minds of the audience is even a higher and more valuable tribute to her genius, than the praise of the critic. Mr. Kean's rough Puritan soldier, is also played in a masterly and effective manner, the various passions that wage war by turns in his breast being finely delineated. They have been fortunate in getting so clever a piece for the display of their powers; and Mr. Lovell has reason, in his turn, to congratulate himself upon having two such eminent artists to embody his principal characters.

### LYCEUM.

A trifle called "Astounding Phenomena" was produced here on Monday evening. It is too slight for criticism, but serves Mr. Charles Mathews to rattle through a lively part with his most extraordinary volubility, which so amuses and astonishes his audience that they have no time to think of anything else but what they hear, and scarcely sufficient to understand that. The "Golden Branch," and "Box and Cox," still keep their place in the bills, and those who have not witnessed their representation will do well to be present at one of them, or even more. The extravaganza, in the beauty of its detail and gorgeous scenic effects, far exceeds anything that we have yet seen away from the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris. Our readers may remember that on its first representation we expressed our opinion that it would outrun all its contemporary Christmas pieces, and it is doing so. The songs are nightly encored.

Mr Harley and Mr. Buckstone, in "Box and Cox," display most admirable fooling. They have introduced several new "gags" on successive performances, which bring down roars of laughter—not the least amusing being the one in which *Box* terms *Cox* (the hatter) a "castormonger." The boxes are nightly crowded with elegant and distinguished company.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

The attractive and graceful Mdlle. Nathalie has made her appearance at the St. James's Theatre, in a very ingenious piece, called "La Vicomtesse Lolotte," playing a grisette of the time of Louis Quatorze, who has been married to a gentleman of the Court, and baffles all the stratagems of his family and noble associates to effect a separation between her and her husband. It is next to impossible to follow the plot through all its action; but it ends very satisfactorily to the lady, all her antagonists owning themselves beaten. The character found a very intelligent and lively interpreter in Mdlle. Nathalie.

### MARYLEBONE.

Sheridan Knowles's play of the "Wrecker's Daughter" has been revived at this theatre, more, however, we suppose for the purpose of allowing Mrs. Warner to appear in her original character, which she renders exceedingly effective, than from any intrinsic merit in the piece itself. It has been placed upon the stage with the same attention towards accomplishing a perfect *mise en scène* that distinguishes every representation at this house—the scenery not being confined to a simple pair of painted flats, but arranged with admirable mechanical and constructive effect wherever the opportunity occurs. The melodramatic character of the "Wrecker's Daughter" may possibly cause it to be received with favour by the audiences of this division of London.

## THE LEAMINGTON GRAND STEEPLE CHASE.

BEYOND all others, we are a people of method; methodical in our profits and losses: method-ical in our beliefs and doubts: methodical in our pains and pleasures. Thus, *apropos* of our last proposition, the sporting world has its regular times and places. The turfite makes his rendezvous at Newmarket: the hunter at Melton: and thus proceeding through all the divisions of life, we find that Steeple Chasing has at length chosen a "special habitation." This is in a pleasant place—fight Leamington. There now *par excellence* may be seenthe "moving accidents by flood and field" incident to the Steeple Chase. To one of

SKETCH FROM THE LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.

the most memorable of those of recent occurrence our Illustration has reference. We only so far identify the occasion as to state that it happened at the late Meeting. We wish the gallant fallen better luck another time.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

There is no change in the position of the Money Market. The trifling demand last week, to meet the commercial engagements of the 4th of February, having subsided, money is, consequently, still rejected by the discount houses, the absence of demand on the part of trade and commerce creating an almost insurmountable difficulty to its safe employment.

Messrs. John Kingston and Co., a firm of long standing, and hitherto high respected, announced their suspension on Tuesday. In their circular they [illegible] the West Indian guests in, they have considered it useless to st[illegible] with bonds. At the same time, a confident hope is expressed that all [illegible] will be ultimately liquidated in full.

From Carlisle (Baden) it appears that the Legislative Chambers had [illegible] interest for fifteen years to the creditors of the three industrial establishments [illegible]

The Bankruptcies, lately conducted as share associations by Messrs Von Huber and Co., the failure of which was announced in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS This circumstance of the Chambers does not apply to the creditors of Von Huber and Co., upon their separate estate as merchants and bankers.

Mr Sanderson, the eminent bill broker, has resumed business in con mein with Messrs Hugh F. Sandeman and J Pitman, under the firm of Sanderson, Sandeman, and Company.

Consols on Monday presented little variety, alternating between buyers and sellers, at 89¼ for Account, the tendency, however, being towards a decline, at which, to the extent of about ¼, prices opened on the following d The next stood at 88¾ nearly the whole of Tuesday, but, towards the close of business, a rally to 89¼ was made. On Wednesday, Consols opened at 89 to ¼ for Money, and 89 to ¼ for Account, with no changing during the day. The same remark applies to Thursday's Market, although great absence of business marked the day's proceeding Exchequer Bills are not quite so buoyant as last week, and continue to mark a difference of about six shillings between the March and June bills. Bank Stock is firm; and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, as well as Reduced, are at their full value The last prices are—for Bank Stock, 190; Reduced, 89¾; Consols, 89¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 99¼; Long Annuities, 9; India Stock, 265; Consols for Account, 89¼; Exchequer Bills £ 000, March, 23 pm; Ditto, £1000, ne, 25 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 28 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 25 pm

The only feature of interest in the Foreign Market is the fall in Peruvian Stock. At one period a decline of 3 per cent was established, but a slight improvement has since occurred. The cause originates in the receipt of copies of correspondence which, has passed at Lima between the Peruvian Government [illegible] Messrs. Maclean and Co., the agents of the Peruvian Bondholders. [illegible] that they had been led to suppose from a note he had just written to the Secretary of the Chilian Legation, that it was now the intention of the Peruvian Government to transfer the negotiati to London, and that it was doubtful if the Government were willing to concede to the bondholders an arrangement on the basis of that which had been made with the creditors of Chili, or the other South American States, and especially in the instance of New Granada. With these views, Messrs. Maclean and Co. pointed out that they were appointed to conduct the negotiations at Lima, in compliance with the notarized statement of the Peruvian Government that such a step was necessary to avoid delay, and that the intimation to the Government that the bearer of the Chilian arrangement would be acceptable was given because they (Messrs. Mac[illegible] and Company) had reason to believe the acceptance of the creditors would not be extended any further. Messrs. Maclean and Company then pointed out in [illegible] the present resources of Peru with those which were possessed by New Granada, and referred to its guano as being sufficient to afford ample means to fulfil its [illegible] ments, particularly as the Peruvian Government drew the belief of their ability to contract a fresh loan if required. It is, however, evidently an attempt to obtain in case fresh delay by again [illegible] the negotiations in London, and Messrs. Maclean and Co. add, that in the event of the present correspondence being broken off, they would withdraw the consent of the bondholders to accept of the Chilian terms, and would fall back upon the [illegible] original rights. To this communication the Finance Minister replies on the 1st [illegible]

[illegible] body should be made known, all observations must be regarded as premature. In the other securities little variation has occurred. Spanish Passives, however, are rather flatter, with a quotation prices with which they left the same as last week The current prices at closing were, for Austrian, 5 per Cent, 101; Brazilian Bonds, 85; Ditto, Small, 86½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 84; Portuguese, 4 per Cent, 45; Russian, 5 per Cent, 110; Dutch, 2½ per Cent, 52; Venezuela, per Cent, Deferred, Dutch, 2½ per Cent, Ditto, 4 per Cent,

The Shares that have been very heavy during the week, and the recent reduction of the Brighton dividend to one pound per share [illegible] Assurance Companies, with the usual fairness that results, is the characteristic of the market at the close of the week [illegible] are (nominally) are, for Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 20; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 20; Blackwall, 10; Bristol and Exeter, 35; Eastern Counties, 10½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent, No. 1, 2 pm; Ditto, ditto, No 2, 2 pm.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63; Great Western, 85; Ditto, Fifteen Guinea, 94; Ditto, Half Shares, 47; Ditto, Bristol and Exeter, 35; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent, No. 1, 2 pm; Ditto, ditto, No 2, 2 pm.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63; Great Western, 85; Ditto, Fifteen Guinea, 94; Ditto, Half Shares, 47; Ditto, Bristol and Exeter, 35; Ditto, New, £.7, 10; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 34; Ditto, Thirds (Dep.), 4; Leeds and Bradford, 80; Ditto, Consolidated Brighton, and South Coast, 37; Ditto, Consol. Eighths, 26; London and North Western, 147. Do. 1, 2 & 3, 33; Do, do, New, 7; Do. Fifths, 10; Do. £.0 (Qd and B), A, 10; Midland, 13; Ditto, 500 Shares, 44; Ditto, 250 Shares, 18; Norfolk, 84; Ditto, Extension, 14; North Britisa, 26; Ditto, Quarters, 5; Ditto, Thirds, 1; North Staffordshire, 10; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Mid.), 8; Ditto, 8 per Cent Preference, 5; South Eastern and Dover, 21; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 15; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 17; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 35; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 20; Ditto, to E. Per. Scrip, 10; York and Lincoln, 10; Ditto, [illegible] 10; Ditto, Third and West Riding Extension, 35; Boulogne and [illegible] Nam[illegible] 6; Northern of France, 11; Tours and [illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consols Market was quiet yesterday, scarcely varying during the day. Prices at closing were 89; to ¼ for Money and the February Account. Business continued heavy, and in the Foreign Market what little business was done did not materially influence prices. Spanish Passives quoted 4¼, and Peruvian were not dealt in.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the past week, coastwise, have been small, viz., 34 Quarters. By land carriage, the receipts have been trifling, from the want of samples for sale on the spot, but the demand for a fair description was to a very sluggish state and Monday's quotations were with difficulty supported. The best qualities could not be sold at 70s per quarter, and it was said that some fine parcels might have been purchased on somewhat lower terms. Since Monday's report there was but very little sold by sample in bond, and although the prices were almost nominal the next fair mait was held at previous quotations. Other kinds were very lower. Oats, beans, peas, and Indian corn were a mere drug In flour very little was doing.

ARRIVALS. English wheat, 2410; barley, 1090; oats, 2830 quarters. Irish wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, [illegible] beans, [illegible] peas, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Foreign wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, [illegible] beans, [illegible] peas, [illegible] Flour, [illegible]

[illegible] Arrivals—Wheat 51 quarters [illegible] Barley, [illegible] Oats, [illegible] Beans, [illegible]

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# DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

THE PROCESSION PASSING LONDON-BRIDGE.

ceipt of your letter of this day's date, which has just been delivered, and I am n reply to enclose to you for your information the copy of a letter which has been addressed this morning by Sir G. Grey's directions to Commander Smith.

"I am to add that Sir G. Grey will probably be engaged in the discharge of his public duty in the House of Commons at the time mentioned in your letter, but that if from that cause he should not be in his office, the memorial, if brought in the manner suggested by him in his letter to Commander Smith, may be left at the office, or be placed in the hands of the Under Secretary of State.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, DENIS LE MARCHANT."

Mr Wawn, M.P. for South Shields, was in attendance to introduce to Sir G. Grey the deputation, which consisted of Mr. Mather, a delegate from the Tyne; Captain Butchost, of the port of London, Captain T. Eliot, of Limerick; Captain Wright, of South Shields; Mr. Edgar, of London; Captain R. Smith; and Mr. J. Dunn, of Sunderland, Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Mather (addressing the Home Secretary) said he had the honour to place in Sir G. Grey's hands the memorial of the seamen of the various ports in Great Britain against the proposed repeal of the Navigation Laws; and he begged that the right hon. Baronet would, in presenting it to the Queen, impress it upon her Majesty, that the memorial expressed the true sentiments of the British seamen. They did not wish to leave the service of the mercantile marine of their country; but he was bound to state his belief that if the proposed changes in the Navigation Laws were made, they would leave the British flag, and enter into the service of another country.

Sir G. Grey said he was himself the son of an old navy officer, and he should be sorry to see the result anticipated by Mr. Mather.

Mr. Mather: I am sure, Sir George, that if your gallant father had been alive, he would not advise the measure which it is believed her Majesty's Government have in contemplation. If their country forsake our sailors, I am afraid they will forsake their flag.

The memorial was then placed in the hands of the right hon. Baronet. It as follows:—

"THE LOYAL AND HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF THE MASTERS, MATES, AND SEAMEN, NOW ASSEMBLED IN LONDON, AND THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE OUTPORTS OF THE KINGDOM.

"May it please your Majesty, -We, your Majesty's oyal and dutiful subjects, beg most respectfully to approach your Majesty to lay this humble memorial as the foot of the throne, believeing that the subject-matter of it involves not only the well-being of your memorialists, but the security of your Majesty's dominions in every part of the world.

"Your Majesty's memorialists have learned with deep regret and indignation that it is seriously contemplated to repeal the Navigation Laws, the principle of which, for the protection and encouragement of British ships and British seamen, has been the undeviating policy of this maritime state for nearly 500 years.

"Your memorialists most respectfully and loyally, but firmly, as ardent friends of their country, which they sincerely love, beg to represent to your Majesty that the repeal of the Navigation Laws will bring ruin on your memorialists and the commercial marine of Britain.

"That by such a measure, admitting the cheap oreign ships, half-paid and ill-fed foreign seamen, of which your memorialists have the most correct personal knowledge, it will reduce, by a competition the lowest in the world, the condition of your memorialists and their families, and strike a fatal blow at their very existence

"That thus your memorialists will be driven to seek employment in another state, speaking the same language and possessing similar laws, where seamen's interests and seamen's rights are carefully attended to, and where thousands of British seamen have already found protection; so weakening your Majesty's empire, and giving additional strength to an already great maritime competitor.

"Your memorialists therefore urgently pray your Majesty to throw your Royal protection around your memorialists and the commercial marine of Great Britain, whose predecessors in all ages, in time of war and danger, your ancestors and this kingdom have ever found their best protection and their greatest glory

"God bless your Majesty, and counsel you in wisdom. Your petitioners will ever pray.

"Signed in the name and on behalf of the masters, mates, seamen, and shipwrights, of Britain, by their Delegates, assembled in London, this 1st day of February, 1848."

Sir G. Grey said, he would take care to lay the memorial before her Majesty, and the Deputation retired.

In point of numbers the demonstration of Wednesday must be regarded as, to a considerable extent, a failure. Instead of 20,000 seamen, the entire number of those who took part in the proceedings could scarcely have exceeded 3000. When the procession passed under London-bridge it consisted of three of the Watermen steamers, with 1000 or 1200 masters, mates, and others on board, towing ninety-two boats, in which were about 550 seamen. There were also nearly one hundred boats, rowed and manned by 500 or 600 men. One of the managers of the day's arrangements estimated the number of seamen who were in attendance throughout the day at from 5000 to 6000: but, if so, half of them certainly kept below bridge. A gentleman who was favourably placed for viewing the procession on its passing from Trafalgar-square to the Home-Office, and who took great pains to calculate the numbers of those who joined in it, estimated them at about 1200 or 1300 persons, but many seamen were walking on the pavement among the crowd, and some had already gone into the taverns and coffee-houses for refreshment. It is probable that on

the whole, about 3,000 seamen came up the river on this visit to Whitehall; and they certainly deserve the greatest praise for the exceedingly orderly and peaceable demeanour which they exhibited. Several parties of the Thames Police were on duty on the river in coats; and a large detachment of the Metropolitan Police were stationed in the line of procession, but no breach of the peace took place, so far as we could learn.

THE PROCESSION AT CHARING CROSS.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 12, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 303.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848. [Sixpence.


## NATIONAL WORKS.

There is no doubt a great amount of practical talent in the English character; our business ability is, questionless, first-rate; we have that reputation among foreigners, accept it complacently enough as a truth, and repeat it ourselves whenever there is an opportunity of self-laudation. We consider ourselves as a perpetual living rebuke to the deficiencies of our neighbours, and walk the earth with an air of superiority that says more plainly than words, "look at us you volatile, unreflecting Frenchmen, and you, dreamy Germans, who live in an atmosphere of smoke and metaphysics, more bewildered than the Egyptians in their fog; look at us all of you, and learn how plain, common-sense, practical men like John Bull, manage their affairs! We "stand no nonsense," as Oliver Cromwell used to say, according to Mr. Carlyle; a man of business, sir, is J. B.; shrewd, calculating, and far-sighted is J. B., sir!" And the whole nation makes, as it were, a collective wink, intimating how excessively clever it is, and how hopeless would be any attempt to impose upon it, or get hold of its cash without value received.

But there is a maxim, uttered too by a mere Frenchman, which very accurately applies to individuals and nations in this state of extreme self-satisfaction. And we feel bound, sometimes, to tap J. B. (John Bull, not Josh. Bagstock) on the shoulder, and whisper to him this:—"The man who thinks himself wise, is never so wise as he thinks."

If, in the first shock of surprise, he asked for proofs, we should scarcely know where to begin, they are so abundant. Whether we met him in his legislation, his administrative policies, or even the conduct of his own private business, we could show him that his practical business-like ability has often strangely slumbered, and his shrewdness been sorely at fault. We will take some instances from all three of those departments, in the order in which they are named. First, we have legislated against the Slave Trade, till we have doubled it in extent, and centupled it in horror,—a result that ought to be rather startling to practical men, who generally expect the end to correspond with the intention of those who put the means in action. In administrative matters, our ability is so marked, that, not long since, half a million of money evaporated from the Treasury in the shape of Exchequer Bills, by the management of a department thought to be perfect in all kinds of checks and "comptrollers." At this moment we are building ships and steamers in our dock-yards on a system that makes it a matter of chance whether they will either steam or sail, or do anything they are intended to do. Descending to individual affairs, we should like to hear the name of the community so easily gulled and swindled by such things as Foreign Loans, and Foreign Mines, as the practical English? Whichever way we look we find miscalculation and mismanagement. Legislation misses its object; Administration fails in the most ordinary processes; and, individually, there is a readiness to pour hard-earned wealth into the pockets of any foreign adventurers who can get up a good prospectus, and hire a door-panel to put a brass plate on, that is absolutely astounding. It is among the practical English that we find the greatest holders of such property as Mexican Mine Shares and Spanish Bonds—not among the French and Germans. Nothing but our excessive energy, and our perseverance in toil that would grind any other people down into despair, keep us in our position. In this respect, we are very justly a marvel to the world.

These few reflections have been suggested by something with which they do not at the first glance seem very closely allied, namely, the late debate on the progress of the new Houses of Parliament. But in this matter, too, there has been a grievous want of good management from the very outset, which furnishes another proof of what we assert, that the practical business-like talents we certainly do possess, are never brought to bear on undertakings that lie the least out of the common beaten track of affairs. So far from joining in the censure that we see there is a disposition in some quarters to cast on Mr. Barry, it is evident that he has been the only directing mind in the whole business, even in matters not in his own department. He is the only fixed point or centre that can be perceived; all the rest exhibits a conflict of boards, committees, and departments, working across each other to the creation of boundless confusion.

There were some methods or processes in the mechanical department of architecture, which the men of former ages knew and used, but to us are entirely lost. We still gaze on the results of their skill and knowledge with wonder, as if they were the work of a different or superior race. We are inclined to think another branch of constructive art has equally degenerated; it may be called the administrative or managing department. Just as an army in the field, that has to move according to the rules of strategy, tactics, and military science, must have a civil administration attached to it, to conduct the ordinary affairs of life, such as the supplies and clothing, so all great national works must have a certain department devoted to that general management that lies quite out of the path of Science and the Arts, constructive or decorative.

It is this sort of control that seems to have been exceedingly wanted in the works of the New Houses of Parliament, the greatest national work of the kind undertaken since the Fire of London. Would it not be possible to gather by research and enquiry some notion of how the "administration," so to speak, of the great architectural achievements of past times was conducted? Edifices, vast and beautiful, have been constructed in times comparatively recent, and it would be a labour of delight to some lovers of the past, to disinter, from documents and MS., the accounts, and forms, and as much as can be ascertained of the method of procedure on the part of the paymasters and employers of artistic skill, since method there must have been. In what shape did that power work, which is with us shared by half-a-dozen bodies, without concert, one with arrangements already made? We have an idea that the Vatican, and Versailles, and St. Peter's, and St. Mark's, and the Palaces of Venice, Florence, and Rome—to which we have nothing that deserves to be named, except our glorious old Cathedrals—were not built in this scrambling fashion. There was a head and guidance somewhere; certainly none of the Princes and Powers of those ages had the invariable resource of British legislators in a puzzle—a Parliamentary Committee, which is to all our public business what the "one sauce" ridiculed by Voltaire is to our cookery. When we have a public edifice to construct, we begin by submitting it to the incapacity of a committee of taste, whose collective ignorance generally approves the most hideous design of the competition. If, by great luck, a really good design is selected, it has in its execution to run the gauntlet of other committees

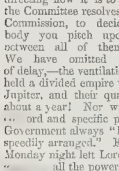
THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

who sit like a jury on different parts of the body, with perhaps a supplementary committee or two to decide on the warming and ventilation! We repeat, instead of feeling disappointed with the new House of Parliament, we are astonished to find it has emerged from all the confusions as fine a building as it is.

We give a slight gleaning from the debate of Monday night, to show how blunders caused by the almost total want of [illegible] cely credible that, in the first estimate, nothing was set down for [illegible] aking the foundation, which, as it is a river embankment, and on a loose so[illegible] has proved a serious item. Another essential point, that ought to have been fixed at the very outset, is the mode in which the architect should be paid: that has not been done up to this moment! A sum of £255,000 has been mentioned as the whole amount Mr. Barry is entitled to; but, a Treasury minute of 1839, which fixes this sum, adds: "It is but right to state that this has never been acceded to by Mr. Barry." The professional remuneration of architects is five per cent. on the outlay—not the best mode of valuation, perhaps, but that is not the question. The sum proposed to Mr. Barry, and not accepted, is not equal to what he would have received from any private employer; he has given nearly all his time to the works for fourteen years; his remuneration, therefore, has been about equal to the pay of an under secretary of a Government department, whose duties are mere routine, and which nine out of any ten men you meet in decent society are as well qualified to discharge as the holder, appointed by party interest. Equality with the lowest office in a Government like this, is the estimate we make of the talents of the man to whom is entrusted a work that all the race of Secretaries, from the time of Queen Anne, were all their abilities centred in one official marvel, could not imagine, nor wise, nor execute! It is impossible that the Government of a [illegible]eat nation will condescend to accept the services of Mr. Barry at less than their fair value; a future recompense will doubtless be made; but this is the bungling unsatisfactory mode of management of which we complain.

As we go on blunders accumulate, of which the fact that Lord Duncannon signed a plan which he thought the original one, when it was the first plan with additions, is but a specimen. No one knows who has the controlling power of the works; the Woods and Forests disclaim it; they do nothing but audit accounts; the Treasury only asks to vote the money; it is quite above directing how it is to be spent; for that there is a Committee; but the Committee resolves itself into several Committees, backed by a Commission, to decide on Statues and Frescoes. Whatever body you pitch upon, you are driven off to another; and, between all of them, the result is confusion and a mess. We have omitted one of the greatest causes or sources of delay,—the ventilation. In this matter Dr. Reid seems to have held a divided empire with Mr. Barry: Æolus was made equal to Jupiter, and their quarrels suspended a great national work for about a year! Nor was there any authority that could compel [illegible]ord and specific performance of contracts. When asked the Government always "hoped the unfortunate differences would be speedily arranged." For that can be gathered from the debate of Monday night let Lord Morpeth hoping still. It might be so—[illegible] all the powers that preside over the rising edifice, that there were palaces built, with large halls in them, in which men have met in great numbers, long before the advent of Dr. Reid. Has the supply of the human lungs with air, become a mystery within the last ten years? We wonder how the Roman Senate breathed! Dr. in later times, the 17th Convention, whose debates were of the hottest? We see every now and then the death of a member of that body at the advanced age of ninety or so; the atmosphere could not have been very unhealthy. The present French Chambers must talk within us pumped on by a French philosopher. Really it is time for all this trifling to be put an end to: either do what is to be done, or do—without it. We have the other day put quite at rest the question the estimate has been doubled, but to a nation that in two years can spend two millions on the Court of Portugal, money is an object of no importance.

## THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



[illegible]ment is of the impression of our Journal announced the death of the venerable Primate, at Lambeth Palace, at a quarter past two o'clock, on Friday morning, the 11th inst. His [illegible]ve entered upon his 84th year, had served until Saturday [illegible]Archbishop Howley was born in 1765, at the village of Alresford, six miles from Winchester [illegible] was the Rev. Dr. William Howley, vicar of Bishop's Sutton, near Alresford, in the county of Southampton. He was the only son, and, while yet young, quitted the paternal roof for Winchester School, under the government of Dr. Joseph Warton, he laid the basis of those attainments in literature, morals, and theology, which enabled him to reach the highest position in our national church.

Having completed his studies at Winchester, Mr. Howley proceeded, in 1783, to New College, Oxford; and after residing for two years as a scholar on the Wykeham foundation, he was elected to a Fellowship. He took his degree of Master of Arts in 1787, and that of Master of Arts in 1791. Within three years from that date he was chosen a Fellow of Winchester College; and in 1804, appointed a Canon of Christ Church. In the course of the next year, he took the degree of B.D., and subsequently of D.D. and, in 1809, on the advancement of Dr. Hall to the deanery of Christ Church, Dr. Howley succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity.

The manner in which he discharged his duties as principal tutor of Newcastle, the fame of his learning, the purity of his life, and the acknowledged [illegible]ty of his character, obtained for him the cordial patronage of George III. It is, of course, no recollected that the Prince of Orange, now King of Holland, was at Oxford when [illegible] It is equally well known that at a very early age he was proposed as a matrimonial alliance between that illustrious personage and the Princess Charlotte, so that his Royal Highness was regarded as likely to be, one day, in this country the guardian of Prince Charlotte. The care of his sons a trust was given to Dr. Howley—a trust of no ordinary importance, and one which evidently augured his advancement to the episcopal bench. That the learned Professor of Divinity stood high in the estimation of his Royal pupil, there can be no doubt, it is well known that the last time the king of Holland was in this country he paid a visit at Lambeth Palace, and took especial pains to mark in a high degree with which, after the lapse of many years, he continued to [illegible] preceptor Dr. Howley was also tutor to the Marquis of [illegible]

Dr. Howley's discharge of the duties of the Professorship added so considerably to his reputation, that on the death of the Bishop of London, in 1813, Dr. Howley was elevated to the See of London, this being the first instance [illegible] elevated over any other than a course [illegible] thus elevated and responsible situation, discharged its duties with the same spirit of candour, and firmness of principle, so as to [illegible] was consecrated Lambeth Palace, and [illegible]30 III., though upwards of 70 years of age [illegible] enemy, accepted by both of the Princesses. In the following [illegible]r, our new Bishop made his primary visitation; and the Charge which his Lordship delivered on that occasion, being published, produced considerable excitement in one or two quarters, especially amongst the Unitarians, who described as "loving to question rather than learn." Their opinion Mr. Belsham, attacked the diocesan of London in a [illegible] was in vain: he ceased him of enforcing the slavish doctrine of passive [illegible] ruler than the free and inquiring spirit of Protestantism. [illegible] reply, certainly succeeded in proving that one of the [illegible]s of a Christian is to "approach the oracles of Divine truth, with that humble docility, that prostration of the understanding and the will," which [illegible] great Reformers of every age and almost of every Christian Church have already inculcated.

For fifteen years, Bishop Howley administered the affairs of the See of London [illegible] with prudence, and prosperity. Within that [illegible] the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, and the advocates for Roman Catholic Relief [illegible] immunity, and even restored with unwonted [illegible] [illegible] has character to leave behind him any very [illegible]

Residing in the vicinity of the Court since 1813, a man of his character necessarily acquired considerable influence with the Royal Family. Many members of that illustrious house sought from him counsel and consolation in their dying moments, as is well known to the public. Nor were the offices which he administered to the Sovereign, and the immediate relatives of the Monarch, confined to death-bed scenes: he assisted at all those marriages of the Royal Family which followed close upon the death of the Princess Charlotte, the baptisms of the several issue of those unions, the funeral of George III., and the coronation as well as the funeral of George IV.

In 1828, on the death of Archbishop Sutton, Dr. Howley was elevated to the See of Canterbury: this good fortune was attributed by the Archbishop's political opponents to the agency which he gave to the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. Bishop Howley, on that occasion, laid [illegible] with [illegible] opinion that the King could do no wrong either morally or politically.

Nevertheless, the year of his elevation, and the months of his elevation, protested against the policy of the Minister from whom he had received his appointment; and when the principle of the great Government measure of that year (the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829) came under discussion in the House of Lords, and after the Duke of Wellington had concluded his speech, moving the second reading of the Bill, the Archbishop rose, and in a calm, loud, and learned address, moved an amendment, "That the bill should be [illegible] that day six months," "dreading," he observed, "the designs of the Papists more than the consequences which might result from a refusal of their claims." His Grace also opposed the Reform Bill on the second reading, in October, 1831, and justified his vote in favour of the late Lord Wharncliffe's motion, on the ground that he thought the bill would "be unnecessary, in its tendency and dangerous to the fabric of the Constitution." Earl Grey was defeated by a majority of 41, but in the following spring his Grace effected no further opposition on that question. We may mention as the last important part he took in the House of Lords, his energetic opposition to the Government education measure introduced by Viscount Melbourne in 1839, which he was instrumental in defeating by an overwhelming majority.

In the Memoir in the *Times*, it is remarked that Archbishop Howley "had other difficulties with which to contend, and other painful duties to perform. He had baptized the Queen, and had solemnized her marriage: he had placed the Crown upon her head; he was the first ecclesiastic in the realm; and when it appeared to him, as well as to other distinguished members of the hierarchy, that in the palace of the Sovereign, Sunday was observed in a manner rather in accordance with the gaiety of continental tastes than with the quiet reserve of English and Protestant habits, he did not hesitate to call her Majesty's attention to the subject; and it has been stated that more than once during the Melbourne Ministry he respectfully tendered to the Crown advice not quite in accordance with the wishes of those who at that time possessed the most influential and unrestricted access to the Throne. Though a man of remarkably mild and unassuming manners, he was by no means deficient in moral courage, nor likely to be deterred by any set of courtiers from discharging a duty due to his Sovereign, or to the Church of which that Sovereign is the head."

Upon the accession of Dr. Howley to the Archbishopric, he found the Palace, at Lambeth, in a very dilapidated condition. He almost immediately set about its re-edification and restoration. He commenced, also, extensive repairs in the Cathedral at Canterbury. At Lambeth, his grace expended, in this munificent spirit, upwards of £30,000. As we previously observed in a manner rather the improvements at Lambeth, we shall leave their details for that opportunity. Upon his seat, at Addington, near Croydon, the Archbishop also expended considerable sums: this was his favourite retreat.

Christian courtesy, especially to strangers, was at all times a prominent and a very lovely feature in Dr. Howley's character. Those, more than twenty years since, an American traveler, Mr. Wheaton, visiting Bath a little before London, thus describes his reception

"I proceeded to the house of the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square. He [illegible] preparing to ride out, and his carriage was waiting at the door; but he was kind enough to detain me for half an hour, putting a variety of questions relative to literary and ecclesiastical matters in the United States. The conversation was long, and to me highly interesting, and impressed me with sentiments of increased respect for this amiable and excellent prelate

So, also, Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, visiting Dr. Howley at Lambeth, fifteen years after, finds him still the same man. He says—

"The Archbishop crossed the room to meet me, and shaking hands with me in a very cordial manner, handed me a chair with so much politeness and kindness of manner as at once to put me at my ease, and made me feel entirely at home with him. The distinctive traits of his manner and appearance are meekness and unaffectedness. He is so perfectly unassuming, and courteous without [illegible] affability and freedom, that I was unconsciously detained in a conversation which I might have reasonably feared would have been an intrusion in a perfect stranger." "I was surprised, considering his age, station, and occupations, at the knowledge he had of many minute and subordinate manners among us." "There was a remarkable moderation of sentiment in all his conversation, and nothing which appeared in any degree of bigotry, or illiberality of the strange doctrines which the men of Oxford have brought into the church"

Archbishop Howley, though not a man of brilliant talents, has left many charges and sermons, accustomed to be perfectly orthodox, and written with spirit and not without elegance. Yet he was by no means eloquent in the pulpit, nor in addressing a public assembly. Extreme moderation was the distinguishing feature of his character, and his reluctance

[illegible] the venerable Primate was an active promoter of good and liberal works [illegible] by the following list of the offices which he filled. His Grace was a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Causes, Visitor for the British Museum, and a Governor of the Charter House. He was Visitor of All Souls, Balliol, and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and of King's College, London; [illegible]ors School, Dulwich College, and of Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School. [illegible] was a munificent benefactor to the various religious and charitable institutions of the metropolis, and was President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, of the Anniversary Festival of the Society for Building Churches; of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; of the Clergyman's Orphan School; of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; of the Grey Coat Hospital School at Westminster, of the School for the Indigent Blind; the St. Anne's Society, Soho, &c.

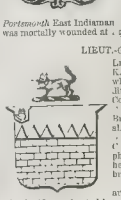
His Grace was a Fellow of the Royal Society; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and a member of the Royal Society of Literature; and a Privy Councillor since 1813.

Before he became Bishop of London, Dr. Howley married Mary Frances, eldest daughter of John Bell, Esq., of Southampton. The issue of that marriage were two sons and three daughters. One of the Archbishop's sons was for a short time an officer in the Guards, but he died of consumption at the age of twenty. His other son only lived to be twelve years of age. The Archbishop's eldest daughter married, in the year 1826, Sir George Shadwell Bennett, Bart., and died in ten years after her marriage. Another of his daughters was married to a Mr Wright, and a third to a Mr Kingsmill.

The latter years of the deceased Prelate were not much distinguished from the general quietude of his life. Even within a year of his decease he appeared in public almost as frequently as usual, though, of course, he gradually ceased to preach, and very rarely took part in the debates in the Upper House of Lords. At length, the infirmities attendant upon extreme old age became every day more apparent; a severe attack of the pre-ailing epidemic shattered his enfeebled constitution; it was followed by a relapse, and, in a very short time, he sank into irremediable debility: his end was tranquil, and within a short period of his decease, he was in full possession of his faculties

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### SIR ALEXANDER MAITLAND, BART.

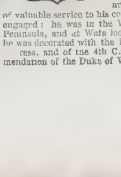


*Portsmouth* East Indiaman

Sir Alexander Charles Gibson Maitland, Bart, of Clifton Hall, Mid Lothian, was the son of the first Baronet, the Hon Thomas Alexander Maitland, by Lucy, daughter of the Hons of Lauderdale. He was born the 21st Nov. 1775, and married Helen, daughter and heiress of Alexander Gibson Wright, Esq., of the Glissons of Dare, in Pitcairne, and cousin to the present Sir Thomas [illegible] been Carmichael, Bart. Sir Alexander Maitland succeeded his father as second Baronet, on the 14th of February, 1820, his death occurred at Edinburgh on the 7th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-two. He left issue by the said Helen Gibson of Dare, of whom three sons and five daughters survive. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his grandson Alexander Charles, the issue of his son, Alexander Maitland, a Scottish Advocate, who died in 1831

The Baronet just deceased had two brothers, one of whom, William, was drowned in the Bay of Bengal, while a Midshipman on board the other Augustus, an officer of rank in the army, was mortally wounded at Quatre Op Zee, in 1797.

### LIEUT.-GEN SIR THOMAS REYNELL.



Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart and K.C.B., was the third son of Thomas Reynell, Esq., who fell at the battle of Saratoga in 1777, and whose direct ancestor, Richard Reynell, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, was created a [illegible]onnet in 1678. Sir Thomas Reynell entered the British service, as an Ensign, in 1793, and rose through all the grades of rank to that of Lieutenant-General, being appointed in 1837. He was also made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and of the Russian Imperial Sword of St. George Order; he was Colonel of the 71st Regiment, and he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the decease of his brother in 1839.

Sir Thomas passed nearly fifty-five years in the army—a period of brilliant distinction to himself, and of valuable service to his country. During the late war he was always actively engaged: he was in the West Indies, in Holland, in Egypt, in India, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. In addition to the Commandership of the Bath, he was decorated with the insignia of a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Teresa, and of the 4th Class of the Order of St. George, through the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, immediately after the battle of Waterloo, when Sir Thomas was so unlucky, in command of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

Sir Thomas Reynell married, the 12th February, 1831, the Lady Elizabeth Pack, daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford, and widow of Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. Sir Thomas died at his seat, near Arundel, on the 10th inst.; and, as he leaves no issue nor male relation, the Baronetcy, one distinguished from its creation by lawyers, statesmen, and warriors, becomes extinct

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE

The discussion on the Address in the French Chamber of Deputies was brought to a close on Saturday. M. Guizot having again declared that he would make no concession, the Chamber divided on the last amendment which had been proposed, according to second advices from Paris, and made there were 199 for the amendment and 222 against it, giving to the Ministers a majority of 23. The *ensemble* of the Address being next put, the Opposition, in a body, abstained from voting, and thus, of 344 present, 322 who voted, there were 241 for the Ministry. The other three votes were probably those of some Legitimists who did not concur in the course adopted by the Opposition; or they may have been given by some Conservatives, to give the appearance of a parliamentary division

The threatening aspect which the political horizon had begun to assume at the close of last week in the French capital continues to be more and more menacing. According to second advices from Paris, all minds there were preoccupied with the possible consequences of the situation into which political parties, as well in the Chamber as out of it, have been thrown by the proceedings of last week in the Representative Chamber

The Ministry, shaken by the manifestations with in the Chamber, and alarmed by the fermentation throughout the capital, had resolved, at the eleventh hour, to yield to the pressure, and to give way on the question of the banquet. Several a speech, which his organ of the press, the *Journal des Débats*, in two leading articles on Sunday and Monday, has interpreted as a distinct pledge that the Conservative will bring before the present Chamber, at a convenient time, a measure of parliamentary reform. This the *Débats* affirms to be the clear intent and meaning of the speech of the Minister, who is compelled to observe the reserve in his words which official responsibility of office imposes upon him. Neither the nature nor extent of the reform can be stated, because the Chamber itself must decide these, and not the Cabinet; but they will be such as the majority of the Chamber can be brought to consent to. In short, it is understood that the question will be brought forward by the Government in the session of 1849

Meantime another question has arisen out of the incidents of the debate. The menaces of the Government have assailed the right of public meeting, an imprescriptible public right of the people of all constitutional states. The opposition, putting aside for the moment the reform question, have determined boldly to oppose this pretension of the Cabinet, which they pronounced to be monstrous. They have, therefore, determined at once to brave the threat, and to hold in the very heart of the capital one of those meetings, which the Government has denounced, but to accompany it with every constitutional precaution which can tend to throw the Government in the wrong, and cover with odium any attempt to suppress it. A committee of twelve Deputies has been appointed to concert with the Central Reform Committee of the Seine, as to the management of the projected reform banquet of the 19th accordingly. With the further view to the peaceable object, a meeting of above a hundred deputies of the opposition was held in the Place de la Madeleine on Sunday, at which a public manifesto was agreed on, stating that "they have recognised that the address, such as it has been voted, constitutes a part of the majority, a flagrant and audacious violation of the rights of the minority: and that the Ministers have, by drawing their party into so exhibitant an act, at once infringed one of the most sacred principles of the constitution, violated in the person of their representatives one of the essential rights of the citizens, and, by a measure of Ministerial safety, thrown over the country the most pernicious seeds of division and disorder

"In such circumstances, they have found that their duties acquired a graver, a more imperious character, and that in the midst of those events which now agitate Europe, and threateningly France, they could no longer abandon for a single instant the guardianship and the defence of the interests of the nation. The opposition will remain steady at its post, in order to watch and combat incessantly the counter-revolutionary policy, the audacity of which now excites the anxiety of the whole country.

"As to the right of meeting of the citizens, a right which the Ministers seem willing to contribute to their own profit, and confiscate to their profit, the meeting, unanimously convinced that this right, inherent in every free constitution, is, moreover, formally established by our laws, have determined upon repelling by every legal and constitutional means of maintaining it intact, and of consecrating it."

The resolution to hold the Reform banquet in Paris, in the teeth of the Ministerial prohibition, was adopted, without a single dissentient voice, by the deputies present, amounting to above one hundred

It is said that each of the Mayors of the arrondissements of Paris as belong to the Opposition party have signified to the Government their resignation of their functions if the Government should attempt any resistance to the intended banquet of the 14th arrondissement

A report prevails that M. Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, as well as M. Desseret, the Prefect of Police, has resigned

*La Semaine* says: "The men here of the Chamber of Peers to whom invitations have been sent to attend the banquet of the twelfth arrondissement, are six in number—the Duke d'Harcourt, the Prince de la Moskowa, M. de Boissy, M. Laujuinais, M. d'Alton Shée, and another, whom we refrain from naming at present, because, if we are well informed, he has not announced that he accepts the invitation."

A commission, nominated by the Minister of the Marine for inspecting the transatlantic steamers, ceded by the Government to the company of Hermann and Handel, with a view to ascertain the present condition of these ships, and lay down the basis of a re-organisation of this service, has commenced its operations by visiting *le Havre* the *Philadelphia* and *New York*, and thence is gone to Cherbourg to examine the *Union*

The usual receptions at the Chateau have been quite re-established, and the King appears to enjoy his former health. He drives out each afternoon to Neuilly, or some of the other Royal pleasure grounds near Paris, where he walks.

Amongst the many statements in the journals which the state of affairs has called forth, we observe that the Council of Ministers having experienced much anxiety in consequence of "the situation," General Jacqueminot had called together the Colonels of the National Guard of Paris, and questioned them as to the spirit which prevailed in their respective legions, and that he had received answers not calculated to reassure a Cabinet which contemplated means of armed repression. It is also said that General Sebastiani had taken similar steps in relation to the superior officers of the garrison of the capital, whose answers brought no other assurance than that the Line would support the National Guard, but that any independent action, in case of a popular movement could not be relied on

The Government has caused to be deposited in the barracks, and especially in those of the 14th arrondissement, munitions and rations for eight days, and also axes and other implements, as if for an approaching action

The National Guard is busier than ever in preparing a demonstration in support of the Reform movement. The commanders have exercised their officers, in order to ascertain their opinions; and addresses are in preparation to be presented to the Opposition, urging firmness, legality, and resistance. The Municipal Council have sent a collective address to M. Rambuteau, prefect of the Seine, warning him against the danger of forcibly resisting the projected banquet, which is fixed for Sunday next (to-morrow). At a meeting of the opposition deputies, on Monday, resolutions were passed, the purport of which did not transpire, but it was asserted that no time would be lost in giving a solemn and peaceful form to a manifestation which will be the more imposing from having for its object the cause of public liberty. The address of the Chamber was presented at the Tuileries on Monday evening, the Opposition deputies being absent.

Fifteen Opposition deputies had met at the house of M. Billault, and resolved not to attend the proposed banquet, but also to decline attending at the Tuileries on the presentation of the address.

The purpose of the proposed banquet of the Liberal party, General Thiars, a distinguished member of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, has placed his house (situate in the Champs Elysées) at the disposal of the party, and there the dinner will take place. Not fewer than 600 guests are expected to be present.

Letters from Marseilles say that M. Del Carreto had disembarked at the Lazaretto, previously to the quarantine being over, with the Neapolitans and Sicilians at Marseilles, many of whom were driven from their country by his pitiless orders, assembled in large numbers to witness the humiliation of the Minister of Police, but no attempt was made to offer him any indignity or insult

### SPAIN

We have news from Madrid to the 30th inst. It had been resolved to send a mission to Berlin, in order to induce Prussia to recognise the succession of the wife of the Duchess de Montpensier. It was stated that another intervention on the part of spain in Portugal was probable, and a most strong declaration such a step had been presented by Mr. Bulwer. The Emperor of Morocco had protested against the occupation by spain of the Chaffarina Islands. Mr. Henderson, the agent of the bondholders, had arrived at Madrid, and had an interview with the Minister of Finance and Mr Bulwer. The result, it was stated, would be satisfactory to the bondholders. General Alaix had been recalled to Madrid.

The *Herald* announces that the Government had ordered a steam frigate, at Portsmouth, to proceed to Naples, to protect the persons and property of Spanish subjects. Further states that a vessel had left Barcelona de la Ross would shortly leave Madrid on his embassy to Rome, the political difficulties and considerations which had hitherto prevented him from setting out, having been brought to a conclusion

### PORTUGAL

From Lisbon we have advices to the 9th inst. The daily debates in either House are now assuming a character of interest; the first matters disposed of have been the Addresses to her Majesty in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The tenor of these documents differs but in small degree from the general style in similar cases. The state of the finances is, however, admitted to be miserable, and the necessity of increased and heavy taxation is insisted upon; and this, with extraordinary economies, are stated to be the only means that present themselves by which the country can be saved. The only political matter connected with the Addresses worthy of note, is contained in the one from the Lower House, where it is declared that rigid inquiry is necessary to ascertain

whether the dignity of the Crown, or her Majesty's Royal prerogative, have in any way been offended by the terms of the convention entered into, by which her Majesty granted an amnesty to her subjects lately in arms This particular paragraph has attracted notice, as seemingly indicative of a desire less to conciliate than to revert to harsh measures.

Taking advantage of the slight debate upon the Address in the Upper Chamber, Costa Cabral seized upon the occasion to enter upon his long-promised explanation and defence of his conduct, both as regards the public acts of his administration and the still more grave charges preferred against him of personal corruption. His speech commenced on the 31st, and was continued for three days.

We also learn that much sickness still prevailed in the British squadron at Lisbon. From January 2 to February 4, there had been 48 cases of small pox on board the *St. Vincent*, out of which twelve cases had proved fatal. From the 3rd February to the 9th inclusive, only two more slight cases had appeared, in two midshipmen on board that ship All the other cases of infection in the other ships of the squadron were rapidly on the decline when the packet left Lisbon. The influenza, too, was also very general on board the French frigate *Psyche*, in the Tagus.

A great sensatio had been caused in Lisbon by the rumour that a note from our Government had formally announced to the Portuguese Government that the Protocol was not yet fulfilled, as the present House of Deputies was not considered to e freely or legally elected. The Minister of the Kingdom had summoned the members of the House of Deputies to a conference. The result was not known.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 3d state that at that date the most perfect tranquility prevailed. The King had fixed the 7th for the troops to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and the grand ceremony of taking the oath by the King, and the great powers of the State having raised the question as to the church in which it should take place, the King rejected that of the Holy Ghost, as it was there that Ferdinand the First swore fidelity to the first Constitution, which he afterwards violated. The King would not take the oath in a building where a Royal perjury had been committed. There is no truth in the report that the Austrian Ambassador had protested against the grant of a constitution. He may have stated that his Government would see the change with displeasure; but he has gone no further, and maintains the most absolute reserve, appearing to be waiting for instructions from Vienna. Up to the 29th ult., the latest from which events had taken place at Naples was received at Messina General Nunziante, who was still blockaded in the citadel, had attempted a sortie, in which he sustained heavy losses, and left his artillery in the power of the insurgents. Perceiving that the people stormed the fort of Castellazzo, which commands the town. The garrison quartered at Reggio (Calabria) was compelled to retire, and there was a general rising throughout that province. The King had granted to Sicily the Constitution of 1812, which had been accepted by the insurgents, on the condition that the Prince Royal (now 12 years old) should reside at Palermo as viceroy, a regency being established until he shall attain his majority, and a separate parliament to be established at Palermo. An amnesty was proclaimed, from which, however, were excepted the emigrants of 1821 All the fortifications of Sicily were surrendered to the insurgents, and all the troops had returned to Naples.

In Sardinia the King, anticipating an application from the municipalities of Turin and Genoa, has granted the French Constitution to his subjects. A proclamation issued by him, and published in Turin on the 8th, announces the bases. The principles on which it is founded are nearly those of the French charter. The greatest rejoicings had taken place at Turin on the 9th, on account of the granting of the new Constitution. A statue to the King had been voted by the municipality.

On the 4th the Junta of Palermo, which had hitherto acted as a Provisional Government, published a proclamation in the new journal, *Il Cittadino*, in which the Genera. Committee of Palermo constituted itself the Provisional Government of all Sicily, and resolved itself into Committees of War, Finance, Justice, the Interior, and Commerce and Public Instruction. The President of the Provisional Government thus formed is Admira. Ruggero Settimo

On the 6th, after an obstinate conflict, Count Pepoli, who commanded the fort of Castellamare, had consented to surrender it to the Provisional Government, and was permitted to embark with the Garrison on three steam-vessels which were in the port. By the terms of the capitulation the troops were not even allowed to retain their arms and baggage, and an exchange of prisoners was made. These were the last of the Neapolitan troops which had remained at Palermo.

Letters from Rome, of the 2nd instant, announce that the Pope intended to grant constitutional institutions to his people. His Holiness had sent for Father Ventura, who had of late settled those public affairs, to consult him on the subject

The Florence journals of the 6th concur in stating that Austria is making extraordinary efforts to oversee the Liberal party in Italy. One of these journals announces that the little army of the Duke of Modena has been formally incorporated with that of Austria, and placed under the immediate orders of General Radetzky. Another mentions a report that the Emperor of Austria has demanded from the King of Sardinia, that Alexandria shall be given up to Austria. It is known that Charles Albert has been strengthening the defences of Alexandria, as if he had anticipated something of the kind stated in the Florence journal.

Advices from Bologna, of the 4th in- stant, state that the proclamation of the Constitution at Naples had been celebrated there by a grand *fete*, in which the authorities themselves had joined. The people cried, "Down with the Dominicans! Long live Constitution! Death to the Austrians! Let us march to the assistance of our brethren in Lombardy."

Letters from Verona announce the arrest of Count Lmdau during the night-time, on the charge that of having transmitted to Milan the money collected at Vero a for the wounded and maimed of the 3rd ult. He has been committed to the fortress of Legnano.

The Municipal Council have presented a petition to the Viceroy of Lombardy at Milan, praying for Reform. To this the Viceroy has replied that the Emperor listens to all reasonable demands, legally presented.

It is generally understood that the Emperor Ferdinand had written to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, enjoining him as an Archduke of Austria not to grant any constitution to his subjects. Should he comply with the wishes of his people demanded, the troops of Austria, Parma, and Modena, have been ordered to enter Tuscany, and that an Austrian army would enter into and occupy the Tuscan territory, as they have entered into and occupy Parma and Modena.

SWITZERLAND.

In the sitting of the Swiss Diet, of the 9th instant, the Committee of Nine made the following propositions:—1. The claims of the late Sonderbund, which have not yet paid up their proportion of the expenses of the war, be required to do so on or before the 20th inst., at the latest. 2. That such Cantons as shall fail in making this payment within the prescribed time, in addition to the extra acts to the Federal Government, shall be occupied by the Federa. troops, whose wants in these cases, be supported and paid by such Cantons respectively; and, 3 That the Federal staff shall be dissolved.

In the sitting of the Grand Council of Basle, on the 9th instant, Deputy Schoenbein proposed to insert the following clauses in the project for the revision of the Pact:

1. That every Swiss should have the right to belong to whatever confession of faith he thought fit, and to openly fulfil the duties imposed upon him by the same in every part of the Confederation.

2 That religion was in no way to be connected with political questions.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 92. It will, therefore, come under discussion.

The *Suisse et Berne* says:—"It results from the returns of the contingents furnished by the fifteen Cantons for the execution against the Sonderbund, that all these Cantons, with the exception of Basle, where the contingent was not completed by 33 men, sent much larger forces than they were bound to send. Zurich had 7586 over the contingent due, Berne 11,158, and the other Cantons in proportion Altogether they supplied 48,000 men more than they were bound to send. There were 172 pieces of artillery, and 88 on the ramparts of Geneva."

Letters from Geneva, of the 11th, report that M. James Fazy, the Minister of the Council of State, and the other members of that body, had resigned. The cause of this proceeding is reported to be the refusal of the Grand Council to entertain certain measures for the freedom of the press proposed by M. James Fazy, in consequence of his having been injuriously misrepresented in the *Journal de Genève*, as he thinks, by the instigation of some foreign agent. The Grand Council recommending that the ordinary vacancies should be resorted to to afford redress if the law had been transgressed by the journal in question, had passed a resolution that the members of the Council of State should be requested to withdraw their resignations. If that should not be complied with, it was expected that another Council of State would be elected.

The Russian Government has instructed its representative to inform the Diet that it fully approves of the steps presented to that body by the Governments of Prussia, Austria, and France.

PRUSSIA.

The *Berlin State Gazette* contains the Prussian budget for the present year, according to which the whole amount of income amounts to 64,556,479 thalers, and the expenses of Government are calculated to exactly the same amount, or about half a million more than in 1847 Copies of this document have, for the first time, been forwarded from the Board of Finance to every member of the United Diet, so that his Majesty seems anxious to comply with all reasonable claims of his subjects.

The official *Gazette of Prussia* publishes a Royal decree, establishing an Evangelical Consistory at Berlin, to regulate the religious affairs of the kingdom. The Minister of Public Worship is appointed President, and the college is to consist of an equal number of clergy and laymen.

GERMAN STATES.

BAVARIA.—From Munich, under date of the 10th instant, we have news of disturbances having been produced by the students of the University, who had formed themselves into two political associations, having distinctive badges. One of them, being patronized by Lola Montes, had been the cause of existing hostilities between the parties, and the result had been that the partisans of the lady in question, having been assailed violently in the streets, took refuge in a tavern. The students, thus attacked, appealed to Lola, who came out to their assistance. She was pursued, and fled to the Austrian embassy. where, however, she found the gates closed against her The King, in the meanwhile, being informed of the row, came to the assistance of Lola, and, taking her on his arm, they both passed a church. from which the mob immediately issued, pistol in hand. She was, however, disarmed by a man, who seized her by the throat. She was ultimately extricated by gendarmes, who brought her to the Palace. The garrison was put under arms, and the University ordered to be closed for a year. Riots ensued, the populace taking part with the students.

The Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Munich on the 11th inst., says:—"King Louis has yielded. The Countess de Landsfeld has been ordered to depart, and the decree suspending the lectures of the University, repealed. The concession of the King probably saved his Throne, for Dr. L. Burton of the entire population, including the nobility, the Princes of the Royal Family, and even the officers of the army, against the King, on account of his scandalous conduct, has been roused to the highest pitch. During the last year the popularity of the reigned in Bavaria, and her will had become the law of the land. King Louis had become the slave of Lola Montes, who prevailed upon him to change his Ministry three times in the course of the year. The Bavarian people, however phlegmatical and patient, could not bear true yoke any longer.

"This morning, on hearing of the decree relative to the suppression of the University, upwards of 2000 of the most respectable citizens met at the Town-House, and resolved to send a deputation to the King, to demand the expulsion of Lola Montes, and the revocation of the decree. The Palace was entirely surrounded with troops and gendarmes. The King, enraged at the demand of the people, and at the refusal of the troops to attack the people assembled on the Palace-square, had sent in all haste to Augsburg for a reinforcement of Light Cavalry, which was to be forwarded by the railway. But when the deputation of the city, with the Mayor at its head, came before him—when the Ministers, the Councillors of State, and even the Princes, his sons, described to him the danger to which he exposed his Crown by his obstinacy, his Majesty at last yielded. Otherwise, we should probably have another throne vacant, and an ex-King the more in Europe. Never was so great an exultation of the people witnessed in Germany. It was believed a moment the King repented having made those concessions, for two hours afterwards he was seen to arrive at the residence of his ministers to ask for one of her; but Lola Montes was already gone, accompanied by the maledictions of all honest men. The people had broken open the doors of the house, and were actually demolishing it. The troops quietly looked on, and the King, finding his authority annihilated, returned to the palace with tears in his eyes. Considerable excitement still prevails, and cries of joy are heard in every direction. Unfortunately the affray was attended with bloodshed. Two students, the sons of high functionaries of the State, were killed, and many wounded. The officer of the gendarmes who commanded the attack had been arrested and thrown into prison."

UNITED STATES.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Canabria*, Captain Harrison, we have advices from New York to the 29th ult., and Halifax to the 1st instant.

The *Canabria* has brought £10,000 in specie on freight.

A Whig "caucus," held at Washington on the 28th ult., had determined to recommend a national convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President.

Congress is still in full deliberation upon the measure for continuing the war with Mexico The bill asking for the ten new regiments is still in the Senate.

The Treasury would very soon need more money According to the estimates of the Secretary, 18,000,000 dollars would be needed before the 30th of June next. Accordingly, a bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, authorizing a loan to that amount, limiting the interest to six per cent. for a stock having twenty years to run, and which must not be sold under par.

The approaching Presidential election was becoming the all-absorbing topic. All parties seemed to admit that to discuss the merits of the several candidates was some months too early; and yet all were plunging into that political vortex with an ardour and a zeal that might reasonably be expected only a few weeks before the day of election.

General Scott, commanding the army in Mexico, had been suspended. A court of inquiry has been ordered for the purpose of investigating the recent difficulties in the army.

MEXICO.

By this arrival we also learn that a treaty of peace had been concluded by the American Commissioner Mr. Trist, in conjunction with General Scott. It is said the terms are liberal, roved of by the Cabinet at Washington.

A train, under the command of Colonel Miles, had been attacked and plundered by a guerilla party. The loss of goods falls principally on the Americans, one English house losing 24,000 dollars. The French and Spanish merchants recovered their goods by paying smartly. The portion of the train out off had incontinently surrendered. Colonel Miles could not prevail upon them to come up, but left a guard of 25 men behind, which was totally inadequate against the sudden onset of 400 guerilleros.

CANADA.

The elections had taken place, and the Radical party had gained the majority. In the city of Montreal formidable riots had taken place, and the mob had possession of the place for two days

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended by Mr. G. R. Anson, attended a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House, in the course of the morning Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their four children, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performance at the Lyceum theatre with their presence in the evening The Royal suites consisted of the Baroness Jocelyn, Madame de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, took an early walk in the pleasure grounds adjoining Buckingham Palace before church. All the Royal children took pony and walking exercise during the forenoon in the grounds Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, and also the aides and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday, the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace at three o'clock in the afternoon. Upon the Reception the Dutch Minister had the audience of the Queen, to present the official notification of the death of his Majesty the King of Denmark, and also to present his credentials from his present Sovereign. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., was presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, on his return from his mission to Switzerland, and to take leave on his departure for Constantinople. Mr. David Barker was presented to the Queen as authorized by Viscount Palmerston, on the termination of h s mission in Switzerland. Her Majesty gave audience to Viscount Palmerston. The Queen was attended by the Earl of Morley, Viscount Canning, and the Bereskley Stanhope, Lord in Waiting. Her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, visited the Princess Sophia, at her residence at Kensington. The Royal children took their usual airings. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performances of the French Plays with their presence in the evening. The Royal suites consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn and Colonel Buckley, honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, visited the British Museum. His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by Count Arthur Mensdorff, and attended by Capt. the Hon. A. Gordon and Baron Fritsch, left town in the course of the morning for Windsor, to join the hunt. The illustrious party returned to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their accustomed airings. The Royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, included their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Count Arthur Mensdorff, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, the Right Honourable Sir John Hobhouse, and Baron Fritsch.

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THE Marchioness of Douro has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.—His Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador, is on the eve of leaving England for Vienna, accompanied by the Countess Dietrichstein and Count Prieck.. The 1st proximo is fixed for the departure of his Excellency and suite. The Count and Countess, it is said, will be absent about five or six months; but a rumour prevails that his Excellency's return is somewhat uncertain.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, the forty-third annual general meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held at the institution in Bloomfield-street, Moorfields, the Rev. J Russell, D.D., in the chair The report stated that during the past year, 199 in-patients had been admitted and 7672 out-patients had received the benefit of the charity, being a total of 7871 persons, an increase over the previous year of 662. The financial statement showed the income from all sources, including a balance last year of £347 13s., to be £794 6s. 4d.; and the expenditure left in hand £373 1s. 2d., which would, however, be swallowed up in the liquidation of outstanding liabilities. An increase sum of £280 per annum is required to maintain its present usefulness. Upwards of 150,000 persons have been received since 1805. The report was adopted, and the Committee and other officers elected, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ORATION was on Monday delivered by Mr. R. D. Grainger, in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields, which was crowded in every part by the Fellows and members of the College, together with some distinguished visitors, including Sir R. Peel, the Dean of Westminster, the Bishop of Norwich, the President of the College of Physicians, Mr Justice Erle, and Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P. In the evening, the President and Council of the college entertained a distinguished party at the freemasons' Tavern

THE TRUE REDEMPTION FRUST.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of this society was held at their office, in Ab ngdon-street, Westminster Lord Ashley in the chair, presided. There were also present, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Spranger, the Rev. Messrs. J. T. Russell, Swan, Denne, Mallett, &c., Mr G. H. Drew, and other supporters of the society. The secretary stated that he had sent copies of the prospectus to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and to all the bishops, most of whom concurred in their views. He had received communications from a great number of persons, some of whom were willing to give up the tithes they held as lay impropriators for a fair consideration. Several new subscribers had been added to their list since the last meeting, and many applications had been made for advice how to act where there were disputes regarding tithes restored. He then read a letter in which suggestions which he had received for carrying out the object they supported. A discussion ensued, in which Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord John Manners, the Rev Mr. Mallett, Mr. Drewell, and the Rev. Mr. Scott took part; after which a committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till a future day.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this very excellent institution, founded in 1827, and of which her Majesty is the patron, was celebrated on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; George Hudson, Esq., M.P., presided on the occasion Among the company present were, the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, S. H. Walpole, Esq., M.P., A. W. Roberts, Jun., Esq., &c. The number of gentlemen who sat down to dinner was about 300. The list of subscriptions read by the Secretary amounted to £1387.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, as Mr. Joseph Archer, of Kennington, in Surrey, was passing over Southwark-bridge, when near the centre he was met by two men, one of whom, without uttering a word, knocked him down by a violent blow on the head, inflicted, it is supposed, with a life preserver, rendering him insensible; whilst in this state the ruffians rifled the person of two five pound Bank of England notes and four sovereigns. On recovering, he made his way to the toll-gate, and gave the alarm, but the fellows had escaped.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 12.—The births exceed the deaths again this week; the last few weeks formed striking exceptions to this general rule. The births registered within the district included by the bills of mortality, were 1457 in number, of which 777 were males, and 680 females. Last week the total births were 1367 The deaths this week are 1324 in number, of which 674 were males, and 650 females. Last week the number was 1217. An excess over the weekly average for the last five winters is 217. The decline in mortality has fallen to 47, the weekly average for the last five winters being, however, only 3. The deaths from small-pox for this week 33—nearly double the average which during the last five winters has been 17. The deaths from bronchitis are still rather numerous—namely, 121, the average being 61. The meteorological report shows the temperature to have been 6 degrees above the average for the corresponding week during the last twenty-five years The general direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the sum of the horizontal movement at Greenwich during the week was 1746 miles. The sum of the rain was 56 inches.

THE TEA TRADE, Feb. 14.—The deliveries of tea last week were 853,237lb., being 54,000lb. less than in the preceding week. The market has been well supported, the demand being s

## GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

At the present moment, when the public mind is so largely occupied with the subject of "National Defences," the accompanying illustrations of one of the most important provisions made by the munificence of our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. They will, also, be interesting, as showing with what regularity and precision the courses of instruction and discipline are ordered in this ancient and liberal institution, which was first undertaken and established, maintained, and educated eight hundred children, destined to man our "wooden walls," as well as to extend the blessings of civilisation in many an unexplored land.

It will be seen that the present efficient condition of these schools has been of gradual growth, and the result of large experience; more especially as we are enabled to add, from official sources, to present the reader with all the system of management in all its leading details

The Royal Hospital Schools are divided into two distinct departments, which are designated, respectively, "The Upper School" and "the Lower School."

THE UPPER SCHOOL

Is the old "Greenwich Hospital School;" and in it are clothed, boarded, and educated, 400 boys, the sons of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines; and of officers and seamen of the Merchant service. Of these, 100 are the sons of Commissioned and Ward room Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, are nominated by the First Lord of the Admiralty. The remaining 300 boys, sons of officers of the above, of inferior rank, and of private Seamen in Marines, who have served, or are serving in the Royal Navy, as well as of officers and seamen in the merchant service—are nominated by the Patrons of the School, who exercise their privilege in rotation, as vacancies occur.

The Patrons are the Lords of the Admiralty, the First Secretary to the Admiralty; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital; five Commissioners of the Hospital; and the Chairman of the Patriotic Fund.

The qualifications for admission to this school are, that the candidates shall have attained ten, and not have exceeded eleven years of age; be free from all bodily infirmity; be able to read fluently; to write [illegible] and to work the first four rules of arithmetic with facility and accuracy. In their fourteenth year, they are subjected to a quarterly examination by the Chaplain, the Head Master, and by the Inspector of Schools of the Naval School, which will be presently described.

The Instruction in the Upper School, which is conducted by the Rev. James Hill, M.A., the Head Master, embraces the usual subjects of a general English Education; and such branches of the Mathematics as are necessary for the study of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; including Geometry, Algebra, and the elementary Trigonometry; and, in the Lower Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, with Mathematical and Physical Geography.

The boys are divided into three classes, each having its respective Master, with an Assistant-Master for the first Class.

By a late order from the Admiralty, the Head-Master is authorized to have six pupil-teachers, selected from the boys, (or other School,) to assist him in the duties of the school, and he themselves instructed in the art of teaching, in order to their after employment in a similar capacity in the Royal Navy. Lectures on Geography, Magnetism, Light, and Optical Instruments, are delivered from time to time by three Masters, to the whole of the boys of the Hospital Schools; in each wise that each boy, during his term, attends a Course of 160 Lectures

On being transferred to the Nautical School, which is conducted by Mr. Edward Riddle, and his Assistants, the boys receive their strictly professional education, the course includes Algebra, Euclid, and Spherical Trigonometry, (both theoretical and practical), Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; instruction in the use of the Sextant, deflecting Circle, Azimuth Compass, and the Artificial Horizon; and the number of Observations recorded, is, at least, 100,000 per annum.

Mr. Riddle, the Head Master, is a Member of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has the reputation of being one of the best observers with the Sextant in the world. This may, in a great measure, account for the extraordinary exactness of the youths under his tuition, in the very difficult use of the Sextant; many of the pupils being competent to take from 6 to 10 altitudes, (which can be confided in), in ten minutes.

Under Mr. John Riddle, aided by Mr Muggeridge, the Boys are instructed in the practice of Marine Surveying, by Mr. J. Riddle, Mr. Baillie, and Mr. Muggeridge, the Junior Masters of the Nautical School.

Many instances might be related of the Boys having distinguished themselves as navigators One of these, whilst still an apprentice, was appointed to the command of a whaler, to navigate the Boys, (or other School,) to assist him in the duties of the school, and he themselves instructed in the art of teaching, in order to their after employment in a similar capacity in the Royal Navy. Lectures on Geography, Magnetism, Light, and Optical Instruments, are delivered from time to time by three Masters, to the whole of the Boys of the Hospital Schools; in such wise that each Boy, during his Term, attends a Course of 160 Lectures

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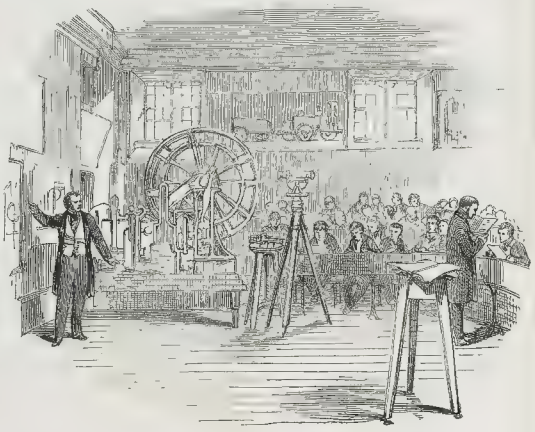
# GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

UPPER SCHOOL.—THE REV. J. HILL'S CLASS-ROOM.—MATHEMATICS AND OPTICS.



LOWER SCHOOL.—LESSON ON STEAM MACHINERY.—MR. E. HUGHES, HEAD-MASTER.

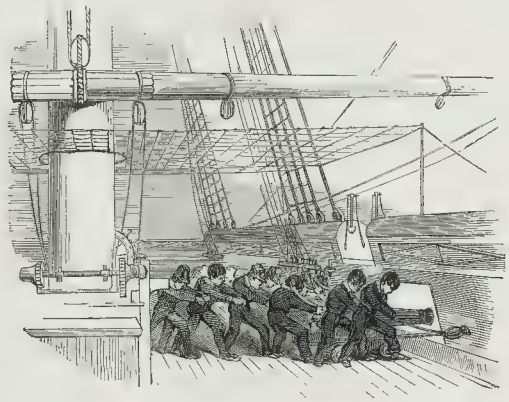
The Candidates must be free from impediment of speech, or other infirmity. They derive their claims of admission from the comparative merits, services, and sufferings, of the father in the Royal Navy; regard being also had to the number and destination of the family. The vacancies are filled up strictly on this principle; the admissions being carefully selected from the list of candidates by three of the principal officers of the Hospital, subject to the approval of the Governor.

The course of Education embraces religious instruction and the ordinary branches of English learning. In the first class, which is under the immediate tuition of Mr. E. Hughes, Head-Master, the course is extended to Geometry, Algebra, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, Engineering and Steam Machinery, Chart and Mechanical Drawing. The latter subjects are taught with especial reference to qualifying Boys for the Engineering department of her Majesty's Steam Navy.

After a recent examination of this Class, by Mr. Loyd, the Chief Engineer of the Admiralty, he obtained the appointment of a certain number of Boys annually, as engineers apprentices to the Steam Factory, at Woolwich Dockyard.

Professor Moseley, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and Inspector of the Greenwich Hospital and the Dockyard Schools, in his Report for 1846, laid before Parliament, says, with reference to the first class:—"Taking into my view that a great number of Boys received into the Lower School cannot read on their admission, that their residence in it is commonly limited to three years and that one third of their time is taken up in industrial occupations, I

GYMNASIUM.



EXERCISING GUNS.

GYMNASIUM.

consider the proficiency of this class a very remarkable result, not surpassed in any other elementary school in the Kingdom, and an instructive example of that which may, under favourable circumstances, be achieved in elementary education."

This School (as a Government institution) was formerly called "the Royal Naval Asylum;" and was a separate establishment, under different management, and totally distinct from Greenwich Hospital.

The Naval Asylum was originally founded by a benevolent individual, Mr Thompson, and was first conducted on a small scale at Paddington, supported by voluntary contributions. (See "Memoirs of Earl St. Vincent," vol. ii., p. 48.) In 1805, this School was taken under the charge of the Government; Commissioners for its management were appointed by warrant of King George the Third; the sum of £20,000 was voted in aid of it by Parliament; and the Establishment was afterwards supported by national grants, included in the Navy Estimates.

In 1807, the Royal Naval Asylum, (then containing from 40 to 50 Boys,) was removed from Paddington to the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park. In 1809, the Establishment was enlarged, so as to accommodate 700 Boys and 300 Girls. In 1821, by warrant of King George the Fourth, the Royal Naval Asylum was united with the School of Greenwich Hospital, and placed under the management of the Governors, Commissioners, and Directors thereof, for the time being. And, in 1829, by an Act of Parliament, (10 Geo IV., cap 28,) the general control of the Hospital and Schools, and of all appointments therein, became vested in the Admiralty.

The patronage possessed by the Chairman has been incidentally mentioned. It should, however, be explained that, in 1805, the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund at "Lloyd's," voted the sum of £40,000 for the Royal Naval School, and, in August of the above year, £6,000, 3 per Cent. Consols (then estimated at its equivalent) were transferred by the Committee into the names of Samuel Thornton and John Julius Angerstein, Esqrs., two of the Commis-

SAILMAKERS.

BLACKSMITHS.

# GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

sion in the Royal Hospital for its use. By this grant, the Committee obtained some privileges in the nomination of Boys to the Upper and Lower Schools.

## THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Shortly after the removal of the Royal Naval Asylum from Paddington to the Ranger's Lodge, in Greenwich Park, two wings were erected to that building.

The centre and the east wing are appropriated to the Lower, and the west wing to the Upper School.

The wings contain the Boys' Class and School Rooms, Dormitories, Refectory, or Dinner Hall, and Chapel. Each wing has a handsome Doric façade, and is connected with the centre building by a colonnade of the Tuscan order; these colonnades forming a place of recreation for the Boys in wet weather. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out; and on the eastern side of it are the wash-houses, laundries, and other offices.

We now proceed to detail

## A DAY'S SCHOOL DUTIES.

The Boys rise every morning at about six o'clock; a quarter of an hour is occupied in the Dormitories in dressing, and each Boy has to say his prayers before leaving.

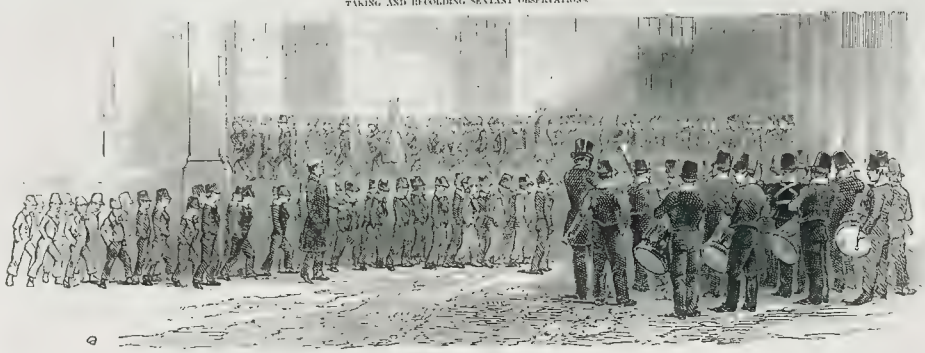
The Boys are then marched down to the play-ground, and the Company whose turn it is first to wash, are marched direct to the Lavatory. The interim is employed by the other Boys in cleaning their shoes, and brushing their caps.

By about a quarter to eight o'clock, the Boys are all dressed and washed. At a given single from the bugle, they collect in military order, and are marched by the Sergeant over to the Dinner Hall. This occupies about twenty-five minutes, when the Boys are again marched out, and dismissed until about five minutes to nine o'clock, to amuse themselves in the play-ground. They then collect again, and are marched to their respective School-rooms; at eight o'clock, they are allowed ten minutes in the play-ground, for their return to the School-rooms, and remain there till twelve o'clock, when they are again dismissed into the play-ground.

A certain number of boys are then marched in Sword Exercise, Gymnastics, and Gunnery, and, at a quarter before one o'clock, all the Boys assemble, and, preceded by the Band, march to the Dining Hall. After dinner, they return to the play-ground, and, at five minutes before two, they are marched to School, as in the morning, ten minutes being allowed in the play-ground during the afternoon.

At five o'clock, the Boys again leave School, and amuse themselves in the ground until 10 minutes before six, when they have their supper. At about seven, they are marched to the Reading Rooms

TAKING AND RECORDING SEXTANT OBSERVATIONS.



MARCHING TO THE DINING HALL.

at 9 o'clock, they are marched to their Dormitories, where, having said their prayers, they retire to bed by half past 9 o'clock.

Great attention is paid to the Dietary, which consists of tea and bread for breakfast; for dinner, meat and pudding on alternate days, with beer and potatoes; and bread and milk for supper. On each of the four annual festivals, and on Christmas Day, the Boys have roast beef and plum-pudding.

The quality of the food is very good and sufficient; as, from 30 to 50 lbs. weight is frequently removed from the Hall table after dinner. Under no pretence whatever would the Lieut.-Superintendent suffer any meat to be served except such as is in strict accordance with the contract.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We conclude with an enumeration of our Artist's Illustrations, and a few additional details.

UPPER SCHOOL.—The Rev. James Hill's Class-Room.—This apartment is shown during a Lesson of Mathematics and Optics.

LOWER SCHOOL.—Here is shown the first-class receiving from Mr. E. Hughes, the Head Master, a lesson on Steam Machinery, with especial reference to the Engineering Department of her Majesty's Naval Service.

EXERCISING GUNS is the subject of the Illustration in the centre beneath the above. This is shown on board the Model Frigate, constructed in the school grounds for this purpose, and engraved in No. 68 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

DINNER.

GYMNASTICS.—The two side Illustrations show the descent and ascent of the pole, or model mast. In one of these exercises, the Boy places his hands round the pole, and his bare feet against it, and then runs up the pole without bringing his body in contact with it.

NAIL-MAKERS.—Here are shown Boys learning to make Nails and Hammocks, knotting and splicing, under the tuition of Condy, the well-known Hospital man.

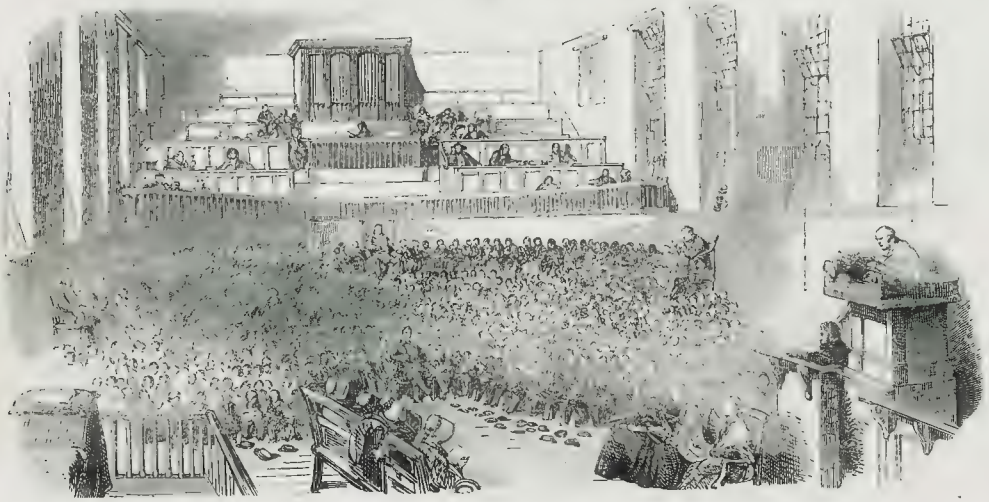
BLACKSMITHS.—Here are seen Boys at such smiths' work as is required for shipping.

SEXTANT OBSERVATIONS.—The Boys of the Upper School are here taking observations with the Sextant, and recording the same, accompanied by their Master.

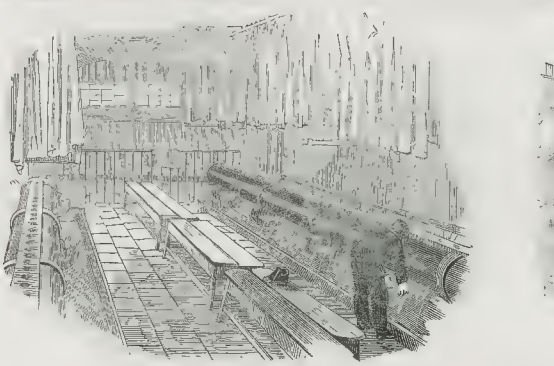
MARCHING TO THE DINING-HALL.—The Boys march to the Hall in the order here shown, whilst the Band plays a lively air. We may here add that the Boys of both Schools are frequently drilled, and put through a course of bodily exercise by experienced drill-masters, they are likewise instructed in music, in which many of them attain considerable proficiency.

THE DINNER.—The Boys having entered the Hall, two and two, as above shown, grace is said, and then silence until the Boys are told to begin their Dinner, during which they are allowed to converse.

THE CHAPEL.—In this large View is shown the location of the boys during DIVINE SERVICE. The Band sit in the organ-loft; the LOWER School next the organ; the Upper School under the Governor's Seat; and the Nurses and



THE CHAPEL.



THE LAVATORY.

DORMITORY.

looks between the pulpit and reading desk. Service is performed on Sundays, morning and afternoon.

The Lavatory.—The water and towels are provided for the Boys as shown in this illustration. From the large pipe runs a jet of water, and above it is soap, for each Boy's use; and over the pipe hang the towels.

The Dormitory.—The Boys sleep in hammocks, as here ranged. Each Boy, when he rises in the morning, makes his hammock, and at morning and evening he kneels in prayer be-ide this sea-bed.

We subjoin an interesting testimony to the improved discipline of the Schools, which we have received from a young man, lately a pupil. The writer says:—

"Many reports have been promulgated with respect to ill-treatment by the Drill-Masters and misconduct of the Boys, I must state that I was a pupil of the Lower School, under nearly all its recent changes and improvements, and tha. such reports are entirely without foundation. The education I acquired there has enabled me to obtain a valuable situation; and, though now entirely unconnected with the Institution, I shall always esteem it one of my highest privileges to be allowed admission to see my late schoolmates and schoolmaster, to the latter of whom I shall ever feel grateful for the kindness and care bestowed upon me whilst under their charge. It is this which will tend materially to strengthen the attachment of the Boys to them, and to the Institution, and make them feel pleasure in revisiting it when they are no longer pupils

"Such misconduct as the Boys were chargeable with in former times has long since disappeared. Cases of running away are now of very rare occurrence, and other rebellious conduct has altogether ceased. Of the whole 800 Boys, only one or two have been severely punished * in a period of six months; a circumstance which appears almost incredible when compared with the number of punishments formerly inflicted. Owing to the laxity which then prevailed, the position of the Drill-Masters, at the commencement of their duty, was most difficult, and they were compelled to exercise a certain degree of severity to bring the Boys to anyth ng like order; but, th s being once established, to severity succeeded kindness, by the practice of which, and also constant attention to the comfort and personal appearance of the Boys, proper subordination has been ever since effectually maintained.

"It is, however, to the Lieutenant-Superintendent, Mr. Rouse, that the highest credit is due; as the improvement effected in the discipline is, in a great measure, the result of his exertions; and he has constantly endeavoured to inspire the Boys with a feeling of self-respect. Before his day, punishment was looked upon by the Boys as no disgrace, and more than forty boys have been flogged in one morning. The improvement has been gradual and constant, and were a Boy to be now guilty of theft, he would require the protection of the Drill Masters to shield him from the effects of the indignation of his schoolmates. Should anything occasion the removal of Mr. Rouse from the schools, the Boys would lose in him, (although a very strict disciplinarian,) a friend whom it would be difficult to replace, whose whole heart is in their welfare, and who has secured both the affections of the Boys and the respect of the Masters. When, during his sojourn in the Schools, a Boy's conduct has been exemplary, on his return from a first voyage, the Masters have, occasionally, gratuitously given up a portion of the little leisure time which they possess, to improving him in his knowledge of Navigation; and Lieutenant Rouse has entirely instructed one Lower School Boy in Navigation, after his return from sea. Such kindness is well appreciated by the Boys.

"Attached to the establishment is a large Bathing Pond, where the whole 800 Boys are taken every other day, viz., 400 daily. In two divisions (morning and evening) of 200 each, and where they learn to swim.

"I have found the musical instruction which I received in the Band not only an advantage but a comfort to me.

"In conclusion, I have the authority and permission of the Registrar-General of Seamen at the Custom-house, for stating that complaints by captains of ships against Boys from the R. H. Schools are less frequent, and of a more trivial character than is the case in regard to any other class of apprentices.

"Captain the Hon. R. Keppel (now in command of H. M frigate *Meander*) who was educated at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, whilst under the superintendence of Lieut. Rouse, has just taken with him thirteen boys from the R. H. Schools, and has also, in forming the *Meander's* crew, given a preference to all seamen brought up there.

In conclusion, we learn with much pleasure that from the great interest taken in this Royal establishment, by Admiral Sir Charles Adam, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and by Rear-Admiral Sir James Gordon, the Lieutenant-Governor, it is expected that the Hospital Schools will shortly be enlarged, so as to enable them to receive 100 additional Boys.

* Thus severity not exceeding twelve lashes of the birch.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, February 20 Septuagesima Sunday.

Monday, 21 Mercury sets at 7h. 0m. p.m., being 1h. 37m. after the Sun has set.

Tuesday, 22 The Sun rises at 7h. 42m., and sets at 5h. 28m.

Wednesday, 23.—The length of the day is 11h. 36m. The day has increased 2h. 50m. since the Shortest Day.

Thursday, 24.—Duke of Cambridge born

Friday, 25.—Mars souths at 36h. 3m. p.m.; and Jupiter souths at 8h. 27m p.m.

Saturday, 26 Mercury sets at 7h. 22m. p.m., being 1h. 50m. after sunset.

During this week the planet Mercury may easily be seen with the naked eye, near the horizon in the W., after sunset. At the end of this week the intervals of time between the Sun and this planet setting are the largest in the year.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR EACH WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26.

| Sunday | | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 3 6 | 3 18 | 3 38 | 3 56 | 4 14 | 4 33 | 4 50 | 5 9 | 5 25 | 5 45 | 6 1 | 6 20 | 6 36 | 6 56 |

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. A. R.*"—*Pen thaire The fac simile of Rembrandt's Sword Portrait will appear in the "Historia of Wood Engraving." Pa t IV*

"*S. M. W.*" *The Title-page and Index given in our No. for Jan. 8, should be cut out, and bound with Vol. II., which extends but to Dec. 31, 1847, though the last No. is published Jan. 1, 1848*

"*Senex.*" "*Lindley's School Botany,*" *and* "*Roberts's Conchology.*"

"*Percy of the Castle*"—*See the Fashions in our present No*

"*J. T. P.*" *should consult a solicitor. A stockbroker is not indispensable.*

"*Holyrood.*"—*We cannot reply to your question*

"*Lex Lex.*"—"*Tarver's English-French Dictionary*" *is a good work*

"*P.*" *A Treatise on Dogs is comprised in the "Naturalist's Library;"*

"*C. H.*" *Wrexham.*—*We thank you*

"*S. G.*" *We have no room for the Enigma*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bicester.*—*See "Albert Smith's Natural History of a Flirt," to be published shortly.*

"*S. S.*" *Dublin. Belmont*

"*A Constant Reader*" *Both works are accredited authorities*

"*Urbanus.*"—*The large View of Paris is on copper, but worked as letter-press*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Our fac simile of Rembrandt's Sword Portrait is a wood-cut.*

"*C. C.*" *Bognor.*—*See "Blezard's Glossary of Architecture"*

"*A. T. E. Y.*"—*See "Elementa Liturgica," for the distinctions of clerical robes.*

"*X. Y. Z.,*" *Dent.*—*The gentleman is living*

"*F. W.*" *should reduce his friend first to write to "the Duke"*

"*Weymouth.*" *—Of Dukes and Co., Soho-square.*

"*Alpha*" *—A person acting as you describe would be liable to prosecution*

"*W. E. E.*" *We can only give the informat-on incidentally.*

"*J. b. C.*" *Uxbridge.*—*The validity of the marriage is questionable*

"*M. Y.*" *We have not room.*

"*B.*" *Irent-ood.*—*We cannot enter further into the matter.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dublin.*—*Apply to the "Dublin University Magazine"*

"*E. G. A.*"—*Charles I. is stated to have knighted a loin of beef.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bridle*—*London.*

"*J. G.*" *Addlestone. See the newspapers, just now*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*See Faire en Book-keeping.*

"*Tenant Thoughts,*" *and* "*O. M.,*" *Cork. We have not room.*

"*R. K.,*" "*A Foreign Subscriber,*" "*Catholicus;*" "*Reading Room,*" *Messrs. ; "C. D. L.," "Blackheath;" "H. Russell;" "Eliza H.;" "Ental;" "J. Orion;" "Pe, d zed," "B. B.;" "Maria M.;" "E. H. L.;" "Hamnion."—We are not in possession of the information sought by these queries.*

"*Reuen.*"—*The note on the Journal of Sir John Moore, beginning "Not a Drum was heard," is by the Rev Charles Wolfe, a native of Dublin. It was originally in an Irish newspaper, in 1817. It has been ascribed to various authors—Shelley considering it was "the first drama by Campbell. The friends of Wolfe have, however, stoutly claimed his right to the authorship, beyond any further question or controversy.*

"*W. J. A.,*" "*C. J.,*" *should apply to the inventors*

"*B. L. S.*" *The Journal is sold but has not work for us*

"*An Inquirer.*" *Lincoln.*—*The numeral "Index" had not birth as co-ductors. The work named is so, and may be had of any bookseller.*

"*Rosa Terra,*" *Bristol.*—*We have not room*

"*M. D.*" *Derbyshire, will, perhaps, favour us with a specimen.*

"*Ida.*" *See the pamphlets lately published on the question*

"*Constance Caudle.*" *Three large views, besides that of Paris, have been published in our Journal, and may be had of the publisher.*

"*Valentine.*"—*The word Ar cuon is derived from Artois, the French province in which the bird of evil on question was first bored.*

"*16 of Ten,*" *Bannan*—*We have no room*

"*Musical.*" *We cannot refer to music.*

"*Emma M. C.*" *is recommended to apply for a new list*

"*X. Z.*"—*Advertise the property for sale*

"*Amateur,*" *Brighton, should apply to Ackermann, Strand*

"*E.*" *Hungerford.*—*The New Postal Regulation will not affect the other condition.*

"*S. M. C.*" *Antrim, is thanked, but we have not room*

"*T. B. E., St. Alban's,*" *is thanked.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *The large View of London may still be had by order.*

### BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED

Dr Chalmers' Posthumous Works, Vol. II.——Recollections of Rugby——The Out Station——The Bell——Harris's Post-Office Guide——The Deep Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland.

Music.—Love without Wings——L'Invito Amoroso——Le Tre Prigioniere in un Convento——Il Gondoliere Fortunato——I cannot change as others do.

We are happy to announce that Lieutenant Rooke, the only officer, and one of the four survivors of the wreck of the *Avenger*, has arrived in London. Lieutenant Rooke has kindly favoured us with Sketches prepared by himself, illustrating some of the most interesting incidents of this melancholy catastrophe, which will appear in our next number, with some particulars of the event, not hitherto published.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.*

While several of the Sovereigns of Europe are, willingly or unwillingly, granting Constitutions to their subjects, the British House of Commons has occupied itself this week in suspending one. It is no great loss, indeed, seeing that it has never been put in force. It was a paper Constitution, drawn up in the Colonial-Office for New Zealand, and so exquisitely ill adapted, in every respect, to the settlement, that when it arrived the Governor refused to proclaim, or have anything to do with it. The whole thing was highly characteristic of our colonial impolicy. When the Whigs came into office, in the middle of 1846, Earl Grey, in the fragment of the session from June to August, resolved to give a Constitution to the New Zealanders. Why the plan was formed, and forced on in such haste, never appeared; and it was completed seemingly in ignorance of the circumstances of the Colony, or disregard of what was known of it, if the knowledge existed. It went out, and was sent back again. This took about a year; and now the House of Commons is asked by the same Government to undo all that it then did at the Government's own request. The only merit of the Colonial Minister in this case is, that he is not ashamed to confess the blunder; the rashness and ignorance that made him commit it remain the same. After all the negotiations the Colonial-Office has had with the New Zealand Company, with the Colonists, with men of all ranks connected with the settlement, with the sources of information at the command of a Minister, the possibility of his taking such a step, appears nothing short of infatuation. Running the gauntlet of such a debate as that of Monday night is the slightest penalty he could expect for it.

This still-born Constitution is not repealed and cancelled; it is only suspended for five years, the Governor being left to his own discretion in the interval. But that the Charter will ever be put in force again, no one anticipates; it is said it may be amended; when the time comes it will be found much easier to construct a new one altogether. And then the construction of it should be based on the suggestions made by the colony itself; we have little faith in the paper perfectibilities that issue from the pigeon-holes of Government departments. The vice of all newly-balanced and elaborately-drawn Constitutions is, that they are too good for their purpose; few things in this world turn out exactly as men anticipate; the virtue of a Constitution is in the hearts and souls of a people, not a sheet of parchment. The freest Constitution will turn to despotism and tyranny in the hands of races who have not the virtues of freemen;—witness Spain and Portugal. To draw up an elaborate scheme of Government, requiring all the political training and habit of political action which England has only acquired through ages of contest, is the blunder of a pedant who thinks that words and phrases are realities. Governments and systems only succeed when they grow up naturally from the soil; then they adapt themselves to the circumstances of the case. To give a Constitution perfectly modelled, with all nicety of checks and balances, to a settlement where half the population is just emerging from savage life, is a degree of absurdity hardly to be expected in an English Minister at this period. But Colonial Government is an exception to all ordinary rules of action.

Earl Grey has, perhaps, been misled by taking too sanguine a view of the state of the friendly tribes of the natives of New Zealand. They are a fine race, with many excellent qualities: they have a keen eye for their own interest, can raise a crop, breed pigs, and carry on a petty traffic with great success. But we do not believe they are politically "of age;" all their progress has been made under the guidance of the white man: it would puzzle and embarrass them were they placed on the same level with him; in fact, it would only be done in appearance—the European would still be the leader and master. In the first years of a Colony, nearly all that is wanted is personal liberty, security for property, and fair play both to natives and settlers. Leave both parties alone, or with the minimum of interference, and we will answer for it they effect all this by themselves. But if they are perplexed with the orders of a not very wise Governor, acting on not very clear instructions from a Power some thousands of miles off, nothing but calamity is the result. All the misfortunes of New Zealand have been caused by over government. There is no variety of charter, compact, dispatch, instruction, minute, letter, understanding, treaty, public orders, secret orders, and all the host of official forms to which the unhappy colonists have not been martyrs. And what has it all resulted in? After the crowning blunder of a Constitution that would not work, Governor Grey is left to—circumstances, and his own discretion! This is the simplest and wisest course that could be taken; and, if a man of insight and common sense had been selected at first, this might as well have been done eight years ago as now. The great curse of our colonial system is the political and family interest by which alone the Governors are appointed. Fitness or talent is quite secondary, a mere matter of chance; even Captain Grey is a kind of lucky accident. The Colonial Office, of course, feels that its agents so appointed require guidance; hence the "instructions" they are loaded with. These documents are written at a great distance, often on perverted information, and arrive months after the emergency. Yet they must be acted on; for to leave men to act on their "own discretion," who may be quite destitute of the quality, is quite impossible.

There is one curious point about the defunct Constitution which is worth noting. It revived in another form the old "benefit of clergy." A reading knowledge of the Latin language once exempted the possesser from capital punishment. If a native of New Zealand could read and write the English language, and was duly qualified by property, he was to be admitted to a share in the Government. But the literary acquirements of the aborigines seem to have been over-estimated, the Governor declaring that in the north of the island none were to be found possessing the legal amount of learning. The truth is, with a good deal of shrewdness, and a certain talent for turning the penny by trade, the New Zealanders are yet in arrear in a literary knowledge of English. We do not know what degree of perfection in the elegances of our style and language was to be the legal standard; but, remembering the slender qualifications in this particular occasionally exhibited by some Peers of the Realm, the colonial authorities could not decently be very exacting. To have required more than will do for the House of Peers would have been unreasonable. To make up for their deficiency in English we can bear witness that the natives can write their own language with exceeding clearness and force. In the late Parliamentary papers the documents given in the Maori tongue are, in our opinion, superior to the despatches of the Colonial Secretaries. They can never be misunderstood, which is more than any one can say of the State papers of Mr. Gladstone. They compress into a few words a direct meaning, like the orders of the Duke of Wellington, which are exactly what all military orders should be. In reading these infant efforts of native diplomacy we feel there is a great future in store for the race. They have vigour and sense in them, powers of self-command and perseverance. They are a perfect contrast to our much talked of friend, Quashee, who, after all the millions we have lavished on him, seems incapable of rising above a very inferior state, either in Africa or in Hayti, where he has had a fair chance for half a century.

The exceptions are individual cases. No European nation could make slaves of the New Zealanders if they tried. They have already their merchants and shipowners; in the last Blue Book, a list of forty-five vessels is given, the owners of which are all natives carrying on a coasting trade; it seems a pity to trammel such natural vigour with the artificialness of Politics and Constitutions. Ministers of State talk much of the value of "free institutions," in utter forgetfulness of the fact, that the freest of all is that State in which people are left to themselves. After a good deal of suffering, it is to this state New Zealand has returned.

St Mark's Church, Old-Street Road.—We have learned during the week, with much satisfaction, that the difficulties respecting the assignment of the district for the new Church in Old street-road, engraved in our last number, have been removed, and that the consecration may be expected in a very short time. The Church is dedicated to St. Mark, and the district attached thereto, is formed out of the parishes of St. Luke and Shoreditch, with a population of 6400. The Rev. W. Rimson is the incumbent.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—Friday.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—Their Lordships went into Committee on this bill, the discussion on the clauses of which engaged the House for some hours. They were severally agreed to with some verbal amendments, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday next

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at ten minutes before four o'clock

Several private bills were forwarded a stage.

A large number of petitions on various subjects were then presented.

The side gallery opposite the ministerial benches was very early in the evening crowded with members waiting to hear the ministers statement.

### CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a vote of 8,000,000l for the Consolidated Fund.

## THE BUDGET.

Precisely at five minutes past five o'clock, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said that he felt his health unequal to the task he had undertaken, and would content himself by laying before the house an outline of the financial statement he intended to propose, and leave the detail to future discussion He would therefore lay his statement at once before the house It would be remembered that for the last eighteen months the country had suffered under great distress, and to which was to be added the fact of a war in a foreign country having been carried on. The distress was such as few countries had known for many years. With regard to the price of articles of food he would just call the attention of the house to the fact that, in the year 1846, the price of wheat was 70s. per quarter; in Nov. 1847 it was 70s. in May of the same year it rose to 102s. 2d., and in September again it fell to 79s. 6d., being only a difference of 6d. in the quarter, to the price in 1846. He would now call attention to the rate of interest demanded by the Bank of England at the same time The rate of per centage charged by the Bank in the year 1846 was 3 per cent.; in April, 1847, it was raised to 5 per cent; in September of the same year, it was raised to a further increased rate of 8 per cent.; and in January of the present year, it fell again to 4 per cent At these periods, it would be observed that the amount of bullion in the Bank was 15,780,783l., that was in the year 1846; in 1847, the amount was 17,786,059l., and in February of the present year it was 20,821,784l Now in order to account for the great difference in the price of wheat, he had mentioned it should have had some effect on manufactured articles; and that fact would be seen by the state of employment in Manchester. In 1846 the number of persons employed in Manchester was 16,489; in 1847 the number was 14,852, and in 1848 the number was 35,146. The number employed at that time were, in 1846, 13,404; in 1847, they were 14,417; and in 1848 they were only 6901. At the same time it would be found that the number of unemployed persons were, in 1846, 5600; in 1847, 11,615; and in 1848 they were 7514. The noble lord read a statement of Mr. Huskisson in 1813 to support the view he took. His lordship, referring to the balance-sheet, stated that the increase of expenditure over income was 2,956,882l. Amongst items of expenditure, the sum for Ireland figured largely The noble lord then gave the estimate of receipts, which were as follows: Customs, 19,774,000l.; excise, 13,340,000l.; stamps, 7,150,000l.; taxes, 4,340,000l.; property-tax, 5,480,000l.; post-office, 923,000l.; crown lands, 60,000l.; miscellaneous, 320,000l.—total, 51,389,000l. The noble lord then made a statement of the increase that had taken place up to 5th January, 1848. On sugar, 540,000l., rum, 71,7-4l.; which with some other articles would make the amount 643,254l.; and on tobacco, cheese, &c., 26,000l. The decrease was on the following articles:—On corn, 705,360l.; on timber, 143,709l.; and on wine, 122,350l. In the excise, the decrease had been on malt, 164,000l.; spirits, 699,000l. The total loss for the year being 1,389,000l. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year were 51,309,250l. He would next take the item comprehended by the customs, which he set down at 19,755,000l.; the excise at 13,200,000l. because it was not expected that there would be much increase to be expected from the malt and spirit sources. He had estimated the revenue from stage coaches at the sum of 500,000l., that from the stamp-tax at 7,200 000l., the taxes at 4,300,000l The income tax for the year 1846, was 5,844,000l; in 1847, it was 7,464,000l; and for the year 1848, it had yielded 5,200,000l. The estimate he had made for the year was 5,000,000l.; and of the revenue from Crown lands at 60,000l., and the year ensuing he had taken it at the same. The miscellaneous estimates he had set down at 480,325l., and he would take them for this year to be 300,000l. By these figures, it would be seen that the whole of the estimates amounted to 51,250,000l., and here he begged to remind the house that the income tax from the China money was no longer to be expected. (Hear, hear) Then, taking the expenditure of the country at 52 310,709l, and the estimates for the next year at 51,250,000l. there would remain a deficiency of 1,065,709l. He should remind the house also that there had been an increased expenditure in the navy in the year 1846, which, added to the expenditure of the Kaffir war, made together 1,600,000l.; making a total deficiency of 2,411,000l. Now this was the statement he had to lay before the House of Commons of the present financial position of the country. The noble lord said that the deficiency must be supplied either by taxation or by a reduction in the military and naval establishments of the country. The view the government took of the matter was this. He thought that, on the subject of the military and naval establishments of the country, extreme opinion had been expressed. On one hand, it had been stated that an invasion is likely to take place, that it could easily be effected; on the other hand, it had been stated that an invasion would not, could not, take place. He thought that there was no immediate reason to fear a rupture of the present peaceable state of our relations with foreign powers, particularly with France. Two great constitutional countries like England and France ought, he thought, ever to be friends. (Cheers) The noble lord, alluding to the subject of the Duke of Wellington's letter on national defences, stated, that nothing had given the noble duke greater pain than the publication of that letter—a letter written and addressed as a private communication. The noble lord then passed a high eulogium upon the patriotic character of the Duke of Wellington, and proceeded to consider the topics which the noble duke's letter had brought before the public. There had, he said, and he begged of the house to bear the circumstances in recollection, been many occasions in which this country had been nearly brought in collision with foreign powers He referred to the case of Mr. Pritchard, and to other cases on this point. With reference to the state of the navy, he should say that, for the last 200 years, the elements had acted in favour of the country, while their navies were engaged in war But, since the peace of 1815, science had made such improvement in the arts that their ships were now able to contend against the elements. And this brought him to the consideration of the position of the naval force of this country in comparison with that of France Since the revolution of 1830 France had been governed by a monarch eminently disposed to peace; but the navy of that country was not of very great strength, because France had not those vast possessions to defend in every quarter of the world which this country had. But, notwithstanding this, he found that a great navy she had taken place in the strength of the French navy, and the increase of the expenditure in this department of that country had been next 2,280,000l to 3,360,000l With further particulars upon this subject he need not trouble the house at any greater length, but the whole sum for the French navy for the year 1848, was 3,317,000l. But with respect to this country, he should say that the increase that had taken place in the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance, was from 11,730,000l., to 17,340,000l. He did not think that any great increase should take place in the strength of these establishments, for he saw no cause for alarm (Hear, hear.) He had therefore to state that the only increase now to be proposed was 164,000l. in the navy, of which 50,000l was for purposes not strictly naval. He also proposed to have reserved squadrons at Plymouth, Cork and Sheerness While upon this subject, he should state that the sum of 262,000l had been expended in the making of docks in this country, and in the year 1844. With regard to the army, he would observe that since the termination of the Indian war, the army in this country had increased to 55,000 men. But it would, he expected, be further increased should take place in the strength of these establishments, for he saw no cause for alarm (Hear, hear.) He had therefore to state that the only increase now to be proposed was 164,000l. in the navy, of which 50,000l was for purposes not strictly naval. He also proposed to have reserved squadrons at Plymouth, Cork and Sheerness While upon this subject, he should state that the sum of 262,000l had been expended in the making of docks in this country, and in the year 1844. With regard to the army, he would observe that since the termination of the Indian war, the army in this country had increased to 55,000 men. But it would, he expected, be further increased should take place to 56,000 men. He would not further enter into this subject, as it would be brought before the house in the army estimates; but he would just state that the amount of those estimates would be 43 000l. It was also proposed to make a very considerable increase in the ordnance department, as well as in the store of gunpowder and other ordnance stores. The estimate for the navy would then be 76,000l.; for the army 13,000l.; making the sum 243,000l. making a total of 308,000l. With regard to the manner of carrision.ne the forts, he should remind the house that that was a matter which was attended with many difficulties These difficulties he proposed to meet by a measure which would be laid before the house. He meant the enrolment of the militia, for which purpose a bill would be laid before the house, and for this purpose he proposed to take a grant of 150,000l., in the first instance. Now with regard to the total expenditure of the country, the estimates would be found to be as follows:—He had not down the funded debt at 27,178,000l.; the unfunded debt at 752,650l.; making together a sum of 28,530,000l.; the Consolidated Fund, 2,750,000l; the expenses of the Kaffir war were 1,100,000l.; the excess of the navy expenditure would be 1,100,000l.; the navy estimates, 7,726,610l.; the army estimates, 7,162,995l.; the ordnance, 2,974,835l.; the miscellaneous estimates, 400,000l., making a total of 54,446,500l.; to which was to be added 150,000l. for the mill fix, making a total of 54,596,500l. He now had to state that it would be necessary to impose additional taxation on the country, for the reasons he had stated, such as the cost of the Kaffir war, which was 1,000,000l., and, though that war was at an end, the bill for it was not, and the other items he had mentioned (Hear, hear) It would not be wise to impose indirect taxes upon articles of consumption, and therefore it was proposed to increase the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) It was proposed to continue that tax from April next for five years, and to increase the tax from 7d. to 1s. in the pound, or from 3 to 5 per cent, for two years (Hear, hear.) The great distress which had prevailed in Ireland of late was such that it was not considered that the present was a fit moment at which to impose that tax upon that country. (Hear.) With regard to the taxes that had been taken off, articles of produce had last commenced, salt, candles, coals, leather, beer, and cider—the tax removed from candles amounted to 483,000l., from salt, 1,450,000l.; from coals, 898,000l.; from leather, 600,000l.; from beer and cider, 3,800,000l.; and from butter and other articles, the sum which made a total of 10,544,000l. of taxes removed from different articles of produce. He should also state that since the peace the total amount of taxes removed from articles of the produce of industry amounted to the large sum of 23,744,000l (Hear, hear.) The amount of the income-tax he had taken to be 5,200,000l, which would leave the whole of the revenue of the country at 54,750,000l., which would leave a surplus of 153,500l. He had now only to say, in conclusion, that he had fully and fairly, and at once stated this, what perhaps might be called the odious part of his duty, but it was a duty he owed to the country: it was a duty, the discharge of which in the house upon a former occasion enabled this great country to repress a rebellion in Canada, to put down the war in Ireland, and to preserve in safety their vast colonial establishments, and to ensure the great benefits from result from any action or any quarter whatever. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HUME had never listened to a budget with more pain than he had listened to the one now proposed to the House. He should resist addition to the taxation of the country; he would, on the contrary, rather propose reductions. He thought it monstrous that, in a time of peace, we should be supporting 300,000 armed men.

Mr. BANKES also expressed dissatisfaction at the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. B. SOBORNE thought that the country would receive with consternation the statement of the First Minister of the Crown. He thought it would make the Monarchy most unpopular. He considered it perfectly practicable to reduce the naval and military expenditure as to render it unnecessary to inflict so heavy a burden of additional taxation upon the people of the country

The Right honourable GRAHAM, in the course of a long speech, gave it as his opinion that the cause of the alarming deficiency in the revenue might fairly be ascribed to the fatal influences of the Free Trade measures

With some observations from Sir B. HALL, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Colonel SIBTHORP,

Mr. F. BARING could not approve of the manner of meeting the deficiency proposed by Lord J. Russell. He could not think that an Income Tax should make part of the general burden of taxation. The hon gentleman entered at some length into a consideration of the causes which had induced him to oppose the Income Tax on the occasion of its first introduction. He especially thought that a distinction should at all events be made between the taxing of property and the taxing of industry He was still, however, of opinion that an Income-Tax was altogether a bad tax.

Mr DISRAELI attributed the recent commercial distress, the present embarrassed state of the finances, and the consequent proposed increase of taxation to the system of Free Trade The hon. gentleman commented severely upon the duplicity with which Sir Robert Peel had acted in reference to the introduction of the Income Tax. It was, he said, only natural and just that they should receive the proposition now submitted to them with some suspicion, seeing the experience they had of the conduct of Sir R. Peel on a like occasion. With reference to the question of National Defences, the right honourable gentleman expressed his satisfaction at the peaceful state of Europe, and likely to be destroyed. He saw no reason which should induce the noble Lord to bring forward a War Budget.

Mr. COBDEN was not surprised at the desponding nature of the budget. It was but the case of every private firm in the country. He complained, however of this, that the Government should endeavour to decrease their expenditure to a level with their incomes they had, on the contrary, sought to raise their income to a level with their expenditure. With reference to the question of armaments, he regretted that the Prime Minister should have adopted language showing the preparations made by France, with a view to raising similar preparations here for it; he feared France would look upon it in the light of a menace. Whence all the fuss, of late, about a war? The Queen's Speech spoke of perfect amity with France Had her Majesty spoken truly in her speech or not. The fact was the augmentation of our own navy had given France a pretext for increasing hers. Why, he would ask, was the Reform Assembly had been held all over the country to deprecate all addition to our military and naval armament Had it was at such a time that the proposal of armaments was made Its had not been made at such a time, such a course. With reference to the case of Mr. Pitt, the hon gentleman stated that the obstinacy of a monarch, and the ambition of the aristocracy, impelled him into a war with France; and no other cause. France never would, however, had greatly changed since then. The noble Lord's allusion to the affair of Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti, he looked upon as another proof that passion was not reason. There was other reason France never would have existed as this country was, it was too bad to bring forward a proposal to increase our armament, especially, too, when the people were themselves averse to it. He thought that the naval and military armament of this country was quite sufficient. Why war against an improbability? He would not consent to a shilling's addition to the army and navy estimates. With regard to the Income Tax, he did not consider it against that system But there was one of the Honourable member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli). Then were taxes pressing upon the people quite as harshly as the Income Tax raised upon persons of property at the time of the Free Trade had not carried the day it was those who supported profligate expenditure, such as the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, and those who acted with him. If we had kept our armaments as they were in 1835, we might now dispense with the Income Tax, Window Tax, and other taxes. He begged of the Protectionist party to give up their obsolete ideas. Their leaders had dropped off they never could revive their dead and gone pet. They never would get a Corn Law again, he could tell them that. The honourable gentleman then entered into some statistical details to shew that hitherto, when the prices of corn were low, a diminution had taken place in the naval and military expenses. Protection he looked upon as moonshine. The Protectionists had much better assist the Free-traders in their efforts to bring about a peaceful economy in this country. This he thought would induce a friendly feeling between the nations of the world. He had never said that Free Trade would, if carried out in its true spirit, be a panacea for all the miseries of the two great nations—France and England.

After a few observations from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Sir R. PEARS, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, and CLAY TON, in favour of the Government, and, policy; and from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. NEWDEGATE, against it, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSSTREVOR RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held this day, at the offices, Moorgate-street. The Earl of Newry in the Chair The Report of the Directors stated that they had taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and that they had come to a decision of delivery for the formation of a single line; that the opening of the line to Warrenpoint would take place next summer, which would ensure a prompt return for the outlay; and, therefore, they had not recommended to pay an interim dividend without delay The report of the engineer stated that all the works on the line were in a state of forwardness. The statement of the receipts and expenditure was next read, by which it appeared that the sum received by calls, &c., amounted to £549,958 17s. 9d., and the sum expended left a balance in hand of £1245 3s 10d. The sum required by the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act—namely, half the capital having been paid up, the meeting was made aware of the purpose of enabling the directors to avail themselves of the borrowing powers given by that act. After a short discussion, the report was adopted and the accounts passed, and the meeting separated.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME. MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—At a meeting held on Thursday evening, in the Free-Trade Hall, to protest against the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope, there were upwards of 4000 persons present. The oratory was of the vehement character usual on such occasions, and discussed rather the tenets and proceedings of the Catholic Church, than the subject upon which the meeting had been convened. The meeting was quiet and unimpassioned, not one-half of those present voted on the resolutions. The clerical speakers were the Rev. Messrs Butler, Osborne, Cerve, and Stowell several lay gentleman also spoke, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the bill were agreed to, and placed at the doors for the reception of signatures.—*London Telegraph of Friday*

MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.—Pottieton still slept; later, possibly after the excitement of the previous day. There was a golden blush in the sky over the end of the valley, but the weathercock had not yet caught the rays of the sun, and the diamonds that would sparkle on every blade and leaflet when it came out, were still drops of dew. Nobody was moving; a few early birds and squirrels rushed about amongst the trees; and now and then a lark set off upon a high mission to see whether the sun was coming or not, making his glorious song of joy and excitement ring through the clear morning air for a mile about. The field mice, as well, scuffled amongst the corn; and little shrews peered, with prying sniffing noses, from the ends of their burrows, to see what kind of a look after their breakfast, tolerable sure that the owl had gone to bed at last without a similar unpleasant tea ch for his own. There was not even a streak of smoke to mark the pre-sence of life as it rose above the cottage, nor any country sound to be heard; for the very watch-dogs were asleep, like tired policemen Yet such goodly odours came from the fresh earth opening petals into the pure air, that they who missed them knew not what they lost.—Albert Smith, in the *London Telegraph*

THE CONVICT WILLIAM ALLNUTT. This young villain, convicted of having poisoned his grandfather, at December Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, was on due course removed from Newgate to Millbank Prison, from which latter place he has since been draughted, by order of the Home Secretary, to Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

The current week, [illegible] its predecessor [illegible] unprofitable in the [illegible] of sporting, to call them [illegible] pretext none [illegible] that is to say, dealt [illegible] Park, while, in "Notting[illegible]" [illegible] ...ry. The debtor [illegible] ...ourred with bad bargains and bad credit[illegible] ...r of facts which we [illegible] ...ed towards accounting for the [illegible] ...of business [illegible] some seven or eight [illegible] horses are talked about, and there were industrious persons ready [illegible] ...o accounts, but if one were few, very few, nominations backed. The [illegible] ...sal of the Chester Cup, and of both, that, where the odds [illegible] ...kers at [illegible] it was always to small sums. For the former, Glendower was [illegible] ...ured for the latter, Boaz and Cracow were some points worse than

On Tuesday there was a pleasant day's Steeple Chasing within a few miles of the pleasant city of Bath. The locality was judiciously chosen, for there was a view of almost the whole of the ground run over. The principal event of the [illegible] that made up the programme, was the Bath Handicap, which Brita [illegible] ...ssed and mastered literally with what results their friends are tolerably familiar.

In the course of the present week a fi[illegible] ...p with great pomp and circumstance. The lists were formed at a considerable distance from the mansion, on the Kentish road—whither large multitudes hastened under considerable accumulation of cost and annoyance At length they reached the haven of their hopes, here they were regaled with that which was either an exhibition of dastardly cowardice, or one of the most shameless robberies ever perpetrated even by the despotic men who profess pugilism. It has been asserted in all grave and learned personages have falsely expressed their approbation of prize fighting, as tending to inculcate and illustrate fair play. Wavin this and honour such logic as the characters of Englishmen, we may be allowed to observe of this and such-like "modern instances," it will not improve— "Tall auxilio, nec defensoribus istis."

THURSDAY The Chester Cup was scarcely noticed this afternoon, nor were the betting men much excited by the Derby; some of the house however, lost ground, viz., Surplice, Assault, Beverley, Edwin Ochiltree and Iernun, while a select few—Surviver, Rosborough, and Swiss B[illegible] looking up." Our price current will show a great numerical falling (

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 to 1 agst Sir Arthur | 50 to 1 agst The Nigger | 50 to 1 agst The Docto. |
| 15 to 1 — The Curate | 50 to 1 — Arethusa | |

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — Jericho | 20 to 1 agst Rat Trap (taken freely) | |
| 5 to 1 — Marquis of Conyngham | | |

CHESTER CUP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — agst Jonathan Wild | 40 to 1 agst Robin Roy (t) | 66 to 1 agst The Tartar |
| — War Eagle | 40 to 1 — Queen Mary (t) | 100 to 1 — Chit & Pantaloon |

DERBY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — agst Surplice | 30 to 1 agst Assault | 40 to 1 agst The Stigger (t) |
| — — Glendower | 30 to 1 — Rosborough | 40 to 1 — Swiss Boy (t) |
| 6 to 1 — Springy Jack | 40 to 1 — The Sheriff | 50 to 1 — Edwin Ochiltree |
| 25 to 1 — Lansdowne | 35 to 1 — Burlas Boy (t) | 50 to 1 — Kerwin |

1000 even between 250 Ochiltree and Whalston
700 to 400 on Surplice agst Springy Jack

RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS.—By a return, printed on Thursday, it appears that on the 5th inst., the dividends due at the Bank of England, and not demanded, amounted to £296,583 10s 7d., of which £288,291 18s. 9d. had been advanced to the government under three acts of Parliament

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Wednesday intelligence reached Lloyd's of the total loss of the *Lady Louisa*, of Fowey, together with the whole of her crew (ten in number), on the Hooper's Sand, off Llanelly, on the night of the 31st Instant. The steam tug, *Sampson*, put off to the assistance of the crew, but it was impossible, but, by the time she reached the wreck, the whole of them had been washed off and drowned.

## THE O'CONNELL ORATION.

ON Thursday, the 10th instant, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, was the scene of a politico-religious demonstration in memory of the late Mr O'Connell. Several members of the O'Connell family were present, by invitation, at the Cathedral, and at the entrance and principal altar of the Cathedral were hung with black fringed with white. As early as ten o'clock, the [illegible] ...ches were completely crowded, notwithstanding a rather h[illegible] ...ave was divided into [illegible] ...ats, and at twelve, the vast church was quite full. Amongst those assembled, including a vast number of ladies, were many of the principal aristocracy of Paris, as was shown by the extraordinarily great number of splendid equipages which occupied the place in front of the Cathedral. Count de Montalembert, the leader of the Catholic party, and, it is said, the garter-up of the whole affair, was present, as were also the ladies of several of the Ambassadors, some of the chief officials of the Royal household, a great number of Peers and Deputies, artists, literary men, students, some members of the *corps diplomatique*, Among others the Austrian Ambassador of Austria and the Pope's Nuncio. All the young men of the Irish College were also in attendance

At a few minutes past one o'clock, the Archbishop of Paris took his place in the sanctuary, seated in front of the pulpit. He was supported by the Bishops of Orleans and Evreux, by the Clergy of the Cathedral, and by the parochial Clergy of Paris and the vicinity.

Almost at the same moment, the Abbé [illegible] ...scendaler, the eloquent "preaching brother," who had been selected to deliver the oration, ascended the pulpit, wearing a surplice over his monk's dress. The congregation immediately subsided into silence, and the Abbé offered up a solemn prayer. He then addressed the Archbishop and the congregation, as is usual in France, with "My Lord and Gentlemen," and proceeded to deliver his Oration Unfortunately, he spoke in so low a tone, that he could not have been heard by half the congregation.

The Paris Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, whence we quote these details, says—

"After some introductory observations, he narrated the birth and life of O'Connell, dwelt on the unhappy situation of Ireland (the whole cause of which he, as a matter of course, described to be the measure a tyranny of I land), and set forth in glowing terms the struggles which the Agitator had maintained for his church and country. He recognised in him, he said, the envoy of God, sent to prepare the way for avenging the immoral inequities of which his country has been the victim. The whole oration was admirable from one end to the other—admirable, I mean, from the effect it produced on the auditors, which is the true test of eloquence. The orator, however, was admirably adapted for the scene and the congregation to which it was addressed. Generally speaking, it was listened to with breathless interest, but at times the emotion of the hearers was so great as to lead them to make no noise than would have been deemed becoming in a Protestant Church

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., in a letter addressed to the Repeal Association, thus speaks of the above ceremony—

"The powerful, the soul-searching eloquence of Lacordaire was yesterday responded to by thousands of his generous fellow-countrymen, assembled beneath the noble arches of Catholicism's Cathedral of Notre Dame. The tone of my beloved father never was greeted in Ireland with warmer, deeper and [illegible] ...stic feeling than yesterday by the assembled multitude, comprising every rank and every class of the inhabitants of that city!

"Ladies, the noblest and the fairest in the land, went round through the immense crowd when the sermon had concluded, to collect for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, and even the very coarest there contributed his mite with a willing and an overflowing heart."

## GRAND PERFORMANCE OF "OEDIPUS," AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

On Thursday evening, the 10th instant (the Anniversary of the Marriage of the Queen), her Majesty had an evening party at Buckingham Palace, at which was performed a Selection from the "Œdipus of Sophocles," with the Music of the late Dr. Mendelssohn; an abridged version having been written and adapted to it expressly for her Majesty, at the Prince Albert

It was recited by Mr. Bartley and the author, who, as upon the occasion of the performance of the "Antigone" at Windsor, assisted him in this manner. A numerous and judiciously selected mess of voices, professional and amateur sang with great effect, their efforts being ably sustained by her Majesty's band, increased for this occasion by a number of the most eminent instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Anderson directed the whole performance with his accustomed ease and ability, greatly feeling the execution to be difficult and elaborately-wrought music—a most favourable prelude to the noble pendant to the "Antigone"

An Invocation for Œdipus to the Powers of Hades was charmingly sung by Messrs. Genge, Peck, C. Beale, and Collet, forming a quartett into which the chorus at its conclusion glides most effectively

The "Descriptive Chorus of Attendants on the State," "The War Chorus," and "The Thunder Chorus," went off most impressively

The following had the honour of receiving invitations—the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, Mademoiselle Bunsen, his Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Lords Ashley and Adare, the Marquis of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess Portsmouth, the Countess Spencer, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount Jocelyn, Viscount Morpeth, Lord and Lady Ashley, Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Lord Edward Howard, General Hon. A. Upton, Major-General the Hon. — F. and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Col. the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, and (2) Misses Gardiner, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Hon. Miss Facet.

At the close of the performance, the Queen and Prince Albert were pleased to

FUNERAL ORATION IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL, IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

express to Mr. Bartley their most gracious approbation of the admirable manner in which he had officiated as reader of the tragedy.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were also pleased to express to Mr. Bartholomew their gracious approval of his translation of the work.

Our Illustration represents the Rehearsal of the Performance, at which were present her Majesty and the Royal children, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, &c.

PERFORMANCE OF THE "OEDIPUS," AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

# THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week resume (from Page 88) our Illustration of this important Exhibition.

The present Engravings are from

No. 401. "Hush." H. Le Jeune. A very clever picture, by a young artist of very great promise. It is well composed, full of sentiment, and rich and harmonious in colour. We look with interest in every Exhibition for the works of Mr. Le Jeune. Next is—

454. "The Morning of Life." R. S. Lauder, R.S.A. A variety of productions by this Artist, of which we give the form and composition, but we cannot give the delicacy of handling and harmony of tone which are its most prominent characteristics.

We now resume our notices, in the numerical order of the Catalogue

In the Middle Room we are first attracted by 151, "View from Symonds Yatt, looking towards Ross, Monmouth." J. Tennant. This is a large picture, and includes a great extent of country in its horizon. It is, doubtless, a very fine work; but its beauty would have been greatly enhanced by more breadth of touch in its foreground details

152. "Head of a Child." J. Robertson. A very successful portrait of a select model

168. "Sappho." L. W. Desanges. Why does this artist persist in choosing singularities of effect for the subjects he paints? He draws well enough and paints well enough to be independant of trick; and can well afford to undertake pictures on which the [illegible] light rest without attention to the obtrusive claim of some mechanical effort that forces itself into prominence. In this picture we forget Sappho and her despair, while examining the success of the artist in the task he has set himself to paint the carnations of female flesh under the opposite illuminations of Moon and lamp-light. This is a prostitution of high art unworthy of Mr Desanges' talent

176. "Gypsy Encampment." R. Brandard. A nice little circular picture

177. "In the Church of St. Roque, Lisbon." J. Holland. A clever interior; rich in effect, but very sketchy

182. "Italian Boy playing the Hurdy Gurdy." M. F. Halpen. The town has seen so many pictures of Italian boys, as to have become somethi[ng] [wea]ry in their regard, and the execution of [this] is not sufficiently good to justify the repetition

183 "Snowdon, from near Tremodoc, North Wales." T. Danby. A very beautiful and [lov]ely picture perfectly original in its treatment, without a [tou]ch towards eccentricity. The air and water are eminently transparent, and we have never seen space more gracefully represented. This picture establishes Mr. Danby's claim to a place among the first rank of landscape painters.

185 "On the Skirts of a Common." G. A. Williams. Something dark in touch, but pleasant to look upon

187. "Gil Blas in the [Pal]ace of Presents from the Prince of Spain to Catalina, a Sketch for a Picture." T. M. Joy. A very nicely-toned sketch

188. "Syrinx." W. E. Frost, A.R.A. A gem of the very first water [in] which in colour, beautifully drawn, [and] [illegible] We are, however, [illegible] but, with proper care by the hangers, subjects may be chosen for elevation that are not injured by removal from the eye. It would be much better to reject a delicately painted work altogether, than place it so entirely out of reach as this is

195. "Shylock, Launcelot, and [Jes]sica." [illegible] wood. We refer to this picture for the purpose of remarking that composition must be contrived with reference to form and breadth of effect. The story seems here to be told rather with reference to probability of situation than to the picturesque in grouping.

196. "Old Scullery at Ightham Mote." W. S. P. Henderson. Well commenced as a Sketch.

203. "The Castle of Esa, near Nice, on the Cornich[e]." C. R. Stanley. Is not the mistiness of the middle distance something conventional? The clearness of the atmosphere in the sky and extreme distance does not seem to us consistent with the veil thrown over parts of this picture

[illegible] A Pair of Lovers (as we suppose) in the costume of the Spectator [illegible]ge on the grassy turf, in a park-like landscape." J. Noble. This is a pleasing picture of the Frank Stone manner. The female's drapery is well painted; and a charming air of confusion depicted in the fair one's countenance; but we do not comprehend the expression of the man. It is not love, certainly; and we find, therefore, some fault of intention that does not apply to the quotation accompanying the picture. The *genre* department of subject insists upon a clearness in the meaning that shall leave no doubt.

205. "The Village Forge." R. Brandard. A very clever picture indeed, and full of elaborate detail. Indeed, the preservation of the multitudinous objects with which the smithy is strewed, form a confusion that has endangered breadth; and, although the picture still possesses sufficient of that quality to escape the reproach of its entire absence, the effect does not recommend a repetition of the experiment. The artist has adapted his chiaro oscuro to three tones of light—that of sunshine in the foreground, the smithy fire beyond, and the blue of evening entering from a window in the back. These are harmonised successfully into a consistency that satisfies the eye.

209 "Loch and Ben Rosse, Sutherlandshire." J. Giles, R.S.A. Clever, but lacks subject.

210. "Red Cap." G. Lance. "Repeated from the picture in the cabinet of W. J. Broderip, Esq., at the request of Robert Vernon, Esq., to form a part of his munificent gift to the nation." Again an instance of munificence in the amateur and excellence in art. The well-known subject of a monkey protecting fruit. Pug has the expression of a Poor-Law Guardian interrogating a starving pauper.

[illegible] "Pontico del Panchi, on the Grand Canal at Venice." W. Oliver. Rich in colour, but frittered in effect

216. "Temple of Jupiter Olympus, Athens." G. E. Hering. A nice picture of its class.

221. "Proteus and Julia." W. Carpenter, jun. Cleverly painted, and delicate in sentiment. It is the passage in which Proteus employs Julia to present the ring she had given to him as a love token to her rival. The expression of Julia's countenance is full of feminine and graceful passion.

[illegible] "Dogs in a Quarry." C. Hancock. A very small picture indeed

[illegible] "Cannes, South of France." E. W. Cooke. A little too much of sharpness in detail is here mischievous to an otherwise pleasant picture

[illegible] "Industrious Amusement—Sixty years ago." G. Lance.

"Her slender fingers wove the filmy lace,
And innocence was written in her face"

Mr. Lance here demonstrates that he is not a mere still life painter. A young lady, seated in a high-backed carved chair, and dressed in a flowered gown and damask petticoat, with a lace cushion on her lap, among the bobbins of which her delicate fingers seem to move. This is a very pleasant picture, painted with all the conscientious truth of finish we are used to see in these subjects considered more especially this artist's department

228 "A Tired Wolf Reposing on his Prey." Klor[illegible] undoubtedly a production of considerable merit; [illegible] snarling wolf, with a murdered sheep in his [illegible] not subject to look upon.

[illegible] "Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli." G. F. Hering. [illegible] story in effect.

[illegible] "Psyche, from the Fable of Apuleius." R. L. We do not know who R. L. is, but there is a great deal of talent in his sketch

[illegible] "A Sketch from Nature." R. W. Buss. An artist overtaken by sleep while at work, sketching from nature.

249. "Joseph, having interpreted the Dream of the Chief Butler of Pharoah, is interpreting the Dream of the Chief Baker." Sir George Hayter, M.A.S.L. This is almost the only picture in the gallery that has well founded pretensions to the higher department of pictorial art. There is something of the French school in its *ordonnance*, but not to an offensive degree. The costume is well considered, the drawing learned and refined in character, and the arrangement effective. The expressions of the various countenances so appropriate as to indicate great mental effort in the artist. The colour is sober, but the tone mellow and consistent throughout. Sir George Hayter takes a new and a much higher position as a painter by this picture. We look in vain for a certain hardness in execution which was formerly his reproach. We know no instance of such a step in advance by one so long an artist.

243. "Falagne in the Apennines." W. Oliver. If Mr. Oliver would infuse a little tone into his pictures, they would be much improved.

244. "The Treasured Relic." D. Pasmore. Here is a picture, with careful

"HUSH!"—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

"THE MORNING OF LIFE."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.

painting, approaching to high finish, that has all its good qualities negatived by neglect of breadth as a contrasting intention

[illegible] "Fruit Piece." W. Duffield. Very finely painted; and a picture that would take a high place in its department, but for the gorgeousness with wh[illegible] Mr. Lance has decorated such subjects.

[illegible] The Confluence." M. Wood. Nice; the flesh something red

[illegible] Smiths, Yorkshire Coast." J. B. Pyne. Replete with all the delicacy of handling that has made this artist the inventor of a style. All is select truth; the water polished, and the atmosphere consistent throughout, aerial perspective being assisted by increasing breadth of touch as objects approach the spectator.

248 "The Roadside Barn." H. Jutsum. A nice picture, but a little more force in the foreground would rather benefit than injure its effect.

249 "Rosalind and Celia Deliberating on the Means of Quitting the Court of the Usurping Duke." Miss J. Sutherland. In case of incurring the charge of being ungallant, we must protest against this picture being placed where it is The work itself is not advantaged by the preference, while an injustice is done that may be severely felt by some rejected artist much more worthy of the situation thus occupied.

255. "Market People at a Printseller's Window." G. S. Reynolds. In spite of some weakness in the manipulation of the heads and hands there is a great deal of reality in this picture.

[illegible] "The Vicar's Family." W. P. Henderson. Lots of [illegible]ren take lessons in perspective before [illegible]

[illegible] "Trees on the Dora, at the foot of the Val d'Aoste, Piedmont." H. J. Johnson. There are some pleasant appearances in the distance of this picture that injure its effect by forcing the eye to notice its secondary in preference to its principal characteristics

258. "The Bird-Trap, Frost Scene." C. Branwhite. Children constructing a snare for birds in a large picture of a frozen mill-dam, with a well-composed distance. We would council the artist to apply himself to the drawing of the human countenance, or else to leave it out in his pictures; or, what would be, perhaps, easier to accomplish, to get the assistance of another artist in that department. Proud names among celebrated painters have given this assistance. There is abundant evidence of a nice perception of natural effects in this picture. Its composition, as to form and linear perspective, is admirable, but space is not sufficiently illustrated by breadth of tone: the eye is fatigued, and the chief [illegible]ccure is frittered into minutiæ that destroy its masses. Its beauties are very numerous, and its deficiencies but few; these few are, however, among the essentials.

[illegible] "Portrait of Benjamin Seizing the Daughters of Shiloh in the Vineyards." J. E. Millais. This picture gained the Academy gold medal, and evidences progress in drawing in this artist. We engraved this picture in No. [illegible]

[illegible] "A Study." J. P. Herring. A study, containing the heads of three white horses, full of animated expression.

[illegible] "A Water Mill, with figures." J. Peel. Clever, with gracefully touched [illegible], and figures well drawn. If the artist would pay more attention to the form of his [illegible] he would add an attraction

271. "Summer; a Glade in North Wales." H. J. Boddington. We think this the best of Mr. Boddington's pictures in the Exhibition. It is very happy in its form, and effective in colour

[illegible] "Scene in the Trossachs, off Erich." T. S. Robins. A clever picture, but Mr. Robins's oil painting are not yet equal to his water-colour performances.

[illegible] "The Cotter's Darling." J. D. Marshall. An interior attempted in the Wilkie manner We cannot praise this picture; it has been commenced without the [illegible]rspective, and the composition is straggling and without intention it is, moreover, very unequally painted, which, in a subject of its description, is [illegible]t a deficiency

[illegible] "A Railway Recollection." Frank Williams. A young man, very smugly [illegible], [illegible], *title a-tête* with a fine girl; we can conceive the [illegible]dity of such a journey. This is very well put upon the canvass.

383. "The Sleepy-Book." F. Mogford An interesting toy causing the leaves [illegible] a picture-book for the amusement of a lively little girl, his sister—no doubt. portraits. Well, painted, and broadly effective.

[illegible] "Farmyard." W. and H. Harrison. If these artists would give more time to the details of their pictures, their value would be much increased

298 "The Irish Mother." A. D. Fripp. Full of character and effectively composed, but wanting delicacy in drawing

91. "The Confluence of the Rivers Conway and Llugwy, N. Wales." E. J. Cobbett. A large horizontally extended picture, of much and well-supported pictorialism. The spectator standing on a height from which he looks down, as it were in a map, a great extent of country, in which linear and aerial perspective are well preserved. Some might object to its being rather too map-like

307. "A Study." H. W. Phillips. A very fine study of a young man [illegible] than costume the countenance full of nobility in expression.

308. "A Village Holiday; Nursing." H. Jutsum. A very pleasant picture indeed of a sunny landscape, enlivened by the gambolling of groups of happy [illegible] enjoying an interval of independence.

[illegible] "The Captive." W. Fisher. There is much to praise in this painting. The unwilling favourite of the harem reclines upon cushions of flowers, sadly ruminating on the recollection of home and friends lost to her for ever. She is waited upon by a female black slave, who holds a cup of coffee for her acceptance unheeded. The picture is well painted in the accessories, and full of natural truth pearly in tone and soft in texture. The drawing is of a refined character, and the feet and hands of the captive, particularly the former, exquisitely manipulated The general effect of the picture is controlled by a nice perception of harmony in colour.

[illegible] "A Shady River—Summer." F. R. Lee, R.A. A very excellent specimen of the artist's best manner; crisp in touch, sunny, and full of natural truth

315 "A Study." T. Chittenden. A half length of a man in armour. The [illegible] seems to be some well-managed form in the painting or this; but it is too high for us to pronounce positively as to its merit

318. "A Mill, at Arundel, Sussex." T. Dearmer. How very much a little attention to breadth would have done for this picture!

*(To be continued.)*

## *MUSIC*

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Wednesday.

The new hall at of "Gruselda: ou, Les Cinq Sens," will be produced to-night at the Académie Royale de Musique, but I shall be unable to forward you a notice in time for your next number. The "Christopher Colomb" symphony of Pasdeloup's band, was given to-day in the Jardin d'Hiver, with an orchestra of 200 players. Company has also a concert at Erard's Rooms, but these events, for the same cause, must stand over. Madame Pleyel, who created a perfect *furore* at Cinti Damoreau, is about to give a grand concert here next week. She has gained in her playing since she quitted London. Her Concerto in E flat, has celebrated her matchless performance in an eloquent article in last Sunday's *Revue et Gazette Musicale*. There is a strong probability that Madame Pleyel may visit London this season. She is now the greatest living pianist.

I have received letters from Berlin, describing the rapturous reception bestowed on the 2d inst., on Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, who appeared in "Iphigenie en Tauris," the first two acts being Reilhig's version of Shakespeare's tragedy, and the third act extracted from the opera of "Vaccaj," which is considered (I mean the last act) a masterpiece. As an evidence of the *furore* provoked by Madame Viardot's indefinable acting and singing of *Roméo*, the opera was repeated on the following Friday by general desire, an unprecedented circumstance at Berlin, and despite of the great success she had achieved in *Donna Caterina* (Bon Gouvernail), which had been announced for the Friday.

A new opera, by Pacini, entitled "Esther d'Engaddi," has been produced at Turin with success. Mdme Eugene Garcia, the Basso Derivis, and the Tenor Soldi, sustaining the principal parts. Mdme. Alboni, Persiani, Tadolini, Frezzolini, and Montelli (a basso), have been singing in an opera in Belgium. Tamburini performed *Don Giovanni* for his benefit, at the St. Petersburgh Italian Opera, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Graziani, the first dramatic tenor, has created a Russian lady of large fortune, but he does not intend to leave the stage, and will go to the Académie Royale. Last night I was present at the second performance of Rossini's *Gazza Ladra*, the first representation having been given for the benefit of Lablache. Grisi was *Ninetta*; Alboni, *Pippo*; Coletti, *Fernando*; Tagliafico, *Febrano*; and Lablache the *Podesta*. There was an unfortunate tenor, Colini, in the lover, who created no small degree of hilarity. Grisi was in splendid voice, singing the "Di Piacer," with the greatest brilliancy. Alboni's *Pippo* is one of her best parts. The duo in the prison scene between her and Grisi, "Ecco per mia Memoria," was received with great applause. As Verdi's opera will be diminished at the end of this month, by the departure of Madame Persiani, Mdlle. Alboni, Madame Bellini, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Poloni, who leave for London, for the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

On Monday last, was presented, as the French say, at the third representation of the new opera of "La Nuit de Noël," libretto by Scribe (of course) and music by Henri Reber, at the Théâtre Royal, de l'Opéra Comique. I saw Meyerbeer, Halevy, and Auber, in the boxes, and in the stalls, the well-known face of the enthusiastic amateur Sir Henry Wyatt. M. Reber has acquired some fame in this capital, for his instrumental writings. I have been formerly present at his concert, and heard his symphonies with much gratification. In this, his first operatic attempt, he has had what the critics call a "succès d'estime," that is to say, in other words, means an honourable *fiasco*. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to his merits. The *lobbies* on the occasion were loud in their praises; the *orchestra* very severe I think the truth is between the two extremes. Reber has had the disadvantage of an indifferent *libretto*. M. Scribe, out of materials for one act of interest has manufactured three heavy acts, and yet the story is in a nutshell. In a place in Germany, no matter where and what years, a [illegible] who at midnight on the eve of Christmas see their shadows pass in the church [illegible], and while a person [illegible] *Albert* and *Bourreau* (Mocker and Malle. Darcier), who have strong domestic quarrels, are brilliantly employed by an intriguing widow and her lover, a schoolmaster, believing in the superstition, meet in the dark and tank they are about to die, but the pastor of the place, a benevolent clergyman, after reading them a lecture, undeceives them as the clock strikes twelve, and in every they agree to live happily for the future, the schoolmaster being punished by his wife being discovered in an intrigue with the lord of the village. The mistake of M. Reber is in having written a comic opera—his position is at the Académie; and this conclusion may be safely drawn from the last act of "La Nuit de Noël," in which there is a duo between the lovers, and then a trio, of large proportions, highly dramatic and impulsive. The orchestration of M. Reber is admirable, the descriptive portion of a snow-storm, whilst *Henriette* troubles with cold, is an excellent conception. The legend-ballad heralds the bearer of the "Pain Divin" "à fremble," strikingly. The opera was well acted by Mdlle. Darcier, Mdlle. Lemercier Meeker, Ponchard, jun (the *Baron*), Requier (the *Schoolmaster*), and Bussine (the *Pastor*).

Osborne, the composer, has arrived to pass the winter in Paris At the Concert of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, a new pianist, M. Blumenthal, made a very favourable imp ression, both as a composer and pianist. Mdlle. Antonia de Mendi, the co usin of Malibran, Pauline Viardot, and Manuel Garcia—what a triad of talent! sang several airs at t e Concert with the greatest success. Her voice has gained in power considerably since her *début* in London.

Mdlle. Leopoldine Blahs, the Viennese dancer who made her *début* on the 31st ult., in Plunkett's *pas* in "Jerusalem," at twenty-four hours' notice, a surprising feat—repeated in the Friday night, and was immensely applauded. She is only seventeen, has great personal beauty, and is of the Elssler school

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Sterndale Bennett gave the first Classical Performance of Pianoforte Music at the Hanover-square Room; the scheme comprising exclusively gleanings from Mendelssohn and on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper opened his series of Pianoforte Music at Wells's Rooms. We were unavoidably absent, but shall attend the second performance.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Haydn's "Creation" was given on Thursday night at Exeter Hall, Miss Wallace, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Leffler, and Mr. H. Phillips, being the principal vocalists. It was the first appearance in London of Miss Wallace, who is a sister of the celebrated pianist, Mr. Vincent Wallace. We must reserve our notice of the performance until the next publication

THE MUSICAL CHAIR AT OXFORD.—The appointment of St. Henry R. Bishop, Mus. Doc., to the Chair of the Oxford Musical Professorship, vacant by Dr. Crotch's decease, has given general satisfaction to the musical profession.

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK.—On Tuesday next will be celebrated, at Freemasons' Hall, the 140th anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians.—On Wednesday Mr. Willy gives his Quartet Concert at Erart's Rooms.—On Friday will be the first meeting of the Musical Amateur Society, with Mr. Lucas as conductor. On the same evening, the operatic campaign will terminate at Drury-Lane Theatre

## *THE THEATRES.*

### DRURY LANE

It was a praiseworthy act to mount Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," although the resources of the theatre were not sufficiently strong to supply a strong cast. Bochsa having served up the opera for the public taste, displayed in a much more advantageous light as a Conductor than on any previous occasion, except at the memorable concert, directing his own works. If he did not colour the dram situations so vividly as we have been habituated to, still he was a careful and conscientious reading of the score, and, had he been better seconded by the leading vocalists, would have told more. Mr. Wrey Mould's version in the "Standard Lyric Drama" is selected, as the recitatives being excused greatly, and the airs of *Basilio* and *Marcellina* omitted. The most effective vocal execution was from Miss Miran, in the *Page*; and, when she has acquired more stage experience, her *Cherubino* will be a very interesting performance. Her two airs were charmingly sung. Mrs. Lee read rather than sung the music of the *Countess* with intelligence, but her voice is far too weak for the theatre. Miss Birch's intonation was at fault in the *Susanna* at times, but her musical requirements were shown favourably on the whole. Weiss's *Count* and Whitworth's *Figaro* were both dismal they ought to have exchanged characters.

### PRINCESS'S

M. Scribe has written, as all the world knows, so many plays, that [illegible] one might be acted on the same night in every theatre all over France; and English dramatists can scarcely form a notion of the money he derives from their representation. *Ballets*, comedies, dramas, vaudevilles, all come alike to him; but, possibly, he never wrote anything more inconsistently strange than the drama of "La Déesse," which was produced a little time back at the Opera Comique Theatre, for the purpose of introducing the charming Rose Chéri in a new character. A translation of this piece was brought out last week at the Princess' Theatre, under the title of "Nadia; or, the Goddess of El Dorado"—in which the sparkling Anna Thillon sustained the chief part. The story is wildly improbable, and not of the most comprehensible; but this is somewhat near it. The popular deity of the Brahmin temple in El Dorado—the original name of which we cannot call to mind—has flourished for some time past as a green monkey, has died. His place is to be filled, however, forthwith, and the election falls on *Nadia*, a lovely, simple girl, brought up in the temple by the Chief Priest and his wife, who is severe, when quite a child, from a vessel wrecked on the coast of the island. She falls in love with a young Arab sailor, whom the High Priest has picked out as an advantageous match for his niece; but, finding the couple determined to transfer their affections, he proclaims that the attributes of immortality have been withdrawn from the goddess, and she must quit the island Her father, who was with her at the time of the wreck, and thought him dead, returns to his allegiance, her father comes into an [illegible] fortune, and all are made completely happy.

Madame Anna Thillon's graceful *naïveté*, and general acting and singing, we question whether the piece would have been even tolerably successful from the confused absurdity of the story. But her delightful performance kept the audience in perfect good temper; and, as the whole weight and interest of the drama rested entirely upon her shoulders, she was enabled to carry it through to a satisfactory conclusion. She had some very pretty music to sing, the composition of Mr. Edward Loder, who appears singularly happy in writing for Madame Anna Thillon's voice and style. All her songs were encored, except one, and with honest enthusiasm. None of the other *dramatis personæ* call for any observation except Mr. Compton, whose quaint drollery is always welcome

Madame Thillon's engagement terminates, we believe, this week. She certainly has not made the sensation that she did upon her first appearance at this House, in "The Crown Diamonds;" but this must be attributed, in a great measure, to the very inefficient manner in which she was supported.

### OLYMPIC

The sensation created by Mr Gustave Brooke's performances as *Othello* and *Sir Giles Overreach*, was rather increased than diminished by the announcement that he was to appear in "Richard the Third," on Thursday evening; and we have seldom witnessed so closely packed an audience as that which the Olympic Theatre presented a few minutes after the doors were opened. Not only every corner of standing room from which a glimpse of the stage could be obtained was occupied, but very many were content to remain in the lobbies and passages of the pit and boxes, where even hearing became a matter of some difficulty, leaving seeing altogether out of the question In fact, too many persons were admitted; and the same degree of warmth which we had occasion to speak of in our notice of "Othello" continued throughout the performance.

Of Mr. Gustavus Brooke's acting as *Gloster*, we much regret that we cannot speak in high terms. It fell very short of what we had anticipated it would have been, from his previous impersonations. Not that it was deficient in effective points—there were enough of these, as the rising applause in every scene testified; but they were physical rather than intellectual, depending rather on the power of lungs than of judgment The sensation created was vivid and marked, it is true; but it was more of that kind which any daring melo-dramatic actor would produce, than the result of a subtle expression of the workings of the mind by nicely managed tone or gesture. The scene with *Lady Anne* was by no means well conceived—he was the mask of hypocrisy so palpably, that she must have perceived it from the first address. The tent scene was powerfully played; and from this to the end of the play nothing could be finer than the performance; but there is no denying that the heartiest and longest continued applause was awarded to the combat, during which the audience were worked up to a singular state of excitement. And here Mr. Brooke fought like a lion; his rage and determination were absolutely terrific; and the death-struggle a fine artistic delineation At the end of the tragedy he was positively exhausted The continued strain of his really fine voice, modest harsh and grating; and we almost doubt whether his powers, great as they are, would have sustained much longer.

But whilst Mr. Brooke's defects—of a feeling of disappointment certainly experienced as we perceive them—we believe we may say with truth, that we have no one at present on our stage who can play *Richard* like him. And this was the general opinion of the house, gathered from the conversations of those persons intelligent and well-versed in theatrical affairs, who we collect in the lobbies after any dramatic novelty, to discuss its merits. At the same time, the size of the house is certainly against him. We are most desirous to see him in a theatre larger, and better calculated for the display of his powers.

Mr. Holl was a respectable *Richmond*; Mrs. Brougham a stately *Elizabeth*; and Miss May played *Lady Anne* very evenly, speaking with careful intelligence and great propriety. She is an acquisition to the company A very little child, Miss K. Archer, made on the first night of *York* and deserved all the applause that her clear and sensible delivery called forth. For the other performers we have only much, beyond that, generally, we have seldom seen anything so bad; an unpleasant truth which the manager must be aware of. The inattention of the audience to the stage, when Mr. Brooke was not on it; and the occasional merriment they indulged in at the expense of some unfortunate looking underling whom they fixed on as an object of merriment

Every thing connected with the *mise en scène* appeared to have been newly got up for the occasion, and reflected credit on the management; but we repeat we shall rejoice to see Mr. Brooke in a larger house, and more ably supported The Olympic Theatre, it is true, has served to introduce him to a London public; but the longer he remains there the greater injustice is doing to house!

Mr. Stocqueler's pleasant farce of "The Fortress" concluded the entertainments.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

A complimentary address has been presented to Lord George Bentinck from a Committee appointed for the purpose at a meeting of the country party, on the occasion of his Lordship's retirement from the leadership of that party.

Mr. Gilbert is appointed Consul of Great Britain at Alexandria.

Mr. Hedworth Williamson, son of Sir H. Williamson, Bart., is gazetted unpaid *attaché* to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Judge Keatinge and Mr. Kyle have retired from canvassing the electors of the Dublin University. No candidate remains save Mr. Napier. Mr. Robinson is hardly looked upon as a candidate.

Accounts from the Rhine recently state that the ice in that river had been for some days in full and rapid motion, and there was every prospect that the navigation would recommence within a week

The British Government has entirely failed in its desire to arrange the postal difficulties which for some time have existed with the American Government

The Queen has appointed Dr. Allen Thompson to be Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow

On Sunday morning it was discovered that the Roman Catholic Chapel, Duncan-street, Islington, had been burglariously entered, and the silver chalices, cruets, patens, &c., used in the service of the Mass, the property of the Rev. H. Lee, carried off by the burglars

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Common gave the first of the customary parliamentary entertainments, on Saturday last, at his temporary official residence in Eaton-square The principal members of the Administration were invited

Haydn's "Creation" was performed at Exeter Hall on Thursday. Miss Wallace, sister of the composer of "Maritana," made her *début* on the occasion

An order has been issued by the Admiralty, that foreigners desiring to visit her Majesty's dockyards may be admitted by order of the Admiral or Captain Superintendent of the establishment. Previously, no foreigner could be admitted except by express order, issued by the Board of Admiralty.

The importations of oranges have exceeded, during the present season, the supplies of any former year within the memory of the oldest persons in the fruit trade.

Mr. Bunn's period of management at the Surrey Theatre terminated, after a brilliant season of [illegible] days last, and Mrs. Davidge, the lessee, has resumed the reins of government

Mr. Edward Rocket, the distinguished pianist, has arrived in London for the season.

The Scientific Congress held at Dresden has adjourned till the 1st of June: it promises fair to do everything in its power to promote a general and low postage for all Germany

Viscount Enfield, eldest son of the Earl of Strafford, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Harriet Cavendish, second daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton and Lady Catherine Cavendish.

A marriage is said to be on the *tapis* between Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, brother to the Earl of Elgin, and Miss Shaw Stewart, daughter of Lady Shaw Stewart.

The works for an electric telegraph from Hamburgh to Cuxhaven have been commenced, and will, if the plan succeeds, be extended to Bremen. The facility of communication thus afforded will be of great importance to the navigation of the Elbe and Weser

Mr. Dodd, Solicitor-General and Member of the Executive Council of Hobart Town, Nova Scotia, is appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that colony, vice Wilkins, deceased.

The command of the forces in Jamaica, lately held by Major-General Lambert, deceased, has been conferred on Major-General John Macdonald, the colonel of the 92nd Foot

Mr. W. B. Ferrand, late M.P., has given £2 towards the fund collecting for the defence of Mr O'Connor against the petition to his return to the House of Commons as one of the Representatives for Nottingham.

It is stated that the publication each morning of the French prices at the Stock Exchange is henceforth to be discontinued, owing to the heavy expense which the system entails.

We regret to hear very unfavourable accounts of the health of Mr. T. Cooke, of musical celebrity, and that his friends despair of his ultimate recovery

The sum required to be voted in order to defray the excess of the naval expenditure beyond the grants for the year ended on the 31st of March, 1847, as shown in the annual account of the naval receipts and expenditure for that year, is £245,410 19s. 7d

His Excellency Monseignor Bedini has just arrived in this country from Rome, on a special mission to the British Government from the Pope His Excellency has had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was among the personages of distinction at Viscountess Palmerston's evening party on Saturday night

£20,000 was received at Liverpool on Monday, by the New York packet-ship *Sheridan*.

The *Washington* steamer will leave New York for Southampton, on the 20th instant

News from Naples states that Messina had been bombarded on the 29th ult

The Royal Commission for inquiring into the Merchant Seamen's Fund held a meeting on Tuesday [illegible] the office of the Board of Trade The commissioners present were the Earl of Ellesmere, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Sir W. Clay, M.P., Mr. Lock, and Mr. Enderby

In Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Tuesday, resumed the hearing of the appeal "The representatives of Count de Wall v. the Commissioners of French Claims." The Lords present were the Master of the Rolls, Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in London at the close of the present week from Cannes, his seat in the south of France.

In consequence of the lamented death of Sir Charles Dalbiac, Lieutenant-General Alexander Woodford is appointed to be President, and Major General the Hon. Henry F. C. Cavendish, First Life Guards, to be the cavalry officer of the Acting Committee of the Board of General Officers for the insperction of Army Clothing

Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., has, at present, the honour of attending daily at Buckingham Palace, by command of her Majesty, taking sittings for a miniature of the Duchess of Saxe Coburg.

The cholera has considerably abated at Constantinople. Some cases, however, were still announced in the neighbouring villages of Roumelia.

The Cabinet of Vienna has put forth another manifesto in the *Austrian Observer*, declaring Switzerland as the focus of radicalism, and eulogising its own imperial policy.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Victor Weber, as Consul at Ramsgate, and of Mr. Thomas Jenner, as Consul at Rye, for his Majesty the King of Hanover

In consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. W. King, Captain V. F. Hatton has been promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Lord Grambly has declined the honour of succeeding to the post of leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, become vacant by the retirement of Lord George Bentinck.

Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., is about to receive the appointment of the Consulship of Boulogne, the salary attached to which is said to be about £600 a year.

William Dobson, Esq., who was appointed a clerk in the establishment of Lloyd's in the year 1811, and succeeded the late John Bennett Esq., secretary, in 1834, died on Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, is shortly expected to arrive in London, in the course of a few days.

Accounts from Silesia continue to represent the distress in some parts of the country as really awful. Subscriptions have been opened in most towns, for the purpose of providing relief for the starving people, but as yet Government has done very little in the promotion of this object.

Advices from Hesse Cassel continue to represent the whole country as extremely discontented with the new Government.

The Spanish Treasury has augmented its military expenditure by the sum of £2000 per month

Letters from Italy contain unfavourable intelligence of the health of Mr. T. Gisborne, late M.P. for Nottingham

The Bank of Portugal has negotiated a loan of over £600,000 in Paris and London, subject only to the approval of the General Assembly.

The steamer *Yallabusha*, with a heavy cargo of cotton, bound for New Orleans, from New York, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th ult., and 40 persons are supposed to have perished with her.

A great fire, consuming several warehouses, took place at Havannah on the night of the 13th ult

The trial of the prisoners Rossesi and Vanderplas, for the late brig-a murder at Jamaica, took place on the 8th inst. Both prisoners, who confessed their crime, were found guilty and sentenced to death.

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. announce the death of P. Mavrocachalis, who, previous to the revolution, governed the Maina, under the name of Petro Bey

The Earl of Minto left Rome for Naples on the 3rd instant, to communicate to the Government of the Two Sicilies the councils of England on the subject of the Sicilian rebellion.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Mickey Free*."—Send us the position and it shall be solved; but we have no opportunity of referring to back numbers

"*X. N.*"—"*R. G.*." "*Pawn*." The "*Chess-Player's Chronicle*" is published occasionally *Vox, by Hand, Kissy Wilson-street, Strand*; the "*Berlin Magazine*" by *Williams and Norgate, of Covent-Garden*

"*Juvenile*." The very book you first need is *Kenny's little shilling* "*Chess Manual*"

"*D. W.*"—*Nothing can possibly be simpler than for White to win. He has only to play* P. Q 6th, *and Black is sans resource*

"*F. A. P.*, *Belfast*."—*You are quite mistaken. See the Solution in to-day's page*

"*E. A. B.*" *Boron*.—*When you have advanced a Pawn to the 6th sq, you can move for it any piece you choose, from a Queen to a Knight, without regard to the piece you have already on the board*

"*W. L.*" *Just Gravesend*.—*They shall be examined*.

"*F. B.*" *We regret to say what has not been ascertained. Letters from Scotland bring the painful intelligence that your once celebrated player, Mr. Donaldson, expired at Edinburgh, after a long indisposition, a few days ago. It is usually twenty years since he ordered his memorable victory over the London Chess Club, in the great match by correspondence. Since that period he has devoted but little time to Chess, and his later games afford but an imperfect notion of his powers in his own days*

"*C. W. C.*"—1. *Messrs. Horwitz and Harrwitz are unquestionably stronger than any of the provincial players named*. 2. *It admits of a very satisfactory explanation. The master of the match in question had played for years, young Delaryer odds, and, consequently, was familiar with every phase of that particular game; while at the lesser odds he was all abroad, never having played a dozen games of the kind before, and these only years before*

"*D. W.*" *is thanked. The position shall be examined*

"*E. G. M.*"—*A Pawn in taking en passant, places home if on the square from whence he has taken the adverse Pawn. Any Pawn may be so taken, and at any part of the game, provided, of course, it had not before been moved. Why do you not buy some cheap elementary book on the game, and thus acquire these mere rudiments before you attempt to play?*

"*Hermes*."—*Your emendation appears correct. The solution of No 208 is* 1. *Kt take P*; 2.—*R to K 8 th* (ch); 3.—*P to K B 7th, becomes a Kt, &c.*

"*E. B. B.*"—*Received with thanks*

"*W. P.*"—*A very clever little stratagem, for which we shall gladly find room*

"*Z

## *PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.*

### THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

The Marquis of Granby is the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland. He has sat in Parliament for the Borough of Stamford for ten years, and has filled an office in the Royal Household. But the past ten days have been the great epoch of his life; in it, the Protectionists deposed Lord George Bentinck from the Leadership, and elected him to the vacancy. Lord George is too liberal in certain of his opinions: the inference is, that the Marquis of Granby is not in advance of the party. But their choice was either premature, or the step was taken without the consent of the man they honoured with their choice: the arrangement had hardly been made, before the noble Marquis declined the greatness thrust upon him. Whether he thought with the poet, that

Some never crowns
The champion of a falling creed,

or felt himself unequal to the duties expected of him, has not been explained; but the Marquis returns to his former position, as a prominent, but scarcely eminent, member of the Conservative Opposition.

The Marquis is in the prime of life, and has some good physical qualities, always of great advantage to a public man. He has the manly presence that fills the eye of an assembly. In voice, delivery, and style of speaking he has the superiority over Lord G. Bentinck, to whom it is positively painful to listen. The qualities yet to be shown are the industry, the courage, and unconquerable perseverance of the late Leader. In the debate of Wednesday on the Bill for Removing the Penalties of certain Acts of Parliament affecting Roman Catholics, the Marquis of Granby spoke, for the first time since his temporary, and, as it appears, undesired elevation. He was therefore listened to with some degree of interest. Men who are selected for Leaders must have something

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY, M.P. FOR STAMFORD.

in them. But the little he said had been said twenty times before, and made no impression. "Good sentences, and well pronounced," is a full description of it; but his fine strong voice and clear utterance furnished a startling contrast to that of Mr. Shell, who jumped up the moment the noble Marquis took his seat, and began his address to the House in a perfect shriek! The Protectionists are not giving signs of strength in these changes. It is a bad symptom for a cause when the ablest men desert it; it is not mere volition or intrigue on their part; the hackneyed cry of treachery is of no avail; it is the force of circumstances, rendering past policies impossible. From Peel to Bentinck was a heavy declension; from Bentinck to Granby is not an ascent; and now it seems doubtful if the party will be able to get any recognised leader at all. Lord George and Disraeli must serve it as distinguished volunteers.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Express Train to Scotland.—Arrangements are being made between the London and North Western, the Caledonian, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Companies, to start an express train on the opening throughout of the Caledonian Line. The train, we understand, will commence running on the 1st March, starting from London and Glasgow at nine o'clock in the morning, to reach each terminus at ten o'clock at night.

South Western Railway.—The Chertsey branch of this line was opened on Monday, the road going off about a quarter of a mile beyond the Weybridge station, crossing the Basingstoke canal by the mills, having a station at Addlestone, and then coming into Chertsey about half a mile from the church, opposite the site of the old workhouse. There are, at present, four trains a day, and these will offer the greatest conveniences to the inhabitants, although it is a question whether it may not affect the business of the town in such affairs as grocery, the fashions, bookselling, &c., from persons being enabled to get their stock direct from town more readily, and at a less price than by ordering them of the resident dealers. Several of the principal tradespeople dined together at the Crown Inn, to celebrate the event. But few, if any, of the surrounding residents gave their countenance to the festivity, nor did any of the leading officers of the line attend, except Mr. Strowd, the general manager. This is to be regretted, since, had the affair been taken up by some one of consequence in the neighbourhood, a proper "inauguration" might have been achieved; as it was, the meeting was somewhat "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

The financial statement of the Great Western Railway Company, which has been issued previously to the meeting on the 17th inst., shows a revenue for the six months ending December 31, of £534,454, against an expenditure of £210,443. The balance of the general revenue account applicable to a dividend is £247,118. The amount of capital on which the dividend is to be paid is £5,157,800. Four per cent upon this would take £246,316, leaving a surplus of £1,802. Three-and-a-half per cent. would take £215,526, leaving a surplus of £31,792. The surplus carried forward after the payment of the dividend of 4 per cent. last June was £25,297.

## HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Three "juvenile harpists," the Lockwoods, who made their first public appearance in the year gone by, on Thursday night resumed their early familiarity with the public ear, at a concert at these rooms. They are Masters Adolphus and Ernest, aged nine and eight years, and a *piccolo* Fanny, who comes seven in the scale—two we Apollos and a diminutive muse—to match. The trio have each and all considerable difficulty in clasping their instruments, and getting at the strings. Animated, however, by the inspiration of a genuine *gusto* for their art, they manage to get through their parts, which are combined with a skilful simplicity, with evenness and spirit. Herein lies the whole marvel of their performance, which, in very truth, is fitter for the educational closet than these rooms. These "juvenile harpists" are as yet only in the bud, and some half-dozen good summers of tending and training in the *studio* should be bestowed on them ere the concert-rooms" daylight and liberty bless the young flowers!" They were, however, much applauded by a very kind and considerably amused audience. The concert was supported by some choric

SCENE FROM "ROSE ET MARGUERITE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

contributions, both vocal and instrumental. Amongst the former was the "Nina" of Mme. Jaëll-Altès, sung by Madame Hebert with exquisite art and most admirable expression. It was rapturously encored. Mr Harrison gave Mr. Wallace's beautifully feeling air from "Matilda of Hungary" with considerable power of voice, and was also encored. Amongst the instrumental contributions to the concert we must refer to two pretty pieces of Schulert, by Lavenu, the first, a Hungarian air, for the pianoforte, the second for the violoncello and orchestra. It was warmly applauded, and by a room which was well filled with auditors.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

Our Illustration is taken from the three-act comedy of "Rose et Marguerite," performed, for the first time in England, on Monday evening, on which occasion Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the theatre with their presence.

The original piece was first played at the Vaudeville, in Paris, last autumn, and is of excellent construction. The *Baron de Vilbac*, a wealthy old gentleman, has two grand daughters, the heroines of the piece *Rose* (Mdlle. Baptiste), and *Marguerite* (Mdlle. Nathalie), whom he wishes to see well married; and he is very anxious that their cousin *Frederick* (M. Montaland), who is a genial fellow, very well off, and the favourite of every body, should have one of them. *Frederick*, however, is not a marrying man—as the effects of the "Tenth" is reported to have said in a similar position, "He didn't want the lady himself, but he'd mention her at the mess," so *Frederick* finds a valuable friend, *Jules de St Yves* (M. Fechter), who directly falls in love with both the sisters. He is loved in return by *Marguerite*, who is unfortunately engaged to a somewhat elderly banker, *Mons. Perrin*, (M St. Marc) *Rose* admires *Jules* also, but, with sisterly devotion; she determines that *Marguerite* shall be happy. So she tells *Jules* that he must not think of her, and tells *Perrin* that *Marguerite* does not care about him. This produces a great change in the positions of the parties. *Perrin* falls in love with *Rose*, proposes, and is accepted; the same thing happens between *Marguerite* and *Jules*, and the double marriage takes place in the middle of the piece. We next find *Rose* and her husband not forming a very lively couple, the banker being always wrapped up in his affairs, and his bride consequently neglected. On the other hand, *Marguerite* and *Jules* are as happy as the day is long, until *Frederick* brings the husband an admission to a club, which he frequents too much. *Marguerite* begins to suspect his fidelity, and receives information of her misgiving by some letters found by accident. She is perfectly wretched, when all is set right by *Frederick's* assurance that it has all been a little plot to try her; and that she and her husband will be happier than ever. *Perrin*, too, has turned out an excellent spouse, his abstraction and apparent neglect proving to have arisen only from his anxiety to provide a fortune sufficient to enable his wife to have everything she wished.

The piece was very favourably received, and, indeed, deserved to be, no less from the agreeable manner in which it was written, than from the fresh and charming acting of Mademoiselle Nathalie, who played to perfection, and was admirably seconded by Mademoiselle Baptiste. M Cartigny's *Baron* was delicious—a fine sterling impersonation of a fussy old man; in fact, all the performers were worthy of the highest praise. The names next in succession of the performers selected for the "stars" of the St. James's Theatre are those of M Lafont and M. Achard.

## HER MAJESTYS THEATRE.—OPENING OF THE SEASON.

It is not the musical world which is alone interested in this subject. To the gay world deep is the interest in the opening of this great Institution, which was established by Royalty has been under every species of government: ruled by musical composers, like Handel, bankers, like Chalmers; noble lessees, like Lord Middlesex; speculators and men of straw, committees of noblemen, &c. &c. always widely different one to the present township, and still always the great and unique centre of attraction, so that, in fact, the opening of the Opera is the opening of the season. We have already paid some enumerated the resources of the present campaign. We have now to report as far as attentive observation at rehearsals can afford information what are to be the features of the opening night. The entertainments consist of "Ernani," and of a new ballet, "Flonia, ou la Reine des Elfrides." "Ernani," composed by Verdi, founded upon the celebrated drama of Victor Hugo, is not new to our Italian stage; it has often been performed since, three years ago, it was brought out at her Majesty's Theatre, and successfully interpreted by Madame Rita Borio, Moriani, and Fornasari. The cast, on the present occasion, is far more powerful. *Charles V.*, at the time alluded to performed by a second-rate artist, is now enacted by the general favourite, Signor Gardoni, who has consented to fill this part expressly transposed for him in order to enhance the general effect. One of the most playful and fascinating melodies of the opera—"Vieni sinecta"—falls to his share, and it elicited applause from all present, not excepting his brother artists and the orchestra.

Signora Cruvelli, whose portraiture is faithfully given in our present Number, enacts the part of the heroine—*Elvira*. This *prima donna*, a pupil of the Conservatoire, and who has studied under several *maestri* of European fame, is eighteen years of age. Her countenance is pleasing and expressive; her form, of the middle height, is well moulded and handsome; her manner dramatic, and her style energetic. Her voice is remarkably powerful, her tones youthful and bell-toned; and, if it be found, when her powers are fully tried, that she possesses the complete management of her vocal resources, she will be one of the greatest acquisitions the theatre has ever made. This young lady is of German extraction, and an intense love of her art has led her to her present career. Hardly was her musical education finished, than she made her *début*, a few months since, in Italy, and excited from the first a great sensation. Report of her success spread rapidly: in the dearth of great, and, above all, of young artists of distinction, the *impresarii* from all quarters rushed to engage her amongst these, four of the principal operatic directors in Europe. Signora Cruvelli, however, amidst all the offers, only accepted a future engagement with Lumley. A vulgar, but rich and speculative, Italian tradesman, having one day heard him sing whilst travelling in the provinces, immediately bought up his services for three years, for a very small sum. The young tenor had from the first great success, and to hard did his leaseholder work his powers, that, at the end of the term, his health had seriously suffered. Having rested and recovered his health, amongst the numerous engagements offered him, he accepted one at Her Majesty's Theatre. He is young, handsome, above the middle height

THE JUVENILE HARPISTS—ADOLPHUS, ERNEST, AND FANNY LOCKWOOD

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE SOUP KITCHEN, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

and, although hardly convalescent from a cold when we heard him, so that his voice was too much veiled to form a positive judgment, his tones were sweet, impassioned, and impressive. The baritone, Signor Biletta, who performs the part of *Silvio*, is a vocalist thirty-eight years of age, or more; of short stature, and peculiar countenance. The moment he sings and acts, his

SIGNORA CRUVELLI, THE NEW PRIMA DONNA, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

features are lighted up with a truly intellectual expression; his tones are genial, and the actions lose every other impression in the science, volume, and voluptuousness of voice he displays. Of "Floria," the new ballet—the *scenario* and choreography, are by M. Paul Taglioni. The music, which is lively, descriptive of the plot, and characteristic of the country where the scene is placed, Sicily, is by Signor Pugni. "La Tarentolella," "La Palermitana," are the native characteristic dances, of a romantic and picturesque style, which figure admirably in the ballet, whilst the imaginative *pas*, such as "L'Oubli," and "L'Assumption," danced, the first by Rosati, the second by Maria Taglioni, thanks to their fair representatives alone, could not fail of success. These are not the only dances introduced; there are others besides, in which appear, in addition to the aforesaid dancers, other youthful and fascinating performers, particularly Mdlle. Aussandon, Thevenot, Julienne, and Lamoureux. As to the plot, the following will convey a glimpse at the story:—

*Tonello*, a young Sicilian villager, is about to marry the lovely *Floria*. The happy couple, accompanied by their relations, are already on their way to the village church, when the terrible *Hertha* (Queen of the Elfins, or Evil Elves), casts an eye of love on the bridegroom. The power of *Hertha* is great; she can raise storms by her incantations; she can cause human beings to lose their vitality, and become senseless statues. A tempest separates the lovers, and *Hertha*, assuming the dress of *Floria*, lures *Tonello* to a cottage, and when discovered bears him to her enchanted gardens. These are delightful to look upon, but evil lurks beneath their beauties. They are adorned with seeming statues, the victims of *Hertha's* hate; they are watered with the stream of oblivion, one drop of which produces forgetfulness of the most sacred ties. But the powers of evil are not suffered to work without impediment. *Anar*, the genius of good, takes pity on the forlorn *Floria*, and conducts her to the gardens, where she appears to her bridegroom among the other statues. With a rose-branch, given to him by *Anar*, *Tonello* disenchants them all, and the sight of his *Floria* dispels at once the effect which the Elfin Queen had produced upon his heart. The sudden appearance of *Hertha* causes *Floria* to retire, but before she departs, she drops a nosegay, as a token of remembrance. *Hertha* must now have recourse to the stream of oblivion, if she would secure the affections of *Tonello*. The elves immerse his cap in the fatal water, and all thoughts of his *Floria* are at once obliterated from his mind. But *Anar* is not unwatchful, and, just as *Tonello* is about to resign himself to the charms of the Elfin Queen, the good genius removes from the head of the villager the cap that causes the delusion, and transforms *Hertha* into a statue, that she may stand an inanimate witness of the happiness of the Sicilian lovers.

## THE SOUP KITCHEN IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Soup-Kitchen established jointly by the Poor Man's Guardian Society and the National Philanthropic Association. The time was fixed for twelve o'clock, and precisely at that hour his Royal Highness arrived at 40, Leicester-square, and was received by Mr. Cochrane, the President, and Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., the Treasurer of the National Philanthropic Association, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, the friends and supporters of the two societies.

His Royal Highness first inspected the various models of the National Philanthropic Association for the Improvement of Roads; for sewage and drainage connected with sanitary measures; and the ventilation of dwellings, &c.

The party then adjourned to the offices of the Poor Man's Guardian Society. The Prince's attention was called to the system of providing model lodging-houses for the poor, as instituted by Lord Ashley.

Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen then walked up to Hamyard, Windmill-street, to inspect the Soup Kitchen, and where a number of poor were receiving relief. His Royal Highness twice tasted the soup, and pronounced it to be excellent, and made many enquiries as to the price of bread, ingredients, &c. Some gentlemen remarked that the soup was distributed by tickets and that some of the poor sold their tickets, to which the Prince replied that "the ticket would not fetch much, but that a bason of good soup and a piece of bread might keep a poor creature from starving, and that Soup Kitchens were very general on the Continent, and were found to do much good." His Royal Highness seemed very much pleased with all he saw and heard. The Prince was attended by the Hon. Colonel Phipps, and was cheered on his entering and leaving the Institution.

The Soup Kitchen in Leicester-square was first opened on the 19th of January, 1847, and remained in operation till the 20th of February,—during which time nearly 300 persons per day, accepted, with every demonstration of thankfulness and gratitude, the relief offered—viz., a basin of nourishing soup, and a half-pound of good bread to each individual. On the 11th of March, the Kitchen was again opened, a new soup apparatus having been erected in the interim, and soup continued to be distributed till the 24th of April. It was then stopped for want of funds.

From a record kept at the office, it appears that during the time this system of relief was afforded, upwards of *sixteen thousand* poor persons had been its recipients.

Among the subscribers to this Institution are His Royal Highness Prince Albert; Viscount Melbourne; Lord John Russell, M.P.; Lord Ashley, M.P.; the Governor of the Bank of England, &c. &c.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR CONCERTS.

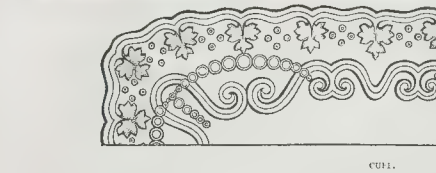
Balls are beginning, Court mournings are almost over, and Concerts are the ground for evening parties. Our fair subscribers must be informed that an invitation for a Concert is not in general to enjoy the quiet delights of music, but means that the dancing party will be on a small scale; that, although they will dance, they must not expect the luxuries of a stylish ball, and that, in consequence, their toilets must be of a more serious disposition, and their lace skirts not got up with bunches of flowers.

Although simple their toilets may be in their appearance, they prove, in reality, to be a great deal more expensive than the most elegant ball dresses. It is for these Concerts that gowns of *reps broché*, of *moire antique* and brocaded satins, are chosen, illustrated with the richest laces and expensive ribbons. The most ornamented head-dresses are worn with these costly and heavy silks; garlands of flowers are equally elegant, and more becoming for young ladies.

Ball-dresses have been rather monotonous this last week in their shades, although ornamented with the greatest taste, and of the most perfect elegance, white, grey and black were the predominant colours. We can give the description of a sweet gown, which produced quite a sensation. It was made with two skirts of pearl-colour lace on a slip of *taffetas* the same shade. The first skirt was trimmed with two rows of draperies, each of them gathered by a bow of ribbon; the second row trimmed with a white blonde lace, falling in the interstices of the drapery. The second skirt, just placed over the draperies, was ornamented with pearl-colour ribbons, got up from the waist, and fixed nearly at the bottom of the skirt by a bow; every ribbon being trimmed with a blonde lace. The *berthe* was formed with blonde lace and plait lace; the shape of it was round, crossed over the shoulders, forming a drapery. This toilet was a perfect marvel of elegance and good taste; we can also recommend it as the most delicious novelty of these last days. Another dress really charmed us; it was in black lace; five lace skirts, quite plain, one over the other, rendered it so airy, so becoming to the figure, that we thought it most charming in its simplicity, and the choice of the black lace a great improvement to fair hair. In general this fashion of five lace skirts proves very becoming when worn by tall young ladies; but they are far from being pretty worn by a short lady. The great secret of true elegance is not merely in copying the general fashion, but in fitting it to one's own figure. The effect produced by a toilet always depends on the way of wearing it. A splendid heavy dress on a small, delicate, elegant-looking lady, will not be a showy becoming one, a light fairy-like toilet will be most ridiculous and unbecoming on a stout short person. If the Paris Fashions are so generally spread and imitated, it is because they are first of all worn by ladies of exquisite taste who give to all things that *comme il faut* not to be defined. Every fashion is not suitable to every lady, and every shade does not fit every complexion.

The engraving of this week gives a sketch of Concert-dresses. Green velvet crown, with a gathered flounce in pink crep up to the knee; deep black lace flounce over the pink one, gathered in draperies with *Algerienne*. Berthe in

PARIS FASHIONS FOR CONCERTS.



CUFFS.

black lace. For the hand-dress, a small round cap in green velvet, trimmed with a wide black lace *Pompadour's fan*. The other figure represents a young lady: the gown is of pink *glacé*, all trimmed with satin ribbon, *pièce à la vierge*: a small garland of pink flowers with their leaves, and a large diamond rose at the bosom. Fans are always very stylish; and we may venture to say that there is no complete toilet without them. High fashion requires for evening parties handsome nosegays, whose size is now so wonderful that it is quite an annoyance to bear the weight of them

CUFFS

We give this number the pattern of the Cuffs: No. 1. Similar to the collar's pattern of last week, cuffs can be made in knitting or crochet work, but embroidery is far more elegant. In all cases it must be understood that cuffs are always worn of the same pattern as the collars. These slight details in the toilet of a lady proves, more than any luxuries, the good taste and the real understanding of the dress. We shall always feel happy, as competent in this question, to call the attention of our fair readers to such points as will give them the *secret* of Parisian elegance. Cuffs this year are turned over the sleeves, the sleeves of morning dresses being tight to the wrist. For visit dresses, cuffs can be ornamented with a ruffle of the colour of the dress. This ruffle encircles the wrist with a little bow over the hand. The insertion must be larger, to keep the lace under sleeve is *de rigueur*.

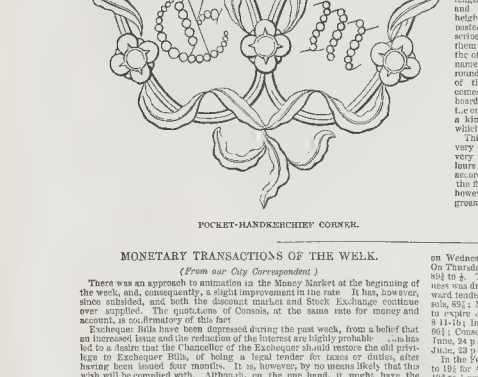
EMBROIDERED POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket Handkerchiefs are so very important in ladies' dresses, that everything connected with them must prove interesting. Plain Cambric pocket handkerchiefs are quite suitable for morning wear, but, if embroidered at one corner, they prove more stylish, and most ladies have either their crowns and initials, or fancy garlands and initials, embroidered, according to the pattern we give, No. 2, 3, 4. Red and amber work colours are usually preferred with great success, and these coloured embroideries on nice French cambric, are quite elegant and complete *a coquet negligé*. Pocket handkerchiefs richly embroidered in white cotton, and trimmed with laces, ought to be worn, only for dinner or evening parties. The proper laces to trim them are *Valenciennes* and *Malines*. Those laces must be adapted to the pocket handkerchief in that manner, that the embroidery covers the edging of the lace. Scalloped pocket handkerchiefs, with coloured silks, are out of fashion: they were rather elegant, but not lasting —garlands scalloped with white and red cotton have replaced them.

PAPER LIGHTER WITH CURLED LEGS.

THE BODY OF THE LIGHTER.—Cut a piece of white paper, nearly one inch in width and ten inches long. Roll this paper spirally round three or four rushlights together, and paste the top of the lighter. When it is made it ought to be six inches and a third in length.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE LIGHTER.—The ornaments consist of six branches.



POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

the paper being curled, and full, like a weeping willow. It will be safe ent to explain one of these branches, the other five being in the same manner Cut a piece of flower paper, of any colour you like, eight inches and two thirds in length, and two inches in width. Cut, with scissors, a fringe an inch and a third in depth; there then remain two-thirds of an inch of plain paper. The fringe is not very fine: you must give about twelve cuts in each inch When it is thus fringed all along, curl it by rolling four or five of the cut pieces between the scissors and your thumb; then on a knitting needle not very thick, turn the paper spirally. When you have arrived at the end of the paper, take out the needle Five more similar pieces of paper, curled and turned in the same way, join them together, so as to form a branch by the aid of a little paste, then paste them to the thickest end of the lighter. Four lighters of this kind make a very pretty full, each one is made of a different colour. The body is of rather strong white paper. The ornaments serve for several times.

ORNAMENTS FOR CANDLESTICKS

Cut a band of green cardboard two-thirds of an inch high and about two inches and a half long, make it into a round and queue it strongly. The round must be large enough for a wax candle to pass through. When the queue is quite dry, make twelve cuts at equal distances, care being taken not to cut it too near the other edge, as about a sixth of an inch must remain entire to surround the candles. Then open the twelve pieces of cardboard with a pair of scissors, in the same manner that children arrange straws for wax bubbles. On the cardboard thus prepared the ornament is made, in the following manner:

The first round is composed of a piece of paper of a pretty green, prepared for flowers, an inch and a third in height, and sixteen inches long. With very pointed scissors cut it on one side into a fine fringe, resembling that of a bonbon cracker, but only a third of an inch in depth. Take the cardboard in the left hand and the green paper in the right hand, with a brush and some paste, fix it inside the cardboard, folding the paper as you paste it to the divisions of the card; you will have to make about two folds in each division to use the sixteen inches in the round.

Second round, consists of a piece of paper of whatever colour is preferred This piece is two-thirds of an inch longer than the first, and the sixth of an inch higher It is cut in the same manner as the green one, and pasted inside the cardboard on the green, and folded in the same manner

Third round. A piece of paper, seventeen inches and a third in length, and an inch and two-thirds in height, fringed and pasted inside as described above. Past them one little above the other, that the ornament may be only rounded The fringe of the first round comes above the cardboard; the fringe of the second forms a kind of fine moss, which is very pretty

This little work is very amusing, and very cheap. The colours may be varied according to taste; the first round usual, however, always be in green paper.



POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF CORNERS.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

There was an approach to animation in the Money Market at the beginning of the week, and, consequently, a slight improvement in the rate It has, however, since subsided, and both the discount market and Stock Exchange continue over supplied. The quantities of Consols, at the same rate for money and account, is confirmatory of this fact

Exchequer Bills have been depressed during the past week, from a belief that an increased issue and the reduction of the interest are highly probable. This has led to a feeling that the profit which would be made by merchants and tax collectors buying the bills at a discount, and paying them in for duties or taxes The latter case was practised to a great extent some years since, and led to the present arrangement of making the bills payable annually, and only receivable for taxes after the expiration of the year

Intelligence from Havre of the failure of the Banking Company known as Messrs. Dubois and Co.'s Commercial Bank, arrived in town on Tuesday. It has been in the habit of making large advances on cottons, and other produce to the merchants of the place; and the numerous failures which have occurred there during the last six or eight months have, it may be presumed, crippled its resources. The paid up capital of the concern was 4,000,000f. (£160,000), and the total liabilities are stated by some parties at 12,000,000f. (£480,000). Great excitement had, of course, been occasioned, as the shareholders are still liable to a call of 25 per cent. on their shares (70f only having yet been paid on the 400f shares). Additional accounts have since come to hand by the steamer from Havre, which state that the failure continues to exercise the most calamitous influence on the mercantile community at Havre. Business is quite suspended, and it is feared that most disastrous results will be produced by this unexpected suspension

The liabilities of Messrs W. Clay and Co., whose suspension was announced on Wednesday, are very limited, and the debts of the firm will be paid in full. It appears also that the stoppage was quite unexpected, and arose from engagements of a peremptory and peculiar character, entirely unconnected with their ordinary transactions

At the 12th annual meeting of the North umberland and Durham District Bank, held on Monday last, the following most important paragraphs in the report were presented:

"It will not have been expected that in a year like the past the Bank should have avoided losses to an extent larger than in ordinary years. At this early period it is impossible with accuracy to ascertain the value of securities held and to be applied as above suggested."

The state of affairs on the Continent caused a heaviness in the English market on Monday, and it was only towards the close of business that the prices of saltan ay were attained Consols then quoted 89¾ ⅞, but had been done as low as 89¾. Although at the opening of the market on Tuesday, prices appeared firm at 89¾ ⅞ for Money, a sudden fall of ¼ per cent. rapidly succeeded, the closing quotation being 89 to ⅛. This sudden reaction was the effect of a rumour that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to send seven or eight millions of Exchequer Bills, and the arrival of news of the fall of prices of the Corn Laws from Paris, as well as the disturbed state of Parties in France An improvement of ¼ was, however, registered at the opening of the market on Wednesday, prices quoting better in Paris. Consols closed at 89⅞ ⅜. On Thursday the Market opened with some degree of firmness, and prices declined 89⅜ ⅞. These quotations, however, afterwards improved, and, although business was dull, the market was more buoyant. Exchequer Bills showed a downward tendency. Bank Stock was, however, firm at 200. Reduced, at 89⅞; Consols, 89⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 96¾; Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 9 ⅛; Ditto, Oct. 1859, 9⅝; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1850, 9 11-16; India Bonds, £1000, 12 p.; Ditto, under £1,000, 9 p.; South Sea Stock, 96¾; Consols for Account, 89⅝. Exchequer Bills, £1000 March, 21 p.; £1000 June, 24 p.; £500 March, 17 p.; £500 June, 27 p.; Small, March, 17 p.; Small, June, 23 p.

In the Foreign Market, on Monday, prices were firmer, and Mexican improved to 19½ for Account. The Stock continued in some demand during Tuesday, but 19⅜ to ½ was the price marked. On Wednesday an improvement to 19⅝ was recorded, but the closing quotation is 19⅜ Prices generally, after Monday, became dull, and, although no extraordinary depression occurred, the following is the return of the prices last day's Dutch 2½, Ditto, New, 57; Chili, 1846, 1½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents., 35; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 32; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. 54; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 89¾.

The Share Market has fluctuated during the week, from the operation in the Corn Market. Great Western Stock closes heavily, a reduction of ¼ per cent on the dividend for the half year having agreed to. The other lines quite Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 54; Buckinghamshire, 2¼ dis; Eastern Counties, 1⅜; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent. No. 2, ¼ pm; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46; Great Northern, 44; Great Western, 93½; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 19¾; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, &c; Do., do., and Norwich, 9; Lancaster and Carlisle, 53 x d; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ¾ Shares, 35; Do., ¼ Shares, 13½; Midland Great Western, 5 dis; Do., (W. Riding Union), 2½ dis; Leeds and Thirsk, 24; London and Blackwall, New, No. 2, ¼ dis; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30¾ xd.; London and North Western, 146½; Ditto, Quarters, New, 7½; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, 5 per Cent. (M. and B.) C, 4¾; London and South Western (Consol.), 51½; Ditto, Thirds, 2 dis.; Midland, 11½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 4¾; Ditto, £20 Shares, 1¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 9½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 5 per Cents., 120 ex div.; North British, 2¾; Ditto, Quarters, 5; North and South Western, 2¾; North Staffordshire, 10¼, Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7¼; Royston and Hitchin, 12, Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham (Canada Bonds), 5; South Staffordshire, 2¼; South Eastern and Dover, 31¾, Do., No. 4, 6¼; South Wales, 9¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34½; Do North Shields Pur., Extension No. 1, 20; Ditto ditto No 2, 19¾; Ditto G N.S. Preference, 19¾; York and North Midland, 75¾; Ditto, Preference, 15¾; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 3¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 13¾; Dutch Rhenish, 1¼; Namur and Liege, 9¾; Northern of France, 11¼; Paris and Rouen, 9¼; Paris and Orleans, 17

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols advanced yesterday to 90, for Money; but some sales caused a sudden fairness in the market, and the price receded to 89⅞ At the close of the market, the quotations were 89¾, for Money, and 89¾ ⅞ for the January Account. In the Foreign and Share Markets no alterations of importance occurred

MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS At the 18th annual general meeting of this institution lately held at the office in Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, the Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair, it was stated that no fewer than 2236 new deposits had been made in the last year; 16,119 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th November last, of which 13,437 held balances averaging less than £3 7s. 1d each. At that time upwards of £201,563 was invested with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt

ADDRESS AS MAGISTRATES AT SOUTHAMPTON A communication was received at Southampton on Monday, from the Home Secretary, stating that the request contained in the memorial sent a short time since to the Government from the Town Council, for an additional number of Borough Magistrates, had been complied with. The following gentlemen are to be the new Magistrates:—D. Brooks, Esq., the Mayor; J. Weld, Esq., of Archer's Lodge; G. Atherly, Junr., Esq.; C. Shaddick, Esq.; J. Bovill, Esq.; J. Witt, Esq. All the above named gentlemen profess Liberal politics.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). A full average quantity of English wheat has been received [illegible] to-day's market tells worse, constwise, viz., 1819 quarters. To-day the stands were fairly supplied with samples of both red and white, the finest of which moved [illegible] generally, at full [illegible] have been imported into Hull from a very late date, at barely stationary prices. The [illegible] principally of fine quality. Beans, peas and maize corn were somewhat easier to purchase.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 4814; barley, 6794; oats, 4620. Irish: oats, 4620. Foreign: wheat, 1210; barley, 2920; oats, 3800 quarters. Flour 3430 sacks and [illegible] barrels.

*Wheat.*—Mark Lane, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 54s; ditto white, 48s to 58s. York [illegible] 44s to 46s; ditto white [illegible] 46s to 52s; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 42s to 46s; ditto white, 46s to 52s; Dantzic and Konigsberg, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Pomeranian, Rostock, and Mecklenburgh, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Marianopoli and Ghirka, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Egyptian, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Spanish, white, 48s to 52s; Barbary, white, 48s to 52s; Odessa, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; French, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Belgian and Dutch, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Danish and Holstein, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Hamburgh, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Stettin, Memel, and Pillau, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Salonica, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Trieste, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Ancona, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Leghorn, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Genoa, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Nice, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Marseilles, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Bordeaux, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Cadiz, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Gibraltar, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Malaga, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Carolina, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Virginia, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Baltimore, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Philadelphia, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; New York, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Boston, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Canada, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; Barley, 27s to 31s, maltsters 27s to 31s, Norfolk 27s to 31s, Lincolnshire 27s to 31s, Yorkshire 27s to 31s, Scotch 27s to 31s, Irish 27s to 31s; Malting, 27s to 31s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 64s; Scotch, 56s to 60s; Irish, 56s to 60s; Oats, 22s to 24s; Scotch and Irish, 22s to 24s; Potato and Youghal, 22s to 24s; Rye, 30s to 32s; Beans, 34s to 36s; Pigeons, 36s to 38s; Indian corn, 30s to 32s; Flour, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s; per 280 lbs.—Foreign, [illegible] per quarter.

LIVERPOOL (Friday). Wheat, 5s to 6s; barley, 3s to 3s 6d; oats, 2s to 2s 6d; rye, 3s to 3s 6d; beans, 3s to 3s 6d; peas, 3s to 3s 6d; flour, 30s to 32s per barrel.

*The Mark Market.* Clover seed is in steady demand at full prices. In all other seeds, carcely [illegible] per cwt.

*Liverpool Average.* Wheat, 44s 5d; barley, 27s 10d; oats, 22s 1d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 34s 0d.

*Imperial Gazette Average.* Wheat 51s; barley, 30s 5d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 34s 0d.

*The Mark Lane Average.*—Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 30s 10d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 30s 9d; beans, 36s 1l; peas, 34s 6d.

*Tea.*—Since this day last week, on Thursday, several parcels of Tea were brought forward, a moderate [illegible] quantity was disposed of, at about previous rates The transactions, privately, are [illegible] to mention.

*Sugar.* Raw, as well, as refined goods have met a slow inquiry this week, and prices have declined 6d. to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are [illegible] the stocks of the refiners in warehouse.

*Coffee* This article has been in fair request, and prices have undergone no change worthy [illegible]

*Rice.*—Carolina has commanded very full currencies, but the low qualities of Bengal have been neglected.

*Provisions.*—For Irish butter the demand is in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Foreign qualities are in limited request, and prices are steady. Choice and Kilkenny, fresh, landed, 82s to 86s; Carlow, 80s to 82s; Cork, 80s to 84s; Limerick, 80s to 82s; Waterford, 81s to 82s; Belfast, 78s to 80s; and Sligo and Tralee, 80s to 82s per cwt. Dutch butter is a slow sale.—Fine bacon, 64s to 66s; fine Friesland, 62s to 64s; and other sorts 52s to 56s per cwt. In lieu-made of a trading character, sales at barely stationary prices. Fine Dorset has realised 90s to 94s per cwt. Fresh is quoted at 11s to 13s per cwt. Fresh is quoted at 11s to 13s per dozen. In cheese very little is doing, and the quotations have fallen 1s per cwt. Prime small Cheshire, 60s to 64s; fine, 66s to 68s per cwt. Sale and fine middles are in a [illegible] per cwt. Inferior goods [illegible] and quote as dear. In all other kinds of provisions, very little [illegible]

*Tallow.*—This market is by no means so active as last week. P.Y.C., on the spot, is held for 42s per cwt

*Oils.*—So the age of consequences can be reported in oils. A few parcels have sold for export [illegible]

*Spirits.* Brandy is in fair request, at late rates. Rum rules a slow sale. Proof Leewards, [illegible] and Demerara, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per gallon. Geneva is dull.

*Hops and Straw.* Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 5s; clover ditto £3 15s to £4 5s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 15s per load.

*Leeds* (Friday).—Original Tuesday, 18s 6d; Wyham, 18s 6d; Haswell, 18s 6d; Heaton, 18s 9d per [illegible]

*Smithfield.* Although the supply of the week, of the large sorts of cattle is comparatively short of stock, the demand for all kinds of beef of last year's growth has fallen off, and in a few instances we have to quote a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Some [illegible] were disposed of in a auction, at the opening of the market, at barely stationary prices. Fine Devon bullocks, 36s to 38s per 8lbs; and middling Scots, 34s to 36s per cwt. Fresh is quoted at 11s to 13s per dozen. In cheese very little is doing, and the quotations have fallen 1s per cwt. Prime small Cheshire, 60s to 64s; fine, 66s to 68s per cwt. Sale and fine middles are in a [illegible] per cwt. Inferior goods [illegible] and quote as dear. In all other kinds of provisions, very little [illegible]

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*Sale by Auction* (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was unusually moderate, both as respects number and weight, the [illegible] arising from an increased attendance of buyers and the favourable change in the weather, was firm, at fully, but at nothing quoted as being, the prices paid, on Monday last With foreign stock, we were again very scantily supplied. There were very few sheep on offer: hence, the mutton trade was steady, and the late advance in the quotations was well supported. Calves moved off steadily at late rates. Prime small porkers were in good request; otherwise, the pork trade was slow. Many cows and calves [illegible] remaining unsold out

Per 8lb to sink the offals: Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime South Downs ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d Sucking calves, 20s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 40s to 50s each, beasts, 868; cows, 148; sheep, 2769; calves, 153; pigs, 259

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday). These markets were fairly supplied to-day, yet the demand was steady at Friday Monday's prices

Per 8lb by the carcase: Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

HENRY HERBERT

## IRELAND.

In Babcock v. Cole, stepfather of the Marquis of Drogheda, the plaintiff, of Maryville, near Belfast, London, fancy warehouseman and wine-seller, lately sought to recover in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, the amount of two bills for £300 each, passed by the defendant in discharge of a gambling debt to George Wigham, and which fell into the hands of Babcock The Marquis of Drogheda was produced to prove the handwriting of Mr. Cole; and Mr. M'Donough, for the defence, contended that as it was a gambling affair, and no value given, his client should get a verdict of acquittal on the issue Plaintiff's cognizance of the nature of the transaction between Cole and Hamilton not being clearly established, the Jury found for Lord Drogheda, £300

DEATH BY POISON OF THE REV. THOMAS MAGUIRE. According to the *Dublin Evening Post*, Dr. Brady, of Gardiner-street, in this city, to whom the stomach of the late Rev. Thomas Maguire had been forwarded for the purpose of being analysed, and reporting thereon, has lodged an information at the Head office of Police, to the effect that in the stomach of the rev. gentleman he has found large quantities of arsenic. Three persons are in custody charged with this revolting crime

At Ennis, on Friday, last week, John Renahan was executed on the gallows in front of the county gaol. The unhappy man made no declaration of his guilt or innocence, but, from the day of his committal to prison, after his conviction, he gave himself up to prayer and repentance, and went to meet his ignominious end with perfect resignation

The Commissioners of Fisheries have issued a notice to the landed proprietors of the south-west of Cork, to meet them at an early day at Clonakilty. The object is to enlist them in some practical scheme of reviving the deep sea fishing and of that coast

The Skibbereen guardians are doing their duty fairly by the poor, and ministering the law according to its intent and spirit. Within three months between eight and nine hundred persons have been brought before the magistrates under the Vagrancy Act. Last year this created the poor with a strong prejudice against the workhouse In Kilarney the guardians have substituted money for the food rations to the out-relief paupers, at the rate of ten pence per stone of meal. The author has approved of the change.

CONCILIATION HALL. The Repeal Rent, announced at the weekly meeting, on Monday, was £68. The Chairman of the day was a Mr O'Mahony; the chief speakers were two Catholic Priests, the Rev. Mr. Halligan, of Trim, and the Rev. Mr Masterson, of Mullingar, the chief towns of the two counties of Meath and Westmeath

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

BANKRUPTS.

T PHIPPS, High-Holborn, saddler. H BURRELL, Bull and Mouth-street, City, lodging-house keeper. J CLEMENT, Lambeth, builder. J BRICKWELLTON, Hoxton, builder. W H MANN, Mark-lane, City, coal merchant. J H BROWNLIE, Richmond-street, St. James's, cabinet maker. J WILKES, Strand, Stock Exchange, sworn dealer. C SLADE, Grange-road-Clapham, Kent, market gardener. H CLARK, Abermarlais, warehouseman. MARY EMMA CHALMERS, Bell Yard, Temple-bar, and A NEW PATERSON, 7 Wallis's, 3 Bedford Row, Holborn, solicitors. J BOULEE, and C B TOOPER, Ringwood, Southampton, tea dealers. G GARTON, Sheffield, shareholder. E HARLAND, Darlington, Durham, miller. C SCOTT, Strand, chemist and druggist. J LENTILL, St. John-street road, Clerkenwell, linen and woollen draper. W F BEER HAM, Hawkhurst, Kent, money scrivener. R NUTTON, Plymouth, a merchant. C WESTBROOK, Stafford and Sidmouth, Shropshire, shoe manufacturer. J BINCH, Nottingham, grocer J TYLER, and R BARKER, Durham, drapers. F CRUMBIE, Leicester, tailor. Manchester, coach dealer. J FOWLER, Manchester, commission agent. J HIBBERT, Manchester, coach builder. J BARTLEMAN, Leicester, tailor. R BRETTON, Sunderland, carpenter. J [illegible], Faringdon, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler. J B GREGORY, Birmingham, screw maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W BANN, Edinburgh, leather merchant. J WRIGHT, Strathblane, weight. D STIRRAT jun, Glasgow, merchant. R HALL, Edinburgh, grocer. G ARMSTRONG, Edinburgh, tailor. [illegible]

BIRTHS

At Torquay, the Countess Dowager of [illegible], of a son.—[illegible], Lady Palmerston, of a son.—Mrs. [illegible], of a son.—At Cheltenham, the Duchess of [illegible], of a son.—At Bath, the Countess of [illegible], of a daughter.—At [illegible], the Lady of [illegible], Esq., of a son.—At [illegible], the Lady of [illegible], Esq., of a son.—At [illegible], the Lady of [illegible], Esq., of a son

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE. GRAND OPERA.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE PENULTIMATE NIGHTS
OF
THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
On MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 21st (being the last night but two of the season), the performances will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. WHITEWORTH. The Entertainments will commence with Mozart's Opera THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, being the last time it can be performed.
[illegible]
[illegible] Gentlemen's [illegible]
[illegible] MENT in which Madlle Fuoco will appear.
[illegible]
Manager Mr. W. W.

ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Lambeth.—
[illegible] on the celebrated Racer "The Rover of the Hartz," Mr. [illegible] Esq., which has been 6 weeks in active training under the superintendence of Mr. [illegible]. The Entertainments will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 21st, for the [illegible] TIC, THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, [illegible] Scenery, Costumes, Apparatus, &c. [illegible] Unequalled [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Manager Mr. W. W.

CAMBRIDGE LOYES ENTERTAINMENTS.—On the Town Hall, Cambridge.—On Monday, February 7, at the Town Hall, Bishop Stortford.—On Thursday, February 24, at the Town Hall, Huntingdon.—On Monday, February 28, at the Literary Institution, Walworth.—On Monday, March 6th, at the Lecture Hall, 167, Upper-street, Islington.—On Wednesday, March 8th, Mr. Love will resume his Annual Lent Entertainments at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Stalls, 3s.; second seats, 2s.; third seats, 1s. Tickets may be had of Mr. Love, 7, Woolwich-[illegible], Regent-street, Begin each evening at Eight. Private Rs; Gallery, 1s.; Boxes, 5s.

MUSICAL UNION.—THE EIGHT MATINEES for the [illegible] WILL BE HELD [illegible] Mar. 2 and 16 April 6 and 20 May 4 and 18 [illegible] Subscription [illegible] Subscribers [illegible] Tickets [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Secretary.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES [illegible] CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

SOIREE OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

## THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

On Tuesday, there was a *soirée* of the members of this Club, in their new location, late the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. At seven o'clock, the President, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, took the chair, supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Charles Lushington, M.P., Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. T. Landseer, Mrs. Percy Sinnett, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and others of literature and political celebrity.

The President opened the proceedings by briefly congratulating the members upon their success, and by urging them to keep the grand object of their institution in mind—viz., the moral and intellectual advancement of all who belonged to it.

The company were then addressed by Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and Mr. G. Thompson; and the two latter gentlemen essayed "*movere focum*," with success.

A Concert followed; in which Mr. John Parry created infinite mirth with his imitations of "Miss Harriet and her governess." Miss Sabilla Novello sang a scena from "Der Freischutz;" and Miss Dolby warbled "Oh, tell me, pretty river." The whole entertainment gave great satisfaction to the company, upwards of 800 in number.

After the Concert, the room was cleared for dancing, to the music of Wenppert's band, which was continued until one o'clock, with much spirit.

The entertainments were given in the large ball-room, and refreshments were liberally served in the adjoining rooms. The *réunion* was, altogether, a very delightful scene; and more than one of the speakers congratulated the company upon the harmony of the occasion, in contrast with the olden appropriation of the room to purposes of a controversial and less satisfactory character. The Club already numbers upwards of 2000.

Expense of the Metropolitan Police Establishment. An account of the receipts and expenditure for the service of the Metropolitan Police in the year ended December 31, 1847, has been just published. The receipts on rate-warrants issued during the year is stated to have been £290,949, receipts from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 9 and 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 6, to defray the increased charge of the Metropolitan Police, arising from the addition of the duties of the Horse Patrol, Thames Police, &c., £23,552 9s. 6d. Total sum received from the parishes and the Treasury, respectively, during the year, £371,139 12s. 5d.; amounts received for special services of the police, £12,137; from public companies, private individuals, &c., £1707; theatres, &c., £629; amounts received for the conveyance of prisoners by vans, £1355; gross total of receipts during the year, £391,798 8s. The total sum paid for the service of the Metropolitan Police establishment during the year amounted to £373,208, and there was on hand, on January 1, 1848, a balance of £18,590. The receipts on account of the superannuation fund during the year were £8,982, and the payments on the same account, £8,980 1s. 11d. The fees, penalties, and fees levied at the under-mentioned police courts, and paid over by the respective clerks to the receiver, to be applied by him towards the expenses of the police-courts, are thus stated:—Bow-street, £672; Clerkenwell, £344; Marlborough-street, £1143; Greenwich and Woolwich, £625; Hammersmith and Wandsworth, £460; Lambeth, £991; Marylebone, £779; Southwark, £745; Thames, £761; Westminster, £951; Worshipstreet, £695. Total sum paid by the receiver to police-courts during the year 1847, £10,416.

A number of gentlemen in London have resolved to form themselves into a regiment, to be termed "The Queen's Own Volunteer Rifle Corps." The number at present proposed is 600; but probably it will be materially increased after it is fully known to the public. The parties who have taken the lead in this movement have received every encouragement from the Government, and will have their arms and ammunition supplied them. The uniform will be dark green, with black braiding, bronze ornaments, and a light cap. A commanding officer has been appointed and approved of, and the captains of companies and subalterns will be chosen by the gentlemen forming the corps.

The Irish Poor-Rate.—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland have transmitted to the Secretary of State a statement, showing the progress of the collection of poor-rate in the several unions in Ireland during the month of December, 1847, and the financial condition of several of the unions at the close of the month. It appears that during the month there was collected £168,860; that the current expenses were £120,399, and that there remained at the close uncollected £890,539. The balances in favour of Boards of Guardians of 110 unions amounted to £145,796, while the balances against the remaining unions amounted to £8788. It also appeared that the net amount of debts on the 31st of December exceeded the sums in the treasurer's hands by £156,877. The statement thus exhibits an increased collection, a largely augmented expenditure, and a diminished amount of debt; while the total collected in the year (£970,318) exceeded the amount collected in 1846 by £580,247.

## WHALE TAKEN OFF FOLKESTONE.

On Saturday last, a fine specimen of "the Fin Whale," measuring 50 feet in length, 30 feet in girth, and estimated to weigh 20 tons, was taken, dead, about five miles off Folkestone, by one of the fishing-boats of that place, and brought into the harbour. Here it was exhibited near the east pier; and, as no specimen of the whale had been captured on this part of the coast for upwards of forty years, the exhibition proved very attractive and profitable. The whale was seen and fired at, a few days since, by some Sandgate fishermen, and it is presumed to have died of the wounds then received, as it was quite dead when picked up. The fishermen sold the carcass, for fourteen pounds, to Mr. Marsh and three others, who must have realised a considerable sum by the exhibition.

On Wednesday, the *Britannia* steamboat, from Dover, began to tow the carcass from Folkestone, it is said, for exhibition in London; there to be added to the "sights of the season."

Fatal Effects of Chloroform.—A melancholy and fatal accident has just occurred in the city of Aberdeen from the habitual use of chloroform. The facts are these:—Soon after Professor Simpson's discovery was made known, Arthur Walker, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Souter and Shepherd, wholesale druggists, having occasionally to weigh out a portion of the chloroform, found himself so exhilarated under the effects of the vapour that escaped, that he was tempted to use it on his handkerchief as if it were Eau de Cologne, until a habit was formed which became a species of intoxication. His father, who was foreman on the establishment, on being made acquainted with these circumstances, endeavoured to dissuade the lad from such a pernicious practice, but without effect, and then it was soon observed that his nervous system began to give way. On Tuesday last he was left in the warehouse with a younger boy, and about mid-day, having to weigh an ounce of chloroform to order, could not resist the opportunity of inhaling a dose. Having got very excited, his companion was rather alarmed, and knowing that he got violent when any attempt was made to reprove him in such a state, he was pleased to see him lay his head quietly down on his arms, resting on the table. He was in this state when the principal clerk entered the warehouse, and, on his father being called, it was found as he lifted his head that life was gone. Medical assistance was speedily procured, but though the jugular vein in the neck was opened, no blood came. The deceased was in his 19th year.

A Rich Pauper.—A remarkable instance of propensity for hoarding has lately come to light, in the case of a woman who died last week in Macduff. The individual in question had been for years a pauper on the parish of King Edward, and her outward appearance at all times bespoke the deepest poverty. After her death, the person who had waited upon her in her illness found, rolled up in separate pieces of paper in a cupboard, 23 one-pound notes, six sovereigns, £7 in silver, mostly in half-crowns, besides a bank cheque for £50; the entire sum amounting to £86. The money has been paid over to the inspector of poor of King Edward's, that parish being entitled to it, to indemnify themselves for the sums they had paid to deceased.—*Banffshire Journal.*

WHALE TAKEN OFF FOLKESTONE.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 304.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE INCOME-TAX AND THE BUDGET.

It is the perpetual destiny of Whig Governments to stumble over Finance. What is the cause is impossible to say; whether the traditions of Holland House and the days of Fox, are too slightly imbued with commercial knowledge for the present day, or that with great openness to conviction on all political and social questions—when settled by the people—there is a total incapacity in the party to deal with fiscal arithmetic, is hard to decide; but certain it is, Whig Ministries make a sad mess of all money matters. A balance sheet with the sum total on the right side of it, is with them an impossibility; in the plenitude of power, with all opponents disarmed, or even ranged on their side, they produce a Budget that turns all amity to wrath, unites against them the scattered forces of conflicting parties, and shakes them in their seats at the moment when in other respects they seemed most secure. The statement on Friday week was more unhappily put forth, and exhibited even less tact than their former dismal performances in this way. Lord J. Russell had a bad case; but he made it worse by his mode of handling it, which was so exceedingly unskilful that people are driven to the belief he meant for some purpose, to give as much offence as possible. If this was his intention, he perfectly succeeded. There has been nothing but discontent, misunderstandings, and explanations ever since. Even on the same evening Sir C. Wood had to define what the Premier did *not* mean; Lord Palmerston had to do the same. On Monday came more explanations, and a concession to the storm—the Estimates were to be turned over to a "Secret Committee." On Tuesday night, it was found that a "Select Committee" would do as well, and a Select Committee it is to be. But the miscalculation of public opinion, the indecision, and want of resource and foresight exhibited at every step, are lamentable. They were excused in 1841, because the party was weak; but now they break down on finance, when every division list shows a large majority; their checks are created by mismanagement that sets opinion against them.

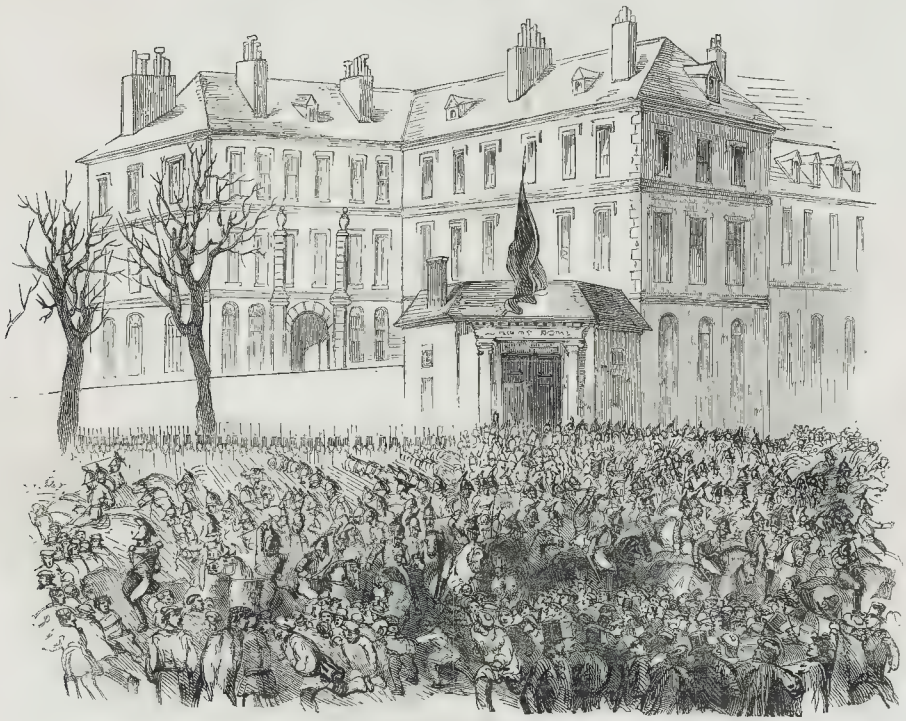
The party, we repeat, are pursued by a financial fate; they are moderately successful in many things, well intentioned in most of their measures. Their evil destiny waits for the financial statement, and "all the demon makes his full descent" in that annual exposition of ways and means familiarly known as the "Budget."

So invariable is the failure, that a positive impression has been made on the public mind, of the impossibility of their success. A Whig Ministry, and a deficient revenue, are associated ideas; the accession of the party to office sends down the funds by a kind of anticipatory and sympathetic movement; people know what will happen. Whether their Chancellor of the Exchequer be a Wood or a Baring, he is always like Hood's "unlucky Joe," with whom nothing went right. And as that most unhappy of postboys at last grew reckless under continual calamity, and would as soon start on a journey with all the linch-pins out as in, seeing that no care he could take would prevent the disaster that was sure to occur, so the Whig financiers give up the struggle, never attempt to save money, never devise any but the old and worst ways of getting it, and press their bad scheme at the worst possible time, in the clumsiest manner, with a blindness little short of fatuity. If counselled to prudence and exertion, they might reply with the unfortunate Joe just cited, "what's the use of it to a man who was born on a Friday?" There is nothing for it but to let things have their course, sit still, and take the smash quietly. It *will* come; good years or bad, abundance or famine, it is all the same.

The House of Commons on Friday last was in a state that must have made the very hair of the Tadpoles and Tapers stand on end. Sir Robert Inglis, alone, had a word of approval to throw to the Ministry, like an alms; all else was bitterness. When the companions of Ulysses cut the bag which was the parting gift of Æolus, the uproar of the elements that ensued was but a type of the storm the opening the present Budget raised about the ears of the Government. There is yet another and more fatal analogy; the "bag tied with silver cord" was supposed to contain immense riches; but, alas! it proved nothing but wind! In short, it was a Whig Budget, presenting only a void and "deficiency."

The faults of the Whigs as financiers seem to be these; a want of courage to grapple in earnest with the amount of the expenditure and a too rigid adherence to routine, doing all that has ever been done before in the same manner, without enquiring whether the same efficiency might not be secured by a much less outlay: next, when a deficiency does occur, a total want of any resources or expedient for supplying it, except those already existing, which former Governments have already acted on; lastly, they have an unfortunate tendency to put their case in the worst shape at the worst opportunity.

Every one must remember the Budget of 1841, with its revision of the Timber and Sugar Duties. Their plan has since been carried out; but they proposed it when at their last gasp, as a party, after having neglected the proper policy when they were strong and prosperous. They were, doubtless, sincere; yet, from the time and manner in which they proposed the change, no one believed



THE MUNICIPAL GUARDS ... THE CROWD BEFORE M. GUIZOT'S HOTEL.

collar in their wisdom or sincerity, and they sunk under a large Conservative majority, covered with ridicule.

Is it not strange to see the same kind of mistake repeated in 1848, with all the experience of the interval to guide them? The same want of knowledge of men, and inability to suit the policy to the circumstances of the time. It surely required very little perception to judge that, though a deficiency exists, the present was not the juncture at which an addition could be made to the Income-Tax with impunity. But the Government only cast up the sum wanted, and turned a screw of two per cent. on to the Income-Tax to raise it. There is not the slightest attempt made at any expedient, or policy, or line of action. If any third clerk in the Treasury had been asked what he would do under the circumstances, he would have proposed just the very course. But is it to be tolerated in the Prime Minister of a great country, that he may be as barren of resource and action as a mere red-tapist—the small policy of an office desk? No. In a Minister is expected capacity of thought and intellect—some fertility of expedient—some policy—that, in short, which the world recognises as statesmanship.

The Government seem to have been misled by the facility with which Sir R. Peel imposed the Income-Tax at first, and afterwards prolonged its term. But what can be done at one time, can not be repeated with the same success at another. Peel accompanied the tax with large remissions of duties, and laid the foundation of a new and great commercial policy. It was a broad and comprehensive plan, promising results which would be worth the price; he followed it up when the experiment proved successful. The one step of totally abolishing the Excise on Glass was bolder than anything the Whigs ever dared attempt. It was followed by another measure bolder still—the abolition of the Corn Laws, which was the destruction not of a Statute or an Excise Act merely, but of a whole system. In all Peel's measures there was a broad view of the empire and its needs; a decision in the plan, and determination in carrying out, of his policy that commanded respect; and as it directed men's minds to the future, and opened new channels of activity, they cheerfully ratified his demand on their present resources as the price of future advantages, which are surely coming, and with them are slowly rising new power and influence for the man who pointed the way to them. The greatest of Peel's triumphs is yet to be, and the incapacity of the Whigs to deal with these questions is hastening it. Unaccompanied by any compensating measure, the Government merely works more rigidly the machinery devised by their predecessors. We want money, and we take it where it is most likely to be got—that is the whole extent of Ministerial invention.

Now, admitting that the deficiency, of more than three millions, must be made up, the circumstances of the time should have been considered before the above "stand and deliver" sort of method of doing so was resolved upon. A depression, left from the awful struggle of the past two years, still lags over all classes of society; that alone would make such an increase in the taxation of the Income-burdened section of the community most difficult to impose. But the proposal of an additional two per cent. was sure to work up the dissatisfaction of the public to the pitch of resistance. The gradual and insidious development of this tax, which places professional skill (the most uncertain of all possessions) on the same level as real property, which is the most solid, with its last step, became alarming. It was first proposed for three years: then another extension of time was added to it at the same amount: now we have an extension of time and an increase in the amount, both together; the promise, that the additional two per cent. shall cease in two years, leaving the impost at three per cent. for the remainder of this renewed lease, no one regards as worth a straw. All experience proves that this tax "is a kind of burr, and will stick once settled on us, there is no shaking it off. Before the two years are over, there will be sure some petty miserable war or other to be declared—or, that will turn us into a rebellion, and another "deficiency" will require the whole [illegible] per cent. to be made permanent. In fact, there is no disaster or pecuniary way for which two years of Whig government would not prepare us.

The instinctive feeling is the public that this will be the result, drives them to resist the increase now, on pain of being loaded with it for ever. The Government points to its expenditure: the nation replies, "Retrench!" and, what is more, is in just the temper to insist on its being done. The conduct of the Government since Lord [illegible]'s busily conceived speech, which left an impression exactly the reverse of what he possibly intended, shows irresolution and weakness always precursors of failure. The country is roused, the Income-tax is up; all shoes is heard on expression of contempt [illegible] sisters, who exhibit no more resource than parish overseers. All is just to be convinced that a deficiency of even more than three millions [illegible] must have been covered by a temporary resumption of some [illegible]s granted during the last thirty years, a loan on the [illegible] that tax, trusting the rest to the reaction that may naturally be expected after this period of depression, while the [illegible] could have been devoted to a real reduction of expenditure. It is that very alone the deficiency might have been met without [illegible] by our military and naval strength. If we only paid for it as *force* we required, placed *where* it was wanted, there need be no increase of taxation at all. But if the country permits a [illegible] to keep ten line-of-battle ships in a European port, to overawe a people and prop up a rotten Throne, while on the coasts of our empire, half-barbarous and always cruel, our countrymen are murdered by hundreds without one steamer to protect them, it must be prepared for a demand of three millions this year, and probably six millions next. Unless the people sternly and [illegible] this system of armaments, not for ourselves, but [illegible] Royalties of Europe, there will be no limit either to Income-Tax or to taxation. We have not discussed here the Income-Tax itself; that is a question long ago [illegible] overlooked for a necessity; but now [illegible] need not exist, does not exist, save to men who have [illegible] habituses that could remove it. The oppression, [illegible] once submitted to, is now universally resisted. There [illegible] assistance of the people and the press being so strongly [illegible] against any former tax. The Government [illegible] support their extravagant scheme. The [illegible] of modern dynasties, without exception, the want of [illegible] reduces a Government to the level of a parochial vestry [illegible] a rate. The younger journals, the reflectors of a yet wider circle of opinion, hold out no hope that the Government can take the industrious classes to support the tax by holding out the delusion [illegible] they are exempted from it. The *London Telegraph* puts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—The report of the bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome was received, and the bill was ordered to be printed with amendments. Monday was fixed for the third reading.

IRELAND.—The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. Lord STANLEY gave notice that he would on Thursday call attention to a newspaper published in Dublin, called the *United Irishman*, and which was of a rebellious and revolutionary character. On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the Select Committee on the Encumbered Estates of Ireland was appointed. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday next, he would submit a motion to the effect that the mode of assessing the Income-tax should be so altered as to render it more fair and equal in its operation.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Sir R. Inglis's motion for a Committee on the new Houses of Parliament, an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to superintend the votes granted by Parliament, so as to ensure the finishing of the new Houses as speedily as possible.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into Committee of Ways and Means, on Monday next, he would move an instruction to the Committee to extend the probate and legacy duties to real property.

Sir R. HALL gave notice of his intention to move that the Income-tax be extended to Ireland.

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on moving the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply, stated the course which the Government had resolved to take with reference to the estimates. He said, that seeing Mr. Hume's statement on the paper, to the effect that the estimates be postponed until after the decision of the House on the general financial scheme of the Government, he should feel bound to object to that amendment on constitutional grounds. It was the duty and practice of the House to determine first what should be supplied to her Majesty, and, after that, to consider by what ways and means the supply voted should be raised. It was absolutely necessary for the public service that some votes should be taken on account for the Navy and Army. On Monday next it would be his duty to state fully the reasons upon which the Government justified their general financial scheme. In the meantime, it was his intention to move for a Select or Secret Committee to inquire into the expenditure proposed for the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance.

Mr. HUME denied that it was the duty of the House to vote supplies before looking at the Ways and Means. If the proposed Committee were to be a secret one, it would be unsatisfactory to the country. A Committee to revise the whole system of taxation would have been more desirable. He would not object to the Government taking a round sum, half a million or a million on account, until after the discussion on the budget.

Mr. DISRAELI was at a loss to understand what the real business of the House of Commons was, if every important matter was to be referred to a Select or Secret Committee. He warned the House to be cautious in thus delegating their proper functions.

Captain HARRIS thought he saw something like a compromise in this proposal for a Secret Committee.

Mr. HUME denied that he had any communication, verbally or written, with the Government on the subject.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the NAVY Estimates, and Mr. WARD, in moving the usual statement, moved for a vote of £235,000 for the naval excess of last year.

Mr. HERBERT and Mr. BANKES objected to the Secret Committee of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice.

Mr. HUME refused to consent to the specific vote asked, though he would consent to a sum of money on account of the general estimates.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK declared that, in his opinion, it was wholly unconstitutional to propose a Secret Committee to inquire into the state of the Royal navy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had attempted to draw an analogy between the Select Committees from time to time appointed to inquire into the general finances of the country, and this proposed Committee to inquire into our naval and military forces. But there was the most material difference between the two inquiries; and unless the Prime Minister was prepared to assert, on his responsibility, that there were grave reasons of State, and that there was imminent peril, he (Lord G. Bentinck) would cordially support any Secret Committee. The Government was not fit to hold possession of office if they threw that responsibility which properly belonged to them upon a Secret Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in 1791, in 1807, in 1817, and in 1828, under various Ministers Pitt, Grenville, Liverpool, and Wellington—the House had appointed Select Committees to inquire into the whole expenditure, including the army, navy, and ordnance. Those Committees not only select, but secret. There might be facts and evidence received by the proposed Committee that it might not be desirable to make public: and he was ready to state, on his responsibility, that he would be the last Minister to have the proposed Committee an open one. The Government did not wish to avoid responsibility; on the contrary, their proposal was, that, in addition to the inquiries of a Committee of the whole House, the estimates should be referred to a Secret Committee. The noble Lord emphatically declared that the estimates were not war estimates, nor framed with the view to a rupture of peace.

Mr. HERRIES did not think the precedents quoted by the noble Lord were applicable. They were all general financial committees, very different from a committee to inquire into the defences of the country.

Mr. HENLEY considered the proposal for a Select Committee as nothing less than the abdication of the functions of Government.

Sir R. PEEL said that, in 1828, he had moved for the last Committee to inquire into the military expenditure of the country. It was then decided that it should be a Select Committee, but not a secret one; that is, it published its reports, but had the power of excluding evidence, and it had suppressed evidence on military works, on the ground of "prudential motives."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to withdraw the specific vote for £235,000 before the Committee. He gave notice that he would on Tuesday evening move for the proposed Secret Committee.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded Sir R. Peel that the Committee moved for by him in 1828 was not, as stated by him, to inquire into the military expenditure of the current year, but was a Committee to inquire into the general state of the public Income and expenditure. The honourable member advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to furnish himself with precedents, on Tuesday evening, better than that furnished by Sir R. Peel.

Mr. WALLEY expressed his "astonishment, indignation, and disgust" at the Ministerial scheme of finance. He assured them that they would not be able to carry their proposed additional Income tax. John Bull would really be the dullest of beasts if he bore this new burden, and he (Mr. Walley) hoped that if endured quietly, the Income-tax would be doubled before the end of the year. No one was fool enough to suppose that the additional Income-tax would expire in two years. If once put on, it would be perpetual.

The specific vote was withdrawn, and votes on account, to the amount of £1,400,000 for the navy, and of £2,300,000 for the army, were agreed to.

The Committee on the JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL was postponed to Friday.

On the motion of Lord MORPETH, the PUBLIC HEALTH BILL was read a second time, and the Committee was fixed for the 6th of March.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS' ACT.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the bill for the better regulation of passengers to North America. The right hon. gentleman having referred to the dreadful mortality that occurred last year amongst the emigrants from Ireland—not less than seventeen per cent. —detailed the provisions of the bill, the principal of which were to allow twelve superficial feet for each passenger, to compel the captains to carry sufficient provisions, and to provide for the presence on board each vessel of a responsible Government officer to see justice done to the emigrants, and to take care that the regulations be fulfilled. The right hon. gentleman said that there was every probability that the emigration this spring would be equal to that of last year, and it was absolutely necessary for Parliament to pass some measure immediately, to prevent the disease and death which then characterised the emigration. Should the House assent to the second reading of the Bill, he proposed to refer it then to a Select Committee.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider a resolution, to be the foundation of a bill to enable joint-stock companies to wind up their affairs as between partners.

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord DENMAN presented a petition from the Board of Council and the House of Assembly of the island of Antigua, on the subject of the Sugar Duties; and

The Earl of ABERDEEN called attention to the state of our squadron on the coast of Africa, which led to a short conversation.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice, for the 7th of March, to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the rights of ejected tenants.

Mr. M'GREGOR gave notice, for the 3d of March, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the management and regulations of the Customs; also, for the 7th of March, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the management of the naval docks of Great Britain and the British possessions.

### EXPENSE OF THE NATIONAL ARMAMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for two Select Committees—one to inquire into the expenditure of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance; the other to inquire into the miscellaneous expenditure. The right hon. gentleman said it had been usual to appoint such committees to examine into the income and expenditure of the country, and it had been a question with the present Government, shortly after coming into office, whether such a committee was not desirable, seeing that from the year 1835 to 1847 the naval, military, and ordnance expenditure had, increased from £21,700,000 to £17,300,000. The Government thought this great increase a subject fit for inquiry, but at the beginning of the session they were of opinion that, in consequence of the unusual number of committees already appointed, it would be unwise to propose another committee. But though they felt this objection, yet, seeing that much misconception prevailed with respect to the expenditure that had been found necessary, they had come to the conclusion that they must submit to the inconvenience of now appointing these Committees. There was no exact precedent to be found for the Committee to inquire into expenditure of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance, which he was about to move for, but he did not think it necessary on all occasions to act strictly according to precedent. He had been under a mistake, when, on the preceding evening, he asserted that all the former Committees had been secret. He now found that, though they had the power of excluding such evidence as they thought not desirable to publish, they were not secret. He admitted he was wrong at first, and his proposal now was that the two Committees should be select, but not secret.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK said that he was in a great measure relieved from the opposition he intended to make to the Committee, since the right hon. gentleman had changed the intention of making it secret. He understood, on Monday night, that the Government were about to abolish their sinecures as servants of the Crown; but now that the first proposed Secret Committee had dwindled down into a jumble of two Committees, that were to be open, the grave objections that applied to the Secret Committee were diminished. He presumed that the Government did not seek to relieve themselves from the responsibility that attached constitutionally to them, of the increased expenditure for the defences of the country, and the strength of our naval and military forces; and he trusted that the question of the necessity of the increased fortifications and armaments would not be made the subject of inquiry for the proposed Committee. Making a protest against the majority encroaching on the proper functions of the Executive Government and the prerogatives of the Crown, he would not offer any objection to the select Committee.

Mr. DISRAELI maintained that there was no precedent for the proposed Committee, which was neither more nor less than a shifting of the responsibility of the Government on a Select Committee. He deprecated the practice of delegating to Select Committees questions which legitimately belonged to the House. He would not, of course, oppose the motion made by the Government. Happy must whose very blunders only proved the anxiety of their opponents to support them. The hon. member, however, could not avoid protesting against the proposed Secret Committee, which was unauthorised by the practice of Parliament, and would little conduce to the dignity of the Government.

Sir R. PEEL would not oppose the appointment of a Select Committee, though he was himself ready to give his assent to the estimates submitted on the responsibility of the Government; and though he felt satisfied that the practice of a Select Committee could properly decide the amount of force that the public exigencies of the country required. For his own part, so far from thinking that the estimates proposed by the Government were excessive, he was sparingly satisfied at finding that they were so moderate; and he rejoiced that the Government had not patiently taken of that panic which prevailed a short time ago relative to the defences of the country.

Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, and Colonel Sibthorp, addressed a few remarks to the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the proposed Committee, and defended the small increase that had been made in our armaments, an increase not made in consequence of any apprehension of a rupture of peace. It was necessary that the British Government should afford the usual protection to its subjects in the colonies and in foreign countries, and that could not be afforded without considerable naval and military power. The Kaffir war was attended with great expense, and it might be a question for the Committee whether the whole of this should fall on the mother country. He assured the House that he would not himself perfectly free to pass his opinion upon the estimates, and to vote, should he think fit, for their reduction. There was not a despotic Government in Europe that would dare to propose additional taxation upon a community so miserably suffering as ours.

Mr. Buck, Mr. Bankes, Sir R. Inglis, Captain Harris, Mr. Slaney, and Mr. Villiers made some remarks, and the two Select Committees moved for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were appointed.

### THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. HUTT moved for a Select Committee to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for mitigating the horrors of the slave trade, and providing for its final extinction. In the course of his speech, he contended that it was useless continuing to endeavour to put down the slave trade by force. So far from that abominable trade having been lessened since the establishment of our squadron on the coast of Africa, it had been more than doubled, with aggravated cruelty: and it would go on increasing so as the profits realised by this trade were often £2000 per cent. The United States Government was the only one that really co-operated with us; for, as to the French fleet, it might as well be cruising in the British Channel as on the coast of Africa, for all the good it did there. In Cuba and Brazil, immense fortunes were making by this nefarious traffic, and many of the men were engaged in it, thus giving the world the idea that, however we might have the word humanity on our lips, we allowed our humanity to stand in the way of our money-making. The frightful loss of life on the west coast of Africa, was itself sufficient to convince the House of the necessity of considering the question whether our squadron should not be withdrawn. He was not able to obtain precise information as to the annual number of slaves the slave trade to itself.

Mr. ADDERLEY, in a maiden speech, seconded the motion. If our squadrons were withdrawn, free labourers to any required number could be obtained for the West India Islands at the cost of £4 10s.; and when the Brazilians would learn that they could get free labourers at a trifling cost, they would not pay £100 per slave to the slave-traders.

Sir R. INGLIS admitted with pain that all our efforts to put a termination to the slave trade had only aggravated the evils; but, at all events, we were right in what we had done, in casting from us the crime of inactivity. He did not see why ought to persist in those sacrifices and exertions which had for their object the suppression of the slave trade, if we did not oppose the motion.

Mr. CARDWELL supported the Committee, and argued that legitimate commerce was the only way to supplant the slave trade.

Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to the motion. He agreed that it was fitting an inquiry should take place, though he did not admit all the statements made. The efforts made by this country had been attended with considerable success. The extraordinary price paid for slaves was in fact proof that the supply was not equal to the demand, and consequently, the trade was very much suppressed. He was ready to admit that a maritime police alone was inequal to put down the slave trade; but he denied that it had aggravated the evils, or that it was the cause of complaint with other countries. He agreed that legitimate commerce was the best remedy for the slave trade; but if the squadron were withdrawn and the system of prevention broken up, the legitimate trader would be driven from the coast of Africa by the slavers and pirates which would then swarm along it. Treaties made with barbarous chiefs had done much, and it was the object of the two Governments of France and England to multiply those treaties: and they hoped to enclose the whole coast of Africa by those treaties, and thus put an end to the slave trade. He trusted, however, at all events, that Parliament would not reverse the policy heretofore pursued by this country in respect to this detestable crime of slavery.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the right hon. gentleman would be told that while the squadron on the coast of Africa had only captured between 2000 and 3000 a year during the last four years, not less than 60,000 slaves were imported into Brazil in one year; and when they learned, as certainly that expenditure of £700,000 a year only effected the rescue of one out of every twenty slaves, they would come to a conclusion that on every ground, including that of humanity, an end should be put to our present system of so-called protection.

After some observations from Captain Pechell, Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Jocelyn, and Mr. Ward, the Committee was agreed to.

Adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to 6 o'clock.

### OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—THE "MONSTER MOTION."

Mr. ANSTEY, who had on a former occasion been "counted out," resumed his motion on the foreign policy of this country, and the conduct of successive administrations of which his Lordship was a member. The honourable gentleman occupied nearly five hours in the delivery of his speech. He proceeded to find fault with the Government policy with regard to Poland, which he described as an unworthy truckling to Russia, and as a sacrifice of Poland—with his policy with regard to Italy, which he had surrendered, bound hand and foot, into the hands of Austria—with his policy with regard to Spain, which he had destroyed the independence by preventing a British diplomatic agent from holding communication—with his policy with regard to Turkey, from whose weakness Russia had derived aggrandisement by his constant cause in the treaty of Adrianople—with his policy with regard to Egypt, Mehemet Ali, and the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi—with regard to his treatment of Mr. Urquhart, whose talents as a diplomatist he overwhelmed with the most disproportionate eulogy—with his treachery towards Circassia—with his apathy, as an English Minister, upon the seizure by the Russians of Mr. Bell's English schooner the *Vixen*—and with various other acts of omission and commission, by which he had transferred to Russia the dominions of independent princes and nations. He also charged the noble Lord with having made, on all these various subjects, false statements to Parliament and to his Sovereign, and with having incurred thereby the guilt of high treason. He then proceeded to attack Colonel Dunlop, who had been the intimate friend of the noble Lord, and had published a work entitled *Despatches of the Ambassadors sent to Minsk, and Mr. Lonblanque, the brother of the late editor of the Examiner, and now consul in Servia, in the most severe and abusive terms, as mere tools and agents of Lord Palmerston. He then justified the conduct of the French, and condemned the conduct of the English Government towards Turkey in 1840, stating that our conduct must have been different if it had not been dictated by Lord Palmerston, and accusing that noble Lord of having betrayed therein the interests of his country. He likewise attacked the policy pursued by Lord Palmerston in the Spanish marriages, defending the conduct of Louis Philippe, and arraigning that of the British Cabinet. He charged Lord Palmerston with having in the case of the Spanish marriages when his purpose was to establish a ground of discord with France, taken his ground upon the treaty of Utrecht with the full knowledge that every one of the altered was false. Lord J. Russell had expressed his hope that other and more friendly relations might still subsist between this country and France, and that peace should be preserved between this country and all other countries. But he was certain that the country was still labouring from the effects of the bitterness and bitterness which the conduct of Lord Palmerston was calculated to produce, and which, in effect, it had produced. He then proceeded to attack the conduct of his Lordship, in reference to transactions in Persia and Afghanistan, and by assuming him of having committed forgeries for the purpose of misleading Parliament as to the intentions and dispositions of the Afghans. He likewise charged Lord Palmerston with having involved Malta in war with the United States for the purpose of adding one more slaveholding state. Texas, to the number of those already opposing the whole of the Union in co-operation with the designs of the northern states against British North America. He then attacked his Lordship's slave-trade treaties, and contended that by their means he had interrupted our friendly relations with nearly every civilised nation in the world. These were not all the charges which he had to bring against the noble Lord; but he had suppressed—hush, he had not withdrawn—many of them out of respect to the decision of the Speaker, who had on more or two occasions interfered to check his calumnious discursiveness. If he failed in his ability to prove them, he was ready to submit to the heaviest censure of the House.

Mr. ANSTEY, in one of his happiest efforts, replied to Mr. Anstey. He had intended to prove that Lord Palmerston had always performed the part which it became an English Minister to enact—that with great abilities he had combined a thorough knowledge of the political and commercial interests of the country, and those moral attributes which characterize the great nation whose cause was entrusted to him—that he had always been high minded, straightforward, and true—that the honour of England had remained unsullied in his care—and that he had been the champion of humanity, the promoter of civilization, and the director of constitutional and well ordered freedom in every country of the world. But fulsome adulation was only less odious than the rabid and unfounded vituperation in the indulgence of which the foulness of tongue and the dullness of understanding or the vitiation of the heart. He had, however, cleared his Right Hon. friend from Mr. Anstey's calumnies again and again all the accusers of the house of Commons, until the Speaker himself was compelled, for the purpose, not for the protection of Lord Palmerston, but for the rescue of the House from the indignities with which they were cast upon it. The House, however, was impatient to hear Mr. Urquhart; for he was not only the silent but the only witness of Mr. Anstey all the rest were dead. Let them, Mr. Urquhart get up at once and give such evidence. If he should distinctly and unequivocally specify facts, the House would listen to him, but if he should indulge in vague and indefinite assertion, the House would come to a conclusion as to the motives of the two hon. members very different from that which they wished the House of Commons to arrive.

Mr. URQUHART contended that until an answer was given to the elaborate extraordinary statement of Mr. C. Anstey, it would be unnecessary to form a fresh evidence against Lord Palmerston. He then entered into a statement of personal to himself, in which the public had but little interest. He declared all hostility against Lord Palmerston, but he was convinced that from first to last his Lordship had been serving the interests of the bitterest foe to England namely, Russia. He threw the House into convulsions of laughter by declaring that whatever vote it might come to on the charges preferred by Mr. Anstey, it never could restore Lord Palmerston to the position in which he had stood previous to that morning. He denied that he was either a visionary or a madman in the charges which he had himself been compelled to bring against this noble personage. He pledged himself to prove, if the House would but grant him a Committee, that Lord Palmerston had frustrated the opportunities which had been offered to him of entering into commercial relations with the principal states of the world most favourable to this country. The investigation of the charges brought by Mr. Anstey and himself against Lord Palmerston was absolutely necessary for the honour of the House, the country, and the crown.

Viscount PALMERSTON observed, that in what he had to say he would avoid the use of language which was only disgraceful to those who used it, which was at variance with the rules of the House, with the courtesies of society, and with the practice of gentlemen. But he would repel in terms the most comprehensive, in language the most positive and complete, the charges of every kind and description, which Mr. Anstey and Mr. Urquhart had brought and asserted in that House. If the question were one between himself and "these two members," he doubted whether he would vouchsafe even to contradict or disprove their assertions; but he owed it to the House and to the country to do so as publicly as the charges had been made. If it should be the pleasure of the House to institute an inquiry into the whole of his public conduct, he was not a document in the records of the Foreign office, not a private or confidential letter in his own possession, which he would not readily, and with pride, submit to the scrutiny and judgment even of his political opponents. Having said this much with regard to the subject generally, the noble lord proceeded to notice some of the charges contained in the speech of Mr. Anstey, which, in his opinion resembled more "the images of a kaleidoscope of order, that appear and vanish before presented to human vision." Amongst other things with which he was charged, was that of having in 1834 made a treaty with Russia. The result of this treachery on his part was obvious, in the fact that England was now a province of Russia—that Russia was predominant in the councils of this country, and, through this country, in the affairs of the world. The first ground upon which this charge was based was, that he had been complimented, some years ago, by the Russian ambassador in a despatch to his Government, as having "made a good speech." He could conceive the honourable and learned gentleman, on that ground at least, his loyalty would never be called in question. The noble lord was proceeding to notice other points of the charge, when, six o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned, intimating that the debate would stand as an order of the day on Thursday.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE "UNITED IRISHMAN" NEWSPAPER.—Lord STANLEY proceeded to call their Lordships' attention to the violent language held in a newspaper published in the first number of this journal, which, had lately been established in Dublin. He wished to know if the attention of the Law Officers of the Crown had been called to the subject, and if it was their intention to take any proceedings? The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that his attention and that of Lord Chancellor had been called to the newspaper in question. (Hear, hear.) It would not be only his duty, but that of the Government, to take such steps as was confident that he would not be the circumstances of the case might seem to him to require. He was not, however, authorised to say that he had felt it his duty to institute a prosecution against the parties. The subject then dropped.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved the second reading of this bill, and entered briefly into its details. It would not, he said, to be of the utmost advantage to Ireland, where an land was deeply mortgaged. This, in fact, was one of the most fruitful sources of the impoverished condition of the country. The object of the bill was to enable the proprietors of encumbered estates, heavily encumbered, to dispose of them. It, he should say, would lead to the better management of the estates, and to the profitable cultivation of the land. A short discussion ensued, after which the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed that day fortnight.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord R. GROSVENOR presented the report of the Committee on the election for the County of Pembroke, declaring Mr. Forbes Mackenzie duly elected.

On the motion of Mr. DENDES, Mr. Dan O'Connell's warrant to issue for the Lancaster election case, was committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for prevarication in his evidence.

WINDOW-TAX.—Lord DUNCAN brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Window-tax. He repeated all the arguments against this impost, dwelling especially on the sanitary bearings of the question. The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and, after some discussion, negatived on a division by a majority of 99, the numbers being—for, 68; against, 167.

Mr. BRIGHT obtained leave to bring in a Bill on the Game Laws.—A Bill for altering the Law of Copyright in Scotland was read a first time.—The House journed at half-past twelve o'clock.

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The Excellency Sir Stratford Canning leaves town this week, accompanied by Lady Canning, and their children, for Constantinople, to resume his diplomatic functions as Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Lord Cowley returns to Paris within a month after the arrival of Sir Stratford.

FATHER RICCIOTTI, Mr Hayward, Lord Clerk of Trinity Church, Brighton, has lately presented a cover for the font: it is in the decorated style of architecture, emapled, and carved in oak: put together without any nails or metal of any kind. Mr. Hayward is but an amateur artist, and, owing to the loss of the use of his right shoulder, the whole of the above work has been executed with his *left hand*; and it is a highly creditable performance.

SOYER'S PARISCHAL MOBILE KITCHEN.—This kitchen has been opened in Spitalfields, where 10,000 poor reside, with a very small number of wealthy neighbours to assist them. Mr. Soyer was so impressed with this melancholy fact that he conceived one of his model kitchens to be the best thing for the above district, and from it will be distributed beef-soup, peas pandas, and rice curry, at the rate of a quart for one penny, with a quarter of a pound of bread. It is proposed to limit the quantity of this distribution by public newspaper, to be announced or monthly, showing the cost, ingredients consumed, and number of persons relieved. We hope this philanthropic plan will succeed; for, judicious economy and charitable dispensation, may effect wonders in the relief of public distress.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH AND LONDON.—One of the most extraordinary railway achievements in England was performed on Saturday last, on the London and North-western and York, Newcastle and Berwick, and East Coast lines from London to Glasgow. This express, which was arranged by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, newsvenders, Strand, left London at 35 minutes past five o'clock in the morning, with the newspapers of the day, containing Lord J. Russell's financial statement, and the debates in Parliament of the preceding evening, and reached Edinburgh at nine-seven minutes past three in the afternoon, completing the 1(2) miles in ten hours and twenty-two minutes. The celerity of fifty minutes, including eight minutes occupied in passing from station to station, and seven minutes in passing from Tweedmouth to the station at Berwick, thus reducing the actual railway travelling to nine hours and thirty-two minutes, being at the rate of fifty miles an hour! Not the slightest circumstance connected with this express is, that it arrived at Edinburgh at one hour and a half, and in Glasgow two hours before the mails which left London the previous day. The express on the London and North-western went through to Liverpool and also to Manchester, and was worked in an equally efficient manner by that company. The total number of miles run by Messrs. Smith's expresses on that day was 665½.

GRAND BALL AT THE JARDIN D'HIVER, AT PARIS, IN AID OF THE BRITISH CHARITABLE FUND.—THE PROMENADE.

## GRAND BALL AT PARIS.

YESTERDAY week, a magnificent entertainment took place, at the Jardin d'Hiver, in the Champs Elysées, in aid of the British Charitable Fund. The patron was his Excellency the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Normanby. *Lady Patronesses*: the Marchioness of Normanby; the Countess of Essex; the Countess of Sandwich; Lady Augusta Wentworth; Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton; Lady William Hervey; Lady Maria Sanderson; Lady Gray of Gray; the Dowager Lady Kilmaine; Lady Poltimore; the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox; Mrs. Courtenay Boyle; Mrs. Tudor; Mrs. Gerard Gould; and Mrs. Olliffe. *Stewards*: the Marquis of Huntley; the Marquis of Hertford; Lord William Hervey; Lord F. Gordon Hallyburton; Viscount Wellesley; Lord Poltimore; Admiral the Hon. E Knox; Thomas Pickford, Esq.; Colonel Fletcher; George Tudor, Esq.; John Gunning, Esq.; Thomas Lawson, Esq.; and Dr. Shrimpton. *Chairman of the Committee of Management*: Lord Gray of Gray.

The company consisted of upwards of 1000 of the *élite* of Paris society; and although, as might have been expected, the number of English preponderated, there was a considerably larger number of French and foreigners present than on former years.

The Ball took place in the beautiful hall attached to the Jardin, and the Jardin itself, in which refreshments were laid out, was thrown open as a promenade. At the end of the garden there was displayed for a short time, an artificial red light, which had a superb effe

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, accompanied by the other Lady Patronesses and by the Stewards, entered about half-past ten o'clock. They were received by the whole of the company standing, and on their entry the band (Strauss') struck up the national anthem. Dancing immediately commenced, and was continued without intermission till past four o'clock. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby did not leave the ball-room till past one o'clock.

We are glad to learn that, notwithstanding the [illegible] with which the Ball was conducted, there will be a [illegible]ble surplus for the benefit of the charity—nearly £400 it is said. The arrangements of the committee of management were in every respect excellent, and gave universal satisfaction. Among the distinguished foreigners present were the Prince of Syracuse and the Turkish Ambassador.

[illegible]h Charitable Fund," in whose aid this Ball took place was formed in 1822, under the patronage of the Br[illegible] for the relief of distressed British subjects. The main obj[illegible] stitution is, however, [illegible] their travelling expenses [illegible] The religious tenets of the applicants are not inqu[illegible] subjects, of all persuasions, provided that, after a sea[illegible] tion, they are found deserving, meet with the sympath[illegible] of the Committee.

His Excellency Lord Howard De Walden, the British Minister at the Court of Belgium, arrived in London on Thursday night, from Brussels, on a short leave of absence.

Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., has been appointed Treasurer of Ceylon, and not Colonial Secretary, as was some time since stated. Sir Emerson Tennent continues to hold the latter office.

# THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(Concluded from page 104.)

In the South Room we have No. 323, "The New Boy." T. H. Maguire

"I think I know it now, please Sir."

The public have hitherto known this artist but as an accomplished lithographer, who is celebrated for his portraits on stone; but here we have painting of no mean order, combining great force of chiaro-scuro with much truth of expression. It is the misfortune of lithography in England to be considered but as a stepping stone to something beyond by many of those whose education has most fitted them for the work.

337. "Osborne House, the Marine Residence of her Majesty." J. W. Carmichael. We like the land of this better than the water; the waves are something too compact, and have the appearance of having sat for their pictures.

338. "Cowley Spring, a Water-cress Bed, near High Wycombe." E. J. Niemann. A very nice picture, rich in sunshine, and very successfully treated as regards atmospheric truth. A little more of detail in foreground would have given to it a higher rank in art.

345. "Saxon Alms-giving." W. B. Scott. One of the Cartoons made for the Art-Union competition, painted as a picture. This is an example of ambition in the artist that is not justified by the result. He has much to learn.

349. "Francesca of Rimini." J. Harwood. There is some reality about this picture, but it wants elevation to become poetic.

354. "Interior of a Walnut-oil Mill, Poitiers." E. A. Goodall. A bit of machinery that would aptly illustrate the *Mechanics' Magazine*.

355. "Willie's Return." Burns. Alex. Johnston. This picture is very well painted, nicely composed, with a pleasantness of tone that is almost harmony in colour: but it is something injured by the manner in which the head of the Highlander is placed on his shoulders. The old woman in the room beyond is very satisfactory.

358. "The Cabin Hearth." A. D. Fripp. Can our Irish artists tell nothing of their country but its dirt and dulness? This may be all true, but it is scarcely pleasing enough to be picturesque.

366. "Emmet of the Irish Minstrel." W. Essex. A successful reproduction of the Lawrence portrait of T. Moore, Esq.

367. "A Shepherd Watching his Flock Moonlight." A. Gilbert. One of those powerfully affective sketches in which this artist is so happy. Mr Gilbert is one of the very few that justify the bravura style in painting by their works.

371. "Pan Teaching Apollo." H. Le Jeune. A masculine production, showing great power in drawing. We would, however, object to a deficiency of chest in the youth compared with his limbs.

377. "View on the Severn, with Cattle." E. Willis. If it were not for a little hardness in the sky this would be a very nice picture, in spite of some affectation of the Paul Potter touch in grass and foreground. Nature is a better model than even Paul Potter.

379. "Reapers." J. Harris. There is drawing in this picture; but there is an endeavour at refinement in the heads that is not appropriate to the subject. We also object to a pervading browniness in tone, consequent, we suppose, to the too free use of asphaltum as a ground to paint into. The picture has, nevertheless, many good qualities.

389. "The Rock and Royal Castle of Dumbarton, on the Clyde." E. W. Cooke. A very fine picture indeed, of large dimensions. The subject interesting; the water full of motion, and the execution generally powerful, and broad in effect.

390. "Reverie." W. Fisher. A young lady seated at the step of a hall door, and contemplating the foot prints of a horse in the sand. A very nice picture.

398. "Palace of Ogni Anna. Capri in the distance—Bay of Naples." W. Linton. This is a more powerful picture than we have lately seen by this artist. Its colour is harmonious, and it is treated, as to finish, so as to be perfectly satisfactory at its point of view. We like this picture much.

"THE LILY OF ST. LEONARD'S."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.

395. "Suspense." T. F. Dicksee. A courtship, of course; and in the green wood. The female figure is gracefully drawn, but the composition is much injured by the consecutiveness of line repeated by the lover at her side. It is also something too sharp in general manipulation.

400. "King Lear, Kent, Edgar, and Mad Tom, in the Storm." R. F. Abraham. There is a good deal of intention in these heads, and in those of *Lear* and *Edgar*, intention almost accomplished; but the draperies are unreal and careless in study, the feet and legs ill drawn, and the composition confused.

402. "East Cliffs, Hastings." J. Danby. A clever effect of sunrise; but these evanescent effects belong to a class of art in which a painter cannot calculate upon permanence of reputation, for such a picture, if it is right at present, cannot survive the changes time will make upon its delicacy of hue.

413. "Scene at the Entrance of Burlington Harbour." Copley Fielding. A fresh breeze at sea, very beautifully painted, and equal to the artist's best water-colour specimens, which it very much resembles.

414. "Precious Moments." J. J. Jenkins. Another example of oil painting by a water-colour artist, who has succeeded in transferring his best characteristics to a more permanent material. This is a very nice picture of a courtship between a brace of Bretons, richly composed as to colour and powerfully painted. A little more of truth in texture bestowed upon the carnations would be desirable.

418. "St. Mark, from the Sea—Fishing-boats." C. Bentley. This is a very fine picture. The water beautifully limpid, and wild with motion; all being illuminated with the brightest daylight.

419. "View of Snowdon, seen over Capel Curig, Caernarvonshire." Copley Fielding. This is far too prismatic in its effects for an oil painting. The mannerism of the artist, that tolerated in water colour, will not bear translation.

424. "Chiozza, an Island Town near the mouths of the Po, south of Venice." W. Linton. The water very successfully treated, but the buildings so little cared for as to look false at the distance where the rest looks true.

428. "Dragoons of the 17th Century." W. and H. Barraud. The chiaro-oscuro and harmony of colour in this picture are well managed.

435. "Falls of the River Ogwen," North Wales. F. R. Lee, R.A. This is by no means a successful attempt in something of a new department to the artist. There is a flatness of perspective, and a deficiency of character in the detail, of these lumps of rock, that does not satisfy the spectator.

440. "The Wounded Hound." R. Ansdell. A very fine picture of its class; well painted throughout. A magnificent Bloodhound suffering from accident is having his wound dressed by an aged attendant of the Kennel, who is accompanied by a child. Another dog seems to moan loudly for the misfortune of his companion. The sentiment of gratefulness with which the wounded animal regards his surgeon would not bear carrying further.

445. "Modane in Savoy." W. Oliver. The clouds do here so imitate the character of the distant hills, that it is difficult to decide where the sky begins. This may be sometimes true, but it is not, therefore, picturesque.

448. "Dorothea." T. Creswick, A.R.A. Here we have a stony reality; one might geologize upon these fragments of a ruined world. We cannot, however, admire Dorothea, who does no other service to the picture than give it a name.

453. "On the Medway," near Gillingham. W. A. Knell. This is a clever picture of its class.

The Sculpture is not remarkable for excellence beyond 461, "Sabrina." W. Calder Marshall, A.R.A.; which is very nice in expressed sentiment, and graceful in composition.

462. "Playmates." J. Lawlor. A child and dog. The child something affected in composition; so as to resemble a fat man. Is there not a statue of Handel very like it?

463. "The Morning Ablution." T. Earle. Clever, but confused in line, and the two arms of the child unpleasantly consecutive.

We may by some be considered to have given more of our space to this Exhibition than the quality of art it contains can justify; for it is reproached with presenting less than its average of excellence. This reproach is just rather in respect to a deficiency of leading pictures than to a general deterioration in the mass. It is quite true that there are not so many names of established fame in the catalogue; but that some half-dozen painters have omitted to send their works, is not a proof that those exhibited are unworthy notice. It is an easy task for the critic to expatiate upon the painting of Edwin Landseer and the colouring of Etty, or to indulge in all the common-place of vituperation against the eccentricities of Turner; but to discover new talent, and describe the progress of those still struggling for notoriety, is far more serviceable to the cause of Art. That certain painters do not now, as formerly, exhibit here, arises partly from that change in the regulations that refuses works which have been before exhibited, and partly from a growing rivalry among Exhibitions that causes each to look more carefully to its own attractions. That there are but few leading pictures at the British Institution may, therefore, be received as an indication that the Royal Academy will be the richer by their presence, and that the Suffolk-street painters are exerting themselves to provide a respectable excuse for the charter that has been granted to them. The Free Exhibition also, it is likely, will present something more worthy of public attention than its exploits gone by. In spite of carpers, Art is progressing rapidly among us, and pictures are every year produced that will immortalize their painters. The country possesses numerous specimens in which the manipulatory excellence of the work will vie with anything of any time, while that sentimental delicacy of expression that describes the thought with exactness is not confined to solitary examples. Brilliancy and harmony of colour have become our undisputed characteristics, and there are none any where else who treat the carnations so successfully as many we could name in Great Britain. There is, we know, a class of critics who affect to despise all this, and who indulge in a shallow, declamatory, *glorification* of historic art, as that only by which fame may be a permanence. These persons would have us believe that the mind of man is only to be truly illustrated by the painter when depicting the actions of a barbarous people, or embodying

CATTLE REPOSING.—PAINTED BY T. S. COOPER, A.R.A.

th inventions of a classic poet. They are, however, not of those who buy pictures, for we hear but little of commissions for such works, and the example set by the Fine Arts Committee, of using the proceeds of the Westminster Hall Exhibition for the purpose of purchasing some of the paintings, has not been very encouraging to their speculative production. That painters will rather be guided by the opinions of those who love art enough to pay for it, rather than by the dogmas of mere theorists, the character of the present Exhibition is an evidence.

We have this week engraved Mr. Phillips' very pleasing picture of "The Lily of St. Leonard's," already commended in our Journal of the 12th inst., for nice detail and bright and clear effect.

The second Illustration is Mr. Sidney Cooper's "Cattle Reposing," one of the master-pieces, if not the finest picture in the Exhibition. Its sunlit tone and beautiful finish are very striking, and remind one of the finest works of Cuyp and Paul Potter.

We shall return to this collection for the sake of engraving two or three more of the most meritorious pictures.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 27.—Sexagesima Sunday. Jupiter souths at 8h. 19 m. P.M.
MONDAY, 28. Cambridge Term divides at noon.
TUESDAY, 29.—Mercury sets at 7h. 32m. P.M., being 1h. 45m. after sunset.
WEDNESDAY, March 1.—St. David. Mars souths at 5h. 39m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 2.—Chad. The Moon and Venus are near together.
FRIDAY, 3.—The Sun rises at 6h. 44m., and sets at 5h. 42m.
SATURDAY, 4.—The length of the day is 11h. 12m., and it has increased 3h. 16m. since the shortest day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 6 15 | 6 30 | 6 50 | 7 20 | 7 38 | 8 13 | 8 50 |
| | | | | | | 9 30 |
| | | | | | | 10 10 |
| | | | | | | 10 50 |
| | | | | | | 11 30 |
| | | | | | | a m |
| | | | | | | 0 5 |
| | | | | | | 0 35 |

a During the afternoon of Friday there will be no high tide.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Six Years' Subscriber next May,*" *Banbury, must apply at* 16, *Walbrook, respecting the Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary Margate, for which every patient must be recommended by a Governor.*
"*Sentinel*" *may purchase of Ridgway, in Piccadilly, a translation of the Prince de Joinville's pamphlet.*
"H. P.—*Love pea, and "S. M. R."—We regret that we have not room.*
"*T. T.*"—*Post, re thanked for the hint.*
"*H. C.*"—*Thanks.*
"*E. W.*" *Sandhurst.—"The Clan-celebrities of Man" is published by Chapman, 142, Strand. A new edition of Lamont's work has not appeared.*
"*Jota.*"—*Lobaku's "German in One Volume" is an unrevised work.*
"*S. C. K.*"—"*C. J. C.*," *Dropbalk,* "*P. N.*," *Lewes. We cannot give any other Index to Vol. XI. besides that given in our No. for Jan.* 8.
"*H. M.*," *Aberystwith, is thanked, but we cannot avoid ourselves of the offer.*
"*Tyro.*" *Leamington. We must not interfere in the matter.*
"*W. T.*," *York.—A description of Lord Rosse's Great Telescope has been published by Parsonstown, and may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*
"*E. P.*" *Pimlico.—Try Pudou's Cayenne Pencil.*
"*A. R.*," *Dilton, and* "*Dr Lisle.*"—*One shilling for each of the large Views of London, and that of Dublin.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*We cannot advise you as to the Government Museum.*
"*Omega,*" *Tunbridge Wells.—The size we from Professor are abridged from the "Chronicles", the price is* 2*s.* 6*d.*
"*H. H. C.*" *Books may now be sent through the Post-Office at the rate of* 6*d. per pound.*
"*F. A. G.*"—"*Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.*" *Apply at the Peninsular Steam-Navigation Company's Office.*
"*A Clergyman and Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hint.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Bradford.—We cannot recommend any Picture Lottery whatever.*
"*Geographer*"—*Venezuela capital, Caracas; New Granada, Bogota; Ecuador, Quito.*
"*L. L.*" *There are in London also two theatres*
"*Non-recognised*" *is right, that the Cover Illustration in page* 102 *of our last No. is of different*
"*A Lover of Nature.*"—*Horticultural novelties are occasionally illustrated in our Journal.*
"*A.*" *Albany-road. The husband can claim the property.*
"*Pax.*"—*Peace was concluded between the Allied Powers and France, November* 20, 1815.
"*H. M.*" *Madame Malibran died at Manchester, Sept.* 23, 1836
"*G. L. W.*"—*Goethe died at Weimar, Feb.* 22, 1832. *Piccini fired his Infernal Machine at Louis Philippe, July* 28, 1835.
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Grievance was tried for murder, April* 11, 1837.
"*An Irish Artist*" *will find an Engraving of Chillingham Oxen in a former Volume of our Journal.*
"*Sam. Slick,*" *Halifax.—Yes.*
"*C. T.*" *Wilmington Square.—See the last report of the Church-Building Society.*
"*J. M.*"—*A Will, to be legal, must be witnessed.*
"*E. J. S. M. T.*"—*Apply at the Will Office, Doctors' Commons.*
"*Delta*" *should make interest with some East India Director.*
"*C. P. L.*," *Paisley, and* "*J. T.*," *Cheltenham, will be entitled to the large Views of Paris and Edinburgh by subscribing from Jan.* 8, 1848.
"*Probus*" *and* "*W. E. J.*"—*We have not room.*
"*L. H. B. W.*" *Leamington.—The property in question will be subject to Legacy duty.*
"*Cadmus*" *is thanked for the details, though we cannot avail ourselves of the warning.*
"*R. E.*," *Lisle-street.—We have not room to engrave the relic.*
"*Edwardus,*" *Gloucester, should obtain the interest of a Trustee of the British Museum. Professor Wilson resigns as "Edinburgh."*
"*H. C. C.*," *Ashstead. Apply to Ridgway, Publisher, Piccadilly.*
"*A Poor Subscriber.*" *Consult Pope's "Customs and Excise Guide."*
"*A. M. A.*" *We think—The present duty on Tea is* 2*s.* 1*d. per lb.*
"*H. X.*" *Peterborough. Apply to Messrs. Robertson, Patents' Agents, Fleet-Street.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Apply to Board, King William-street, City.*
"*Impudlar*" *The new Houses of Parliament were commenced in* 1839
"*Amicus Scotz,*" *Hastings, is thanked, but his suggestion did not reach us in time to be acted upon*
"*Peter*" *should consult a Music publisher.*
"*Ro—ta*" *will be gratified.*
"*—— in I*"—"*A. E.*" *near Fishguard.—We cannot promise.*
"*Y. G.*" *is too late for the sketch.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The cost of binding each Volume of our Journal is about* 3*s.* 6*d.*, *to cover to be had at our office*
"*A Subscriber.*" *The Expedition under Sir John Franklin sailed in May,* 1845—(*See* No. 156 *of our Journal, with original illustrations.*) *All back numbers, beyond one month, are charged* 3*d.* *each.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *We do not know the whereabout of R. W. Emerson.*
"*Mr. G. L.*" *Pate's Commercial Academy.*
"*A Town Subscriber,*" "*A Constant Reader,*" *Waterford;* "*A Constant Reader,*" *Dorset;* "*W. A. P.*;" "*X. Y. Z.*" *Witham;* "*X. Y. Z.*" "*A. Z.*;" "*W. M.,*" *Pembroke;* "*A. Z.*" *Esquire;* "*L. Z.*" *respects;* "*C. S.*," *Exeter;* "*Curiosity*;" "*A Subscriber,*" *Tonyfail.—We are not in possession of the information required by these queries.*
"*G. S.*," *Newcastle. Opaque is not transparent.*
"*Autocrat*," *Dublin. We have not room.*
"*—— H*" *and* "*For-Hoce*" *A letter addressed to J. Burke, Esq., author of the Peerage, General Armory, &c., care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, will reach the information our Correspondents require.*
"*——*" *The Duchess, we believe, the latest age The price of an Ensign's commission is* £*A* 3*.*
"*Tulip.*" *We doubt if an unnaturalised Frenchman would be allowed to purchase in English army The regulated price of a commission in the Heavy Dragoons, Hussars, or Lancers, is* £*A*5*.* *The time an applicant has to wait, about two or three years Good interest is required.*
"*A Lodger in Enbrgh*" *A person practising as an attorney cannot, at the same time, act as a barrister.*
"*An Irish Gentleman*" *Strong interest is required to obtain the appointment of —— to the army We answered, a fortnight since, our Correspondent's enquiry about the Austrian service, by explaining our inability as to the possibility of purchasing a commission in the Austrian service* "*Baron Waldenbruck,*" *Charles Street, Cheapside-street, Cavendish square, is dead, is the Secretary of the Austrian Legation.*
"*A Young ——*" *Frederick, Duke of Modena, was an Austrian Archduke, deceased, he was not a near Descendant, but in direct male line of Duke. He married* 20*th Jan.* 1813, *Maria Beatrix, eldest daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, the senior Representative of the Royal Dynasties of England—Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart. The arms of Modena are "As, an Eagle arg. ——*"
"*L. ——*" *The planet Hebe was discovered by M. Hencke, of Driessen, July, ——, and announced to us in the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the present year was first seen by Mr. Hind, on* 21*st of same Month.*
"*O. and Club.*"—*The common station has been erected, and may be of use hereafter.*
"*Subscriber.*"—*The number of guns a first-rate East Indiaman could carry, would probably differ according to the space occupied by her cargo; but a ship of* 1200 *tons weight, with ease, would* 40 *of twelve-pounder calibre.*
"*Sophia Frances*" *All plans of learning a language perfectly in six months are impudent; it is impossible. Col Lobaku's "German in one Volume," published by Whittaker and Co.; and Pinnock's or Nodoken's Dictionary.*
"*P. A. M.*" *Mr. Bucquoy's "Cacography" was published in* 1844; "*Sybil, or the Two Nations,*" *in* 1845.
"*An Admirer ——*" *The orthography of the word is not yet settled, and the Editor itself goes two modes of spelling, according as he reads the observation from habit, humour, caprice or from Sunday, health, soundness We think the old harvest is the true one, and should not be Sanitary.*
"*A Lover of Music.*"—*The "Sailor" is published, and may be had of any music-seller*
"*A Country Subscriber.*"—*There is only one Island of Sicily, but the Kingdom of "the Two Sicilies" includes the island itself and the territory of Naples, which were united under that title in* 1816.
"*K. R. N.*"—"*Amicitia, amor, et veritas*"—*Friendship, Love, and Truth.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *The only means of tracing the pedigree are the Parish Registers, the Wills, and family papers. There was a very ancient family in Ireland named Colgan, one of whom, Daniel de Colgan, was Prior of St. Mary's Abbey, Ballyroan, in the time of Henry III. Possibly, our Correspondent's ancestry may be traceable.*
"*Inquirer.*"—*The Middle Temple has reduced the period between the entrance at the Inn and the Call to the Bar, to three years. We are not aware of any alteration having been made in the preliminary examination.*
"*A Relative of private haunted Admiral in the Thomas Usher*" *kindly corrects an error we committed in our Memoir of that distinguished seaman. Sir Thomas left four, instead of three, sons, as we stated, to mourn his loss; the eldest of whom has held for some years the appointment of her British Majesty's Consul in the Island of St. Domingo*
"*Oxford*" *is right, we the best information from a real engraver.*
"*Eboracum*" *says £300 per annum*
"*J. L. C.*," *Liverpool.—"A" is liable, unless directed to send the parcel, as specified*
"*Inquirer*" *The principal belongs to the party to whom it was bequeathed by the father*
"*An Every-Day Reader.*"—*We do not know*
"*J. A. M.*" *Horncastle. Should apply to the newsman who supplies the paper*
"*Ignoramus*" *will be in good time*
"*J. A. H.*"—*Was it not Dr. Bradford?*
"*Cheltenham*" *Baron Parke was already takes the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords; and the Bishops of Hereford and Chester will do so when duly qualified.*
"*S. T., Brighton.*—*In "Somerside," the accent is on the middle syllable.*
"*F. N., Kentish-road.*—*Apply to Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.*
"*J. N., Hagbam.*—*Winchester is the county town of Hampshire.*
"*Chadwick,*" *Brixton.—Consult "Martyn's British Columbia."*
"*A Regular Subscriber,*" *Dublin.—An English translation of Lacroix's "Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus," is published by Whittaker and Co.*
"*Ethics,*" *Barnsley.—English translations of the works of Grotius are published in Paternoster-row*
"*Medea*" *In both cases, yes*
"*J. W., Cuba.*—*Iceland.*
"*J. R. M.,*" *Plymouth, is thanked, but we have not room for the sketches.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*If the agreement be not signed, it cannot be enforced.*
"*An Irish Subscriber,*" *Liverpool. See the Origin of St. Valentine's Day in the "London Telegraph," for February* 14*th last.*
"*J. B. C*" *cannot reasonably expect replies to his questions.*
"*W. E. B.*"—*An Engraving of Lytton Castle will be found in Billing's "Architectural Antiquities" of the County of Durham. Part* 6*th.*
"*G. M*" *The address of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, is* 32, *Sackville-street.*
"*A Tax Payer.*"—*The duty for every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, is £A* 10*s. per year.*
"*J. L.*" *Bristol, should consult the New Building Act*
"*A. B*" *Apply to the New Zealand Company,* 9, *Broad-street Buildings.*
"*Q.*" *Bristol.—Geography and History, by a Lady.*

ERRATUM.—In the account of the Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools, at page 97, col. 3, line 26 from foot, *for* "ten minutes" *read* "a minute."

☞ In reply to several applications, we beg to state that, in future, an Index of the principal topics will be given with each Volume of our Journal.

*** The LARGE VIEW OF PARIS, given with our Number for January 22, 1848, has acquired great additional interest from its exhibiting the several localities of the INSURRECTION. The View may now be had by subscribing from January 8, inclusive.

## THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

We have received, and are expecting, from our Artist in Paris, a variety of Sketches of the most interesting description, which we shall have carefully and beautifully Engraved for Next Week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

February 24th, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.*

THE events of the week in Paris have proved to Louis Philippe, that, spite of his enormous army, the forts, the limited franchise and unlimited power of buying the electors, spite of his strong majority in the Chambers, there is still something that can check "the system." He is as nearly absolute as a King can be, who exists by a charter, and professes to govern by a Constitution, though both are mockeries. A revolt in Paris must always make him feel that as he was raised to the Royal power so he may be hurled from it. And though through eighteen years he has crushed the populace as a mass, and escaped the vengeance that worked by the hand of the assassin, yet he is now in extreme old age, with a child for his successor, sitting on a throne that trembles on the wave of popular convulsion! One would think that the sagacity and wisdom which have brought him only to this, cannot be of the highest order.

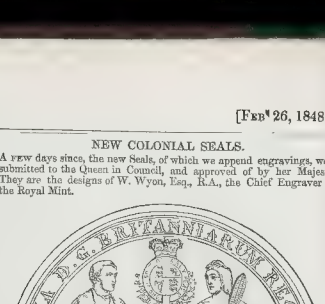
The movement which has revived in the streets of Paris the charges and barricades of the "three days," has had at present for its chief result—a change of Ministry; M. Guizot cedes his place to M. Molé, and then of course the usual subordinate changes. This is certainly an unfortunate consequence of a policy of strong measures, firm attitudes, and what is called vigour; a Ministry appeals to force to carry on its policy of suppression, and overwhelming as that force is, physically considered, the step destroys the Government. That M. Guizot should fall is not surprising; his unpopularity has gone on increasing for the last two years—in the last few months with great velocity. The prohibition of the Reform Banquet was only the last act of a long series equally, even more, arbitrary. The Foreign policy of the Government was Anti-National; France was reverting to the principles and alliance of Austria and Russia, when it departed at all from what M. Guizot called a "politique d'isolement," which he recommended to France in 1840. That this could be applied by the bulk of the French people, is impossible; but, constituted as the French Chambers are, filled with men employed by the Government, or hoping to be employed, the opinion of the public is not reflected there. Hence the necessity of a revolt; a tumult in the streets; barricades and bloodshed, even to secure so small, and, as far as the nation is concerned, unimportant result, as the change of M. Guizot for M. Molé.

We call it unimportant, for that it will be followed by any real change in the system that crushes the people of France under its profligate and corrupt bureaucracy, we do not believe. Louis Philippe merely plays an old game over again. If a Ministry becomes, by carrying out his policy, unpopular to the degree that makes them useless as tools, the King dismisses them. In the present case, the popular feeling was deeper than he expected, the military force could not be safely engaged in, even with 100,000 men; so there was a little forbearance of shooting and sabreing, and—a dismissal of the Ministry. The one that succeeds it is merely one of those temporary Governments of which Louis Philippe has made so many, to break them up the moment the crisis has passed.

Molé has been as often the colleague of M. Guizot as opposed to him; others of the new Ministry are supporters of the "dynasty;" the one or two extreme liberals who are brought in as blinds, to cheat the excitement of the hour, as the people were duped through Lafayette in the last revolution, will be got rid of as soon as the present fever subsides. Change of policy, Reform, increase of liberty there will be none; the principal value of the present movement is, that it shows the King the limits of what he can attempt by force. Had he dared to give the word to "mow down in masses," like Charles X., he would have done it. But his prudence only makes his despotism safer; with M. Molé for his Minister, reform is as far off as ever.

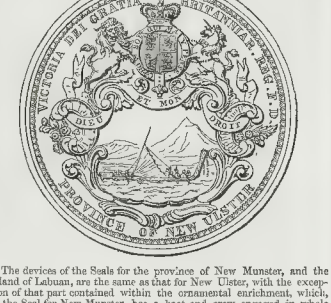
## NEW COLONIAL SEALS.

A few days since, the new Seals, of which we append engravings, were submitted to the Queen in Council, and approved of by her Majesty. They are the designs of W. Wyon, Esq., R.A., the Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint.




First is a Seal for the general Government of the Islands of New Zealand. The design consists of a column charged with the emblems of Christianity and Justice, on which is placed a mace, indicative of Municipal Government, standing between an English settler, in municipal robes, and a native of New Zealand in his national costume; and, over the column are the Royal arms and crown. The legend contains the Queen's name and titles, with the words "Islands of New Zealand."

The Seal for the province of New Ulster, in New Zealand, bears the Royal arms, supporters, crown, and mottoes, surmounting an ornamental enrichment enclosing a view of a native war canoe, and Mount Egmont in the distance; the whole surrounded by the legend, "VICTORIA, D.G., BRITANNIAR. REG., F.D. PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER."




The devices of the Seals for the province of New Munster, and the Island of Labuan, are the same as that for New Ulster, with the exception of that part contained within the ornamental enrichment, which, in the Seal for New Munster, has a boat and crew engaged in whale fishing; and, in that for Labuan, the *Royalist* yacht, of the Rajah, Mr. Brooke, with the mountain of Keni-Balu in the distance, and the rising sun.

These designs are highly characteristic and appropriate, and must add to the already high fame of Mr. Wyon, in this branch of art.

MOST of the squadron under the orders of Sir Charles Napier will leave the Tagus for Cork about the 25th instant. The *Hecate*, 120, and the steamer *Avenger*, will be left at Lisbon. The *Amphion*, screw-frigate, is ordered to Spithead, also the *Stromboli*, steam-ship. The *Terrible*, frigate, is to join the Mediterranean fleet

## POSTSCRIPT

# THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Events have deepened in importance since the account we have already published in the present Number, of the revolutionary proceedings in Paris; and though, in consequence of the direct line of communication between the French capital and the coast being interrupted by the destruction of the rails, to prevent the transmission of troops, we are unable to give full details; we are, however, through the expressing enterprise of our contemporary, the *London Telegraph*, in a position to give the main facts of "the situation," viz., that on the change of Ministry being announced, a short pause in the insurrection took place, but the people becoming dissatisfied with Count Molé as Minister, recommenced fighting, and scenes of the most sanguinary violence ensued; blood flowed, as in the Revolution of July; and at the Palais Royal (Louis Philippe's private property), where the assaults of the enraged populace were fiercest, the number that fell was stated at 500.

The Palais Royal was completely sacked and burnt, after a most sanguinary affray, which lasted from twelve o'clock to half-past one o'clock.

General Lamoricière is said to have been severely wounded; other accounts say killed. Similar rumours existed with respect to the fate of General Tiburce and of Sebastiani.

The Tuileries was also attacked about one o'clock, when his Majesty immediately abdicated the French Throne, in favour of the Count de Paris; and all the Royal Family left the Tuileries in private carriages.

Passing through the Place de la Concorde, towards Neuilly, the Duchess of Orleans went with her son to the Chambers, dressed in deep mourning, to place herself and her son under the protection of the Deputies. The Chambers have refused to allow Louis Philippe to resign.

A Correspondent, writing on the spot says:—

"The appearance of Paris is frightful. The people have vented their fury on the balconies of the Rue Basse du Rempart, opposite Guizot's, and threatened to destroy the street on account of the blood spilt there last night. The hotel is turned into a hospital for the wounded; and the people, dipping their fingers in the blood, have written along the walls "A mort Guizot." There are barricades all along the Boulevards, mostly unfinished, as the battle was over in an hour and a half.

The soldiers of the National Guard and people are fraternised.

The tocsin is still sounding at the *National* office.

A paper in pencil announces the following Provisional Government, Lamartine; Ledru Rollin; Marrast, editor of the *National*; Odillon Barrot, Marie, Arago, Garnier Page, Louis Blanc, secretary.

Accounts from the Chamber, between four and five o'clock, state the Provisional Government as accepted.

There will be efforts made to support the Duchess of Orleans.

The idea of a Republic is not agreeable to the mass of the Deputies.

FRIDAY NIGHT, HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

We have just received another telegraphic express, to the following effect:—

## BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

DOVER, FRIDAY, 9.30, P.M.

A Queen's Messenger arrived, bringing news that Louis Philippe has formally abdicated the throne. He proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday at half-past one, and announced his intention, in favour of the young Count de Paris; the Duchess of Orleans to be Regent. Thiers and Odillon Barrot have formed a new Ministry. It is certain that tranquillity will be now restored. Previous to the abdication, the City of Paris was in possession of the people, who sacked and fired the Tuileries. Louis Philippe, with his family, has departed for Neuilly.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—On the motion of the Earl of HARDWICKE, a Select Committee on this subject was appointed; after a short discussion, in which Earl GREY stated it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure this session for the alteration of the Navigation Laws.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr HUME moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient to grant any money until the report of the Select Committee last appointed had been printed.

After a considerable discussion, in which Mr. WARD and Lord J. RUSSELL supported the course taken by Government in the case of the Budget, and Mr WAKLEY, Mr. OSBORNE, and Mr. S. O'BRIEN condemned it, the House divided, when the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment | 9 |
| Against it | 142 |
| Majority | 133 |

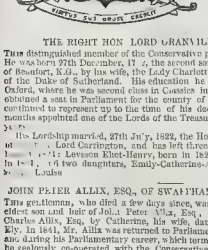
The amendment was accordingly lost, and the House went into Committee of Supply; the discussion in which, on the estimates proposed, occupied the House the remainder of the evening.

On the vote of £1,100,000 to defray the expenses of the Kaffir war, Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman report progress, in order to give the House time to ascertain the true character of the proceedings. The Committee divided—For the amendment, 61; for the vote, 282: majority, 191. The vote was agreed to.

The vote of £245,500, to provide for the excess of the naval expenditure of last year, was agreed to, and the House adjourned at a few minutes before one o'clock.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### THE COUNTESS OF CHARLEVILLE.



HEREDITARY GRAND CUP BEARER OF THE EMPIRE

HARRIET CHARLOTTE, wife of the present Earl of Charleville, died recently in Italy. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Colonel John Cheapell, of Shawfield, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, who was 2nd daughter of John, Duke of Argyle. Her marriage took place 26th of February, 1821, and its surviving issue consists of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles William George, Lord Tullamore, born in 1822; John James, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers; Alfred, an officer in the 93rd Foot; and Beaujolois Eleonora Catherine.

### THE RIGHT HON. LORD GRANVILLE SOMERSET, M.P.

THIS distinguished member of the Conservative party died on the 24rd instant. He was born 27th December, 17—, the second son of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, K.G., by his wife, the Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson Gower, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. His education he completed at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was second class in Classics in 1813. In five years after he obtained a seat in Parliament for the county of Monmouth (in consideration of he continued to represent up to the time of his decease), and was within twelve months appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury—an office he held for some years.

His Lordship married, 27th July, 1822, the Hon. Emily Smith, tenth daughter of the late Lord Carrington, and has left three sons, Granville-Robert-Henry, born in 1823; Leveson Rhet-Henry, born in 1825; Reginald-George Henry, born in 1841, and two daughters, Emily-Catherine-Ann, and Constance-Hester-Louisa.

### JOHN PETER ALLIX, ESQ., OF SWAFFHAM HOUSE, CO. CAMBRIDGE

THIS gentleman, who died a few days since, was born 2nd December, 1785, the eldest son and heir of John Peter Allix, Esq., of Swaffham, and grandson of Charles Allix, Esq. by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Dr. Green, Bishop of Ely. In 1841, Mr. Allix was returned to Parliament by the county of Cambridge, and, during his Parliamentary career, which terminated at the recent dissolution, he zealously co-operated with the Conservative party, taking rather a conspicuous part in support of agricultural protection. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for his native shire, and served as its High Sheriff in 1838.

The family from which he derived was founded in England by Dr. Peter Allix, of Alençon, head of the Protestant Church in France, who refusing, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to conform, although tendered a Bishopric and even an Archbishopric, was banished the kingdom.

Mr. Allix, whose death we record, married in 1816 Maria, daughter of John Farden, Esq., of Leyton, in Essex, but does not, we believe, leave any issue.

## *LITERATURE.*

VISION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., SURGEON to the Bank of England, Lecturer on Surgery &c. 64, Herne and Co., 123, Newgate-street.

A small work, containing four Lectures delivered at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital. In the First Lecture, the Physiology of vision is considered; and the various motions in which we obtain our knowledge of the external world, through the medium of the eye, are amply demonstrated.

Above thirty diseased states of vision, each requiring particular treatment, are described; showing the danger and absolute folly of a person handing himself over to the tender mercies of the optician the moment he finds the powers of sight to be impaired. The diseases of adjustment—namely, slow adjustment, immutability of sight, partial far adjustment, partial near adjustment—are of great interest, as a cursory view of the cases would cause them to be mistaken for long sight and short sight, from which they present slight differences; and they may sometimes be remedied by medical treatment, though they would be injured by spectacles. Mr. Smee recommends that squinting eyes should be operated upon in early life, so that binocular vision may be secured to the patient.

The Third Lecture is dedicated to spectacles and other adjuncts to vision of special interest is laid upon the importance of the width of the spectacles being exactly adapted to the width between the visual axes, for which he has invented a instrument called a visuometer. The adaptation of the focal length of the glass to the state of the eye, he obtains through the means of another instrument, termed an optometer, without the use of which he states no person is justified in using spectacles. Coloured spectacles he has employed with good success for hay fever, and he states, "you will find that a pair of dark green spectacles will wonderfully alleviate the distressing symptoms which are incidental to this complaint." Ample directions are given for the selection of both convex and concave glasses for ordinary far and short sight. Mr. Smee describes the combination of glasses which must be employed for short sighted persons when they require the object to be somewhat magnified, as it appears that ordinary glasses are not beneficial to such cases.

For the sight of declining years, pantascopic spectacles are recommended, which are so arranged that the party sees through them when he reads or writes, but over them when he regards distant objects. For near sight, to preserve the integrity of binocular vision, he shows that it is of great importance to arrange the glasses so that they should be directed to the object viewed.

In the Fourth Lecture, the question of lights, and their influence on vision, is discussed. In this chapter, it is particularly enforced that the eyeshall be protected from the injurious rays of artificial lights. With respect to gaslights, Mr. Smee gives the preference to a fish-tail burner placed horizontally, as in that position, it gives the clearest and greatest amount of light.

## THE WEATHER

During the week there have been two exhibitions of the aurora borealis, which occurred on Sunday and on Tuesday; the sky has been generally cloudy. some snow has fallen, and rain has been falling frequently; a gale of wind of rather long continuance was blowing on Tuesday and Wednesday, during the latter day the temperature of the dew points was from 10° to 12° below that of the air, and, consequently, the atmosphere was in a rather dry state

The following are some particulars of each day:

Thursday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud till the evening, when it became partially clear; the moon was, at times, surrounded by a corona, exhibiting the yellow, blue, and red colours of the rainbow; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the day was 36½°. Friday, the sky was overcast till five P.M., and partially clouded afterwards: the reading of the barometer was high; the direction of the wind was N. at the former part of the day, and S. at the latter; the average temperature of the day was 34½°. Saturday, snow was falling early in the morning, and afterwards, between eight A.M. and noon, a thin misty rain was falling frequently; the sky was partially clear in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 38°; the reading of the barometer decreased rapidly all day. Sunday, a fine misty rain was falling in the morning; occasionally during the day the sun was a great gloom; towards the evening the clouds became broken, and there was an aurora borealis; this was also seen at Cambridge; the direction of the wind was N.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 36½°. Monday, the sun was shining a little in the morning; with this exception the sky was overcast all day; a thin misty rain was falling, generally during the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 38°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till the evening, rain falling occasionally, at times in gusts; a few rumbles of distant thunder; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., blowing strong and almost constantly during this day and following night and day; the average temperature of the day was 45°. Wednesday, the sky was alternately clear and dark; there were large driving clouds passing quickly; the day was stormy; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 44°; and that for the week ending this day was 39½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | Feb. 17 | the highest during the day was | 43½ deg. a. d the lowest was 30 deg. |
| Friday, | Feb. 18 | ..... | 41 ..... 27 |
| Saturday, | Feb. 19 | ..... | 48 ..... 24½ |
| Sunday, | Feb. 20 | .. .. | 45 .. .. 30 |
| Monday, | Feb. 21 | .. .. | 46 .. .. 30 |
| Tuesday, | Feb. 22 | .. .. | 52 .. .. 34 |
| Wednesday, | Feb. 23 | .. .. | .. .. 37½ |

Blackheath, Thursday, February 24th, 1848. J. G.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

Make it orderly and well,
According to the fashion of the time.—SHAKESPEARE.

Shooting is at an end, so far as relates to that portion of the United Kingdom called Great Britain; and hare-hunting, upon the authority of the sporting almanacks, terminates this day. It is not all on velvet with pass yet, however, for coursing greatly prevails during the whole month of March, neither does it appear that either pheasants or partridges have received that "protection," of the poulterers' shops of this metropolis may be regarded as any protection. Already the early fishermen is away to the salmon streams, intent on the laudable object of prize a phrase as appropriate in its literal as its figurative application. Indeed, in the former sense it is peculiarly applicable for netting salmons in waters reated by "tackemen," has taken out a character—the more you catch the more it costs you to do so by way. If your palate, like your sporting taste, happens to have a piscatory leaning Mrs Glass says—"Catch your hare, and then cook it"—but Sawney says, "hook your fish, and then hand it over to me for the cooking." A friend of ours has had a glorious day last week in Aberdeenshire—paying ten and sixpence for the privilege of fishing his scaly quarry, and *five guineas* for permission to retain it. This does not seem a bargain: we wish no friend of ours may pay dearer for his sporting whistle between this and Michaelmas

As the racing season draws near, the agents by which speculation on the pr cipal betting events is to be effected peep out now and then. They have now begun to show themselves, like the figures of Dutch clocks. Observe the quotations on the Derby of last week and of this. Note nominations that are coming in, and those that seem to recede. Let this be the preparatory step, that you may letter grapple with our coming lecture.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The medium of business transacted on the Chester Cup elevated War Eagle and Cracow above Blaze; and also placed Jonathan Wild so fairly up with the latter, that it was a toss up between which was third for either Swallow likewise improved. The Derby betting restored Surpleo to 9 to 1, after a liberal outlay; Loudsome and Swiss Boy were also in great force; and the new gelder, Fern, was backed eagerly at 50 to 1. In other respects, the betting was as unimportant as it was dull.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 1 agst Sir Arthur | | 15 to 1 agst Jemmy | 40 to 1 agst Nan Darby |
| 15 to 1 — The Curate | | 25 to 1 — Sir | 40 to 1 — Sal |
| 15 to 1 — Cruiser | | 25 to 1 — Wanderer | 100 to 1 — The Miser |
| 15 to 1 — Gunner | | 25 to 1 — Stanhope Lizard | |

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Blaze — 10 to 1 agst Philosopher (t)

MICHAELMAS RACES.

8 to 1 agst Jerkebo (t) — 10 to 1 agst Ratbag (t) | 15 to 1 agst Trefhunter (t)
15 to 1 agst Marshall Pellington (t)

DONCASTER.

12 to 1 agst Cracow (t) | 25 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild | 50 to 1 agst Bantam (t)
27 to 1 — War Eagle | (taken) | 50 to 1 — Mrs Tabb
25 to 1 — Blaze (t) | 33 to 1 — Swallow (t) | 1000 to 30 — Lumsdaine (t)
1000 to 30 agst Chad (t)

ASCOT.

6 to 1 agst J. Day's lot (t) | 25 to 1 agst Loudsome | 40 to 1 agst Beverley
6 to 1 — Lord Scott's lot (t) | 30 to 1 — Cracow | 40 to 1 — Rosslyn
7 to 1 — Hildyard | 30 to 1 — Swiss Boy | 40 to 1 — Jerkebo (t)
8 to 1 — Surpleo | 33 to 1 — Assault | 50 to 1 — Ayrton
10 to 1 — Grandsower | 35 to 1 — The Stranger | 50 to 1 — Whitestone (t)
12 to 1 — Springy Jack | 35 to 1 — Beadsman (t) | 50 to 1 — Fern (t)

THURSDAY.—"The Insurrection" was in every body's mouth; but as our readers must have been in possession of the movements by which matters were brought to a crisis, we need not touch upon matters that have no bearing upon the legitimate business of the Corn—. Upon that we have little to say: the "metallics" were but rarely called into play; and beyond an improvement in The Stranger and Fern (to the Derby), and War Eagle (for the Chester Cup), the day's proceedings were altogether unimportant. We give the latest price current.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 1 agst Sir Arthur | 15 to 1 agst The Curate | | 25 to 1 agst Beadsman (t) |
| 14 to 1 — The Chandler | 20 to 1 — Cruiser | | 25 to 1 — Lord Scott's lot (t) |

CHESTER CUP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 to 1 agst War Eagle | 25 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild | 40 to 1 agst Lady Dybia | |
| 25 to 1 — Cracow (t) | 30 to 1 — Queen Mary | 40 to 1 — Limsey | |
| 25 to 1 — Blaze | 35 to 1 — Rokeby | 100 to 1 — Barbara | |
| | 50 to 1 agst Mr. Jasper | | |

DERBY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 to 1 agst Springy Jack | 25 to 1 agst Swiss Boy (t) | 50 to 1 agst Filbert | |
| 20 to 1 — The Stranger (t) | 40 to 1 — Fern | 50 to 1 — Whitestone | |
| 33 to 1 — Assault | 50 to 1 — Darlington | 40 to 1 — Beverley | |

OAKS.—20 to 1 agst Kepa (t)

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

It is expected that Sir T. Bladen Capel will succeed to the Portsmouth command in October next

Sir W. Hall Gage will be the successor at Plymouth of Admiral Sir John West in April next.

Abd-el-Kader is about to go to Paris, to visit the King.

Prince Wittgenstein, at Berlin, possesses a collection of no less than two hundred snuff boxes, which have been presented to him by various sovereigns and princes.

The strike in the iron trade is approaching to a termination. As such measures usually do, in the return of the workmen to their employment, after serious suffering, at the reduction of wages proposed by their masters

A "Creation" will be repeated at Exeter-hall on Wednesday, the 1st of March, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, when Miss Wallace, who successful début has been already noticed, will make her second appearance

The Metropolitan Sanatory Commissioners have presented their second report. The topics chiefly treated of are, the late excess of mortality in the metropolis over corresponding periods of former years, and questions connected with suburban drainage. The sittings of the board during the last few weeks were chiefly occupied in the examination of the chairman (Mr. Peacock) and the officers of the City Court of Sewers

After the 15th of March a night train will run from Ostend to Paris. It will leave Ostend at ten in the evening, and arrive at Paris at eight the next morning

A rubber of whist, for a wager, was played, during the most severe day of the late cold weather, on the frozen Seine, by four distinguished members of the Paris Jockey Club! They were well nigh congealed to ice before the end, but by the aid of brandy, succeeded in yielding defiance to the cold, and the rubber was finished, and their wager won

The total amount of the sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of the interest and sinking fund on that great Greek loan which was guaranteed by England in the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1840, 1847, is £320,950, of which only £23,344 has been repaid by the Greek Government, leaving an outstanding debt of £156,707

The unfortunate woman Harriet Parker, who was found guilty at the last session at the Old Bailey of the murder of two children, was executed on Monday morning in front of the gaol of Newgate.

Such has lately been the scarcity of copper money in Aberdeen, that the tradesmen of the town have been obliged to use postage stamps as a substitute.

We hear from Dresden that frock coats and trousers are now admitted at court

A man named Barker, for some time in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway Company as porter at the Cambridge Station, has, in the decision of the Court of Chancery, been declared to be entitled to property to the extent of £30,000.

The Jews belonging to the National Guard of Florence offered to occupy, and did occupy, the posts of the town during the midnight mass of Christmas, in order to relieve their Christian brethren from a duty which have prevented their religious devotions.

M. S. Alatri (a Jew), Member of the Circle of Romano, has just been elected a member of the Council, at Rome, by a great majority.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Prince of Prussia has, contrary to the general expectation there, declared his adhesion to the measure of summoning the United Diet at fixed periods

The first portion of the Maria Antonia Railway, from Florence to Prato (11 miles), was opened on the 2nd instant

The reigning Prince of the tiny principality of Monaco, in Italy, has granted a constitution to his people, but it is such a foolish affair that the people refuse to receive it.

Joseph Napier, Esq., Q.C., was, on Saturday last, elected M.P. for the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. F. Shaw, resigned

In a *motu proprio* of the 11th, the Grand Duke of Tuscany formally promises, in a few days, a constitution to his people.

The Government of Milan has not only prohibited all demonstrations, but all public amusements out of the ordinary way

From a return, ordered by the House of Commons, of the number of persons flogged in the navy, in 1847, it appears that the number was 866, and the total number of lashes inflicted was 36,288.

The rumour of Mr. D. O'Connell's having accepted a consulship is contradicted

At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday, it was resolved to petition against the addition to the Income-tax

The total export of ten from China to Great Britain from the 1st of July, to March, 26,373,4.0 lb.; green, 2,287,920 lb.; total, 30,871,330 lb.; and of silk, during the same period, 14,8..8 bales

The second number of the *United Irishman* appeared on Saturday last. It is not half so violent as No. 1. It is admitted in it that Mr. Holmes has given the legal opinion that Mr. Mitchel's letter to Mr. Duffy, and also Meagher's letter, were seditious

From Alexandria we learn that the health of Mehemet Ali is very precarious, medical skill having only succeeded in arresting, in a very slight degree, the dangerous dysentery under which his Highness has for some time been labouring at Cairo. Ibrahim Pacha is on his return from Italy to Egypt in consequence.

We learn from Vienna, that a few days ago a train on the Northern Railway of the Emperor Ferdinand went off the rails near Floridsdorf, and rolled to the bottom of an embankment, whereby 85 persons were injured, 20 so severely that they died the same day.

Russell and Vandenplas, who had been found guilty of the late trials murder at Brussels, were executed in that city on Saturday last.

At Munich, Captain Bauer, who commanded the gendarmerie, the wanton attack on the students and people on the 10th, has been dismissed from his command, and placed in prison. An investigation is being made into the charges against him and some of his men

At the Guildhall, York, on Friday, last week, a man named Dobson, in the service of the York and North Midland Railway Company, was committed for trial charged with having extracted from a banker's parcel, which had been given to their care, notes amounting to £285. The greater part of the notes were recovered, but £136 was still deficient. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and admitted that he had stolen money from other parcels, which was ascertained to be true.

At Mill Bank, Ayton, lately, a young boy, who, while falling from a tree, broke his leg in two places, was set to work together. Dr. Colvil, the resident surgeon, applied chloroform, and, while the boy was under its influence, performed the operation.

A new agent for producing insensibility to pain has lately been discovered in Norway, and has been tried with much success in Christiania. It consists of sulphate of carbon, which must be obtained in a concentrated state, and will, little trouble, and at a small cost. It is employed in the same way as chloroform.

According to Dr. Lyon Playfair, at London prices, a man can buy a pound of flesh on his body with milk at 3½d; with turnips, at 2½d; with potatoes, carrots, and butchers' meat free, from bones and fat, at 2½d; with oatmeal, at 1½d.; with bread, flour, and barleymeal, at 1d. and with beans, at less than 0d.

The Hull Railway Dock has been finished for £55,159 odd, in place of £90,397, the engineer's estimate—a rare occurrence

The people of Parma having lately celebrated, by a "Te Deum," the publication of the new municipal code, the Duke has given the establishment a further decree, by which the Austrians to be a season.

The average quantity of coal used at the Dowlais iron-work is estimated at 600 tons per day

There were 100 deaths last week in the workhouses, gaols, and asylums of London

The Viceroy, supposed to have been lost with 300,000 dollars on board, is reported safe at Leghorn, for which island she is said to have been long beth masts in a severe gale.

The new Belgian loan, it is said, will be curtailed to 25,000,000 francs, and be raised by open subscription

Marshal Reidezky, the Commander-in-Chief in Lombardy, has resigned in consequence of his age, and is succeeded by Lieutenant-General Scarabelli

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey arrived in that island on board the steamer Ariel on Friday evening

The Marquis of Clanricarde gives, this year, eighty acres of land to the poor of Portumna, to set potatoes, and next year the same number of acres to the poor of Loughrea, and the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, has also given £100 to the Portumna Savings Banks on the 20th inst. The deposits amounted to 367,134, and the withdrawals to 356,

The yeomanry force of Great Britain, as constituted on the 1st of January, 1847, consisted of [illegible] men; in 1840 the force was 12,791; in 1830, 16,812; and in 1820, 19,800.

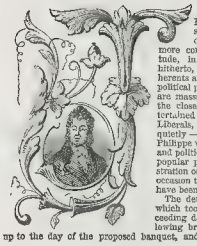
Several meetings have been held throughout the country, during the week, to devise measures to call the attention of the Government to the [illegible] in Ireland.

Lord Montagu, according to the latest news of her movements, was at Rome on route for England.

Professor Lepsius is at present delivering a course of lectures [illegible] Egyptian language, and [illegible] of the Nile, of the Pharaohs, Rosellini, Wilkinson, &c., and traces the history of the country and of the people from the earliest period. He has himself opened 100 tombs, some of the remotest antiquity, namely, 4000 years before the birth of Christ (?)

# THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PROCESSION OF STUDENTS IN THE PLACE DE LA MADELEINE.



THE spirit of Absolutism on the one side, and of Liberty on the other—of Reform and of Misrule—are once more confronted together in hostile attitude, in the French capital, and, as hitherto, in the contest between the adherents and the opponents of the abuse of political power, blood is shed, and the people are massacred. The fears which towards the close of last week were generally entertained that the proposed Banquet of the Liberals, on Tuesday, would not pass off quietly—that the Government of Louis Philippe would so far outrage common sense and political right as to interfere with that popular protest against their mal administration of the national affairs, and thus give occasion to scenes of sanguinary violence—have been unfortunately realised.

The details of the unhappy occurrences, which took place on Tuesday and the succeeding days will be found below. The following brief history of the state of affairs up to the day of the proposed banquet, and of the arrangements made for the conduct of that festival, presents a connected narrative of matters from the date of our last publication.

The banquet, which had been originally fixed for Sunday last, was ultimately postponed to Tuesday, in order that the masses, being engaged at work, might not be congregated in such numbers as to present a menacing appearance, and thereby create an opportunity for a display of violence on the part of the authorities, as would be the case if the banquet were held on Sunday, when all the workmen are disengaged. In the meantime, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, addresses of sympathy and support from the provinces, to the members of the Opposition, continued to arrive by every mail.

According to the arrangement of the proceedings which were to have taken place on Tuesday, the banquet was to be held at noon in a field, the property of M. Nitot, in the Rue de Chaillot, near the Champs Elysées. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the opposition deputies were to assemble in the Place de la Madeleine. The other guests, at the same hour, were to meet in the Place de la Concorde. The deputies were to move in procession to the Champs Elysées, and be joined in the Place de la Concorde by the other guests. Ten thousand national guards in uniform, but unarmed, were to line the route, in double file, from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, which terminates the avenue of the Champs Elysées. On the assembly of the guests one toast only was to be given, viz.: "Reform and the Right of Meeting," which was to have been introduced by a short address from M. Odillon Barrot. The meeting was then to disperse, and the national guards lining the route to separate. The number of guests, invited and subscribers, on Saturday night, amounted to 1600. On Sunday morning it exceeded 2000.

All exhibition of flags, banners, or any other emblem, and all exclamations or noisy manifestations, were expressly forbidden by the managing Committee. The members of the Committee were to marshal the procession, which was to have been distributed in bodies of superior officers of the National Guard of Paris and the Departments, Peers of France, a hundred Deputies, Magistrates, members of the Councils-General, National Guards, provincial deputations from the schools and colleges, &c.

Three members of the Chamber of Peers had signified their intention of attending the banquet, MM. Le Duc d'Harcourt, D'Alton Shee, and de Rolsy.

On Monday evening, a conversation in the Chamber of Deputies between M. Odillon Barrot and M. Duchatel, the Minister, gave the first official intimation that the banquet would be formally prohibited, M. Duchatel declaring, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, that, after the formal declaration and programme which had been published in the morning in the Opposition journals, the Government had decided to resort to measures of force to prevent the proceedings as announced from taking place. The Chamber then adjourned to one o'clock on Tuesday.

That night proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guard, were published, forbidding the banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

In consequence of these acts of Government, the Opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies.

# THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

READING THE JOURNAL "LA PATRIE," BY TORCHLIGHT, IN THE STREET.

It was further resolved, that should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as deputies.

Early the next morning (Tuesday), all Paris was in commotion. Surprise and indignation at the conduct of the Government were depicted in every countenance of the thousands who congregated from all quarters towards the scene of the proposed Banquet; and expressions of the bitterest hostility to M. Guizot were uttered on all sides.

"About ten o'clock," writes the Paris Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, under date of Tuesday, "people began to pour along the Boulevards and other of the principal thoroughfares, towards the Place de la Madeleine. From the Rue Montmartre to the Chaussée d'Antin, on the Boulevards, the stream continued for some time to be as large as is usual on Sundays and holidays. The people consisted almost exclusively of the working class, and had the appearance of having just abandoned their labour. Most of them were in blouses, and looked exceedingly dirty. Among them were a great many of those scowling, and, as the French say, *sinistre* faces, which only show themselves in daylight at times of great popular convulsions.

"By twelve o'clock, the crowd which hastened to and from the Place de la Madeleine was so great as to make it advisable for the shopkeepers to put up their shutters—in fact, many of them, dreading an outbreak, had not opened at all. By this time, the crowd on the Boulevards, and from the Chaussée d'Antin to the Church of the Madeleine, was so large as to necessitate the attendance of the forces. The pavement in front of the Hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was particularly crowded. A troop of soldiers kept the people from approaching nearer to the Hotel, an attack on it being dreaded, owing to the great unpopularity of M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A troop of the Municipal Guard, on foot, occupied the space in front of the principal entrance, and a troop of the horse municipal guards paraded up and down. The people, however, contented themselves with throwing a few stones at the windows; after which, they not only showed no disposition to attack the hotel, but were particularly good humoured, and amused themselves by joking and jeering the unfortunate wights, male and female, whose appearance presented anything peculiar as they drove rapidly past in carriages and cabs.

"Small platoons of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, marched up and down the broad pavement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the church. People were kept from approaching the church by a line of soldiers, and a troop was drawn up near the guard-house, which stands by the side of the [illegible].

"The Rue Royale presented nothing particular. It was, however, crowded chiefly by people of the lower classes. The shops, which are not very numerous in that street, were all closed.

"Arriving at the Place de la Concorde, which was the great centre of attraction, I found it completely occupied by an immense crowd: there must have been many thousands. The entrance to the bridge which faces the Chamber of Deputies, was occupied by strong detachments of dragoons and horse municipal guards. When the people pressed too closely on them, the soldiers charged, whereupon the people ran away in all directions. Generally the soldiers contented themselves by merely driving the people a short distance away, but on one occasion they classed them a distance of about fifty yards, and I saw their swords gleaming in the air as if they were about to strike; but I neither saw nor heard of any blow being actually struck. I am bound to say that both people and soldiers seemed to think this good fun, and it really was amusing to see several thousand persons, male and female, young and old, scampering off among the trees in the Champs Elysées. But I need scarcely remark that it was very dangerous sort of fun indeed; for, if too often repeated, it would be almost certain to end in bloodshed.

"Whilst I was near the bridge—this was about one o'clock a regiment of Light Dragoons marched along the Quai, for the Hotel des Invalides, having come, no doubt, from the Ecole Militaire. It was headed by the band, which played merry tunes—a circumstance which occasioned considerable surprise, considering for what purpose the regiment was called out.

"The Quai, near the garden of the Tuileries, was completely blocked up by a dense crowd, as was also the terrace in the garden facing the Place de la Concorde. The gates, however, opening on the Place were closed, and, at about [illegible]

"All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge, occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass, except the deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of admission.

"A large crowd has been assembled all the morning before the office of the *National* newspaper, in the Rue Lafeilet[illegible].

"Nearly all the shops in the Rue St. Honoré, the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and almost all the other streets in the vicinity of the Place de la Concorde and the Place de la Madeleine are closed. On the other side of the river the same is the case in the streets adjacent to the Chamber of Deputies.

"An eye-witness, also writing on Tuesday, says:

"I was much struck with the, in most respects, perfectly similar appearance of that quarter (the neighbourhood of the Madeleine Church) to-day and at the same hour of the 27th July, 1830; the same species of attack on the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères (then inhabited by Prince Polignac): the same measures of repression; the same expression of hatred towards the Minister on the part of the people; the same air of severity on the countenances of the gendarmes. Near to the gate occurred an incident precisely of a kind that was witnessed on nearly the same spot on the former occasion. A horse soldier ordered a man to move on, telling him that if he did not he would cut him down. The man, folding his arms, and looking sternly at the soldier, replied, 'Would you, coward?' The trooper rode off.

"At the Madeleine I found the crowd becoming more dense. This continued the whole length of the Rue Royale. The people, every moment called upon to disperse themselves, answered with cries of 'Vive la Reforme!' 'Vive la Ligne!' and then, bursting into the 'Chœur des Girondins,' 'Mourir pour la Patrie!'

In the Place de la Concorde matters wore a strange appearance. It had been filled with people as on the days of the *fêtes*. The Municipal Guards of the posts at the corner near the Turkish Embassy sallied out, and attempted to drive the crowd before them; but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard-house to avoid being disarmed, for not only did the people not give way, but absolutely pressed upon them. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within, when the people ran off in their turn fearing that they would be fired upon.

"Immediately afterwards the people stopped a carriage in which was a Minisstopped a carriage in which was a Ministerial Deputy on his way to the Chambers, which is only separated from the Place de la Concorde by the bridge. They made him alight, and then shook him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards, it was said, M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National*, whom they cheered, and all but 'chaired.'

"You will hence perceive that there is to-day the same mixture of the grave and the gay, of tragedy and farce, that a French assemblage (I will not call them mob) always exhibits."

During the evening and night of Tuesday, the agitation and confusion continued. The crowded masses of the people began to organize a more systematic [illegible] to the troops. In the neighbourhood of the Halle, and of the [illegible] Marie, and the Temple, having obtained some arms, they [illegible] but they were ultimately beaten, and many prisoners taken. Some lives were [illegible] The troops bivouacked on the Boulevards, and in the markets, and other public places; and the mob set fire to the depôt of omnibuses at Neuilly. A guard-house in the Champs Elysées was also burned.

The Place [illegible], the bridges, and every other

* Reference to the Large View of [illegible] ult., will enable the reader to form a most accurate idea of the movements of the troops and the people, as described in the above account.

BEATING THE RAPPEL FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

place in the neighbourhood of the Tuileries was crowded with troops, and there were forty pieces of cannon on the Esplanade of the Invalids.

The *rappel* was beaten, but not one-tenth of the National Guard answered the summons. There were, however, in the city of Paris 100,000 troops of the line under arms.

On Wednesday, the National Guard of the second Arrondissement, to the number of about 500 or 600, assembled at an early hour in the Rue Lepelletier, opposite the Opera. It was at first supposed that their intentions were hostile to the party, but they soon acquitted a conviction that they were fraternised with the same sentiments as the immense majority of the population. Their motto was—"Reform, and the dismissal of M. Guizot." When the intentions of the citizen soldiers became known, the immense crowd assembled before them, crying "*Vive la Garde Nationale!*" "*Vive la Réforme!*" The latter cry was loudly repeated by the National Guards, the officers joining in it, and flourishing their swords. Both then fraternised, and proceeded along the Rue de Rivoli, and drew up between the Rue du Dauphin, and the Rue du 29 Juillet. They had no sooner taken their position than an officer (Ordonnance of General Jacqueminot, rode up, and, after exchanging a few words with the Lieutenant-Colonel, rode back in all haste to the chateau. An immense crowd then assembled round the National Guard, and their cries of "*Vive la Réforme!*" and "Down with the Ministry," could be distinctly heard by the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and Nationals were left quietly to fraternise, although the two extremities of the street were occupied by an immense force.

In the meantime the Nationals of the Third Legion collected to the number of 3000 on and about the Place des Petits Pères, and their officers having held a council, agreed to depute their Colonel to the King to acquaint his Majesty with the wishes of the National Guard; in other words, Reform and the dismissal of the Cabinet. That officer immediately proceeded to the palace, but was not admitted into the Royal presence. He merely saw General Jacqueminot, the Commander General of the National Guard, who promised that he would that instant carry himself the memorial to the King. The National Guards remained assembled on the square, awaiting the return of the Colonel, their determination being to march upon the Tuileries if the reply was negative. Occasionally strong patrols were sent out to interpose, if necessary, between the combatants, but no hostilities took place in the neighbourhood, the troops quietly remaining on the adjoining Place des Victoires, without giving the least provocation. The Nationals fired by them, crying for Reform and the dismissal of Ministers, were responded and followed by an immense mass of people uttering the same cries; and the soldiers by their countenances testified that they concurred in that wish. In one of the by-streets a detachment of troops, stationed there to intercept passage, accepted bread and wine from the people: and their officer looked on, nay, encouraged them to accept the provisions offered to them

The Fourth Legion also took arms and stationed detachments in different directions to maintain order and prevent the effusion of blood.

## CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—TUESDAY.

All the avenues leading to the Palais Bourbon were occupied by horse and foot Municipal Guards and troops of the line. A squadron of dragoons was stationed in front of the office along the quay, whilst another kept constantly moving to clear the bridge of La Concorde. In advance of this bridge, on the side of the Place de la Revolution, was a numerous body of horse chasseurs employed in dispersing a multitude of about five thousand or six thousand individuals, who quietly retired before them, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "*Vive la Réforme! à bas Guizot, l'Homme de Gand!*" The passage through the adjoining streets, and the Place de Bourgogne, was intercepted by troops of the line, and none but deputies were permitted to pass. Even they were permitted to enter the Palace. General Perrault was on horseback in the Court, ready to take the command of the troops, and a Commissary of Police was stationed at the foot of the bridge to address the legal summonses to the people.

The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M Guizot arrived at an early hour, he looked pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris, in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench.

The Chamber then resumed the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the removal of the privilege of the Bank of Rouen.

At three o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered. He was accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pages, &c. Th ir appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards M. de Hauranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers

This paper having been communicated by the President to M Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately MM. Thiers, Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Crémieux, and the Minister of the Interior and Justice next made their appearance, but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until 5 o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred

When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table a formal proposition for the impeachment of the Ministers. The President, however, raised the sitting without reading it, to the great disappointment of the Opposition, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the *bureaux* on Thursday. The House then adjourned

### WEDNESDAY

The members of the Left mustered strong.

M. Vavin, one of them, a deputy of Paris, rose amidst a profound silence, and said that he had a solemn duty to accomplish, which was to call the Minister of the Interior to account for the scenes passed in the capital. During twenty-four hours serious disturbances had taken place in Paris, and the population remarked with astonishment the absence of the National Guard On Monday orders had been given for its attendance. Why had they been countermanded? Why was it only after a first collision that the drummers were permitted to beat to arms? If from the beginning the National Guard had been called out, fatal misfortunes would have been averted. M. Guizot replied that he did not deem it expedient to answer those questions. The King had that moment sent for Count Molé (acclamations from the Left) to charge him with the reconstruction of a Cabinet. (New acclamations.) As the present Ministers continued in office (added M. Guizot) they would cause order to be respected.

The Minister having sat down, M. Odillon Barrot rose and said that, considering the situation of the Cabinet, he consented to the adjournment of his proposition for the impeachment of Ministers.

M. Dupin, who followed, said that it would be impossible for the Ministers to maintain order and provide for their own security under existing circumstances. M. Guizot answered that they would be able to maintain order and enforce respect to the laws until the King should have relieved them from their functions. The Left, however, insisting on the adjournment, and M. Peyronnet opposing it, it was put from the chair and rejected by a large majority, the Opposition alone having voted for it. The sitting was afterwards raised

The following list of Ministers circulated in the Chamber:

Count Molé, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior
M. Vivien, of Justice.
M. Billault, of Marine.
M. Gouin, of Agriculture and Commerce.
M Hypolite Passy, of Finance
M de Tocqueville, of Public Instruction
M Lanyer or Count Daru, of Public Works
The Minister of War was not known.
The bloodshed during the two days does not appear to have been considerable

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We add some particulars from the pen of an eye-witness of the events of Wednesday)

"I descended into the street instantly, and found that the National Guards, to the amount of 150, had formed in two lines across the Rue Lepelletier one division at each extremity of the theatres. In the centre were the officers Outside, the people frantic with joy. On asking a National Guard what had happened? 'We have declared for Reform,' said he. 'that is, some of us differ about Reform, but we are agreed about Guizot!' '*Vive la Réforme!*' '*Vive la Garde Nationale!*' cried the people incessantly

"An hour afterwards the National Guards proceeded, with their *sapeurs* at their head, in full uniform, to the Tuileries, to declare their sentiments.

"They returned about a quarter o'clock, and occupied the Rue Lepelletier again. A platoon closed the street on the Boulevard. Loud cries of '*Vive la Garde Nationale!*' called me to the window again A squadron of cuirassiers, supported by half a squadron of *chasseurs à cheval*, arrived. The *Chef d'Escadron* gave orders to draw swords. The ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted him. A few words were exchanged. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to 'shoulder arms' and they resumed their march accompanied by the cheers and clapping of hands of the multitude. The officer of National Guards returned very quietly to his post, and sheathed his sword

"I am told the words exchanged between the officers were these:—'Who are these men?' 'They are the people.' 'And those in uniform?' 'They are the Second Legion of the National Guard of Paris.' 'The people must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I shall use force.' 'Sir, the National Guard sympathise with the people, the people who demand Reform.' 'They must disperse.' 'They will not.' 'I must use force.' 'Sir, we the National Guards sympathise in the desire for Reform and will defend them.

"I am assured by persons who say that they heard all that passed, that the officer and the cuirassiers cried '*Vive la Réforme!*' But I cannot affirm or contradict it. I know, however, that the soldiers looked serious, but not savage.

"HALF-PAST 2.—Thrice since similar scenes have occurred. The Municipal Guards, who at present occupy the unpopular position of the gendarmes of 1830, are now, by order of Government, mixed up with the troops of the line, on whom the people are lavish of their compliments and caresses. A column of cavalry and infantry, Municipal Guards *à cheval*, Cuirassiers, and Municipal Guards *a pied*, and infantry of the line, arrived by the Boulevard at the end of the Rue Lepelletier. They made a move like the others as if to wheel into that street, but the attitude of the National Guard made them pause, and immediately the word was given to continue their march, the people rending the air with cries of 'Vive la Reforme!' 'Vive la Garde Nationale!' and 'Vive la Ligne!' Again a precisely similar occurrence took place, but this time it ended with the absolute retreat of the troops, for they turned round and retired up the Boulevard.

"I give you these particulars, because they passed under my own eyes, and because they will serve for the history of that which has taken or is taking place throughout Paris."

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS

We are enabled, by the activity of our Artists at Paris, (from whom we have received the Sketches,) to present the reader with the accompanying Illustrations of some of the scenes detailed in the adjoining columns. Upon the front page, we have the troops charging the crowd before M Guizot's Hotel: at page 119, the Reading of the *La Paix* "by Anticipation"—such was the intensity of the people to learn the progress of the movement. The Place de la Concorde will be recognised as one of the great *foci* of the insurgents: and the fourth scene shows the Rappel for the National Guard, in many instances but equivocally answered. At page 126, we give two other scenes; and Portraits of M. Odillon Barrot and M Guizot

We shall, next week, resume our illustrations of this great struggle.

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We have received the following letter from one of our Artists:—

"Paris, Mardi, 5 Heures.

"Monsieur Le Redacteur—Voici déjà deux croquis des événements qui se brouillent. Il y a des coups de sabre, des hommes blessés; des barricades s'organisent dans la Rue St. Honoré. Cela va marcher mal; gare les coups. Nouvelles au courant. Toutes les boutiques se ferment. Hier soir la *Patrie*, Journal du sour de l'Opposition, annonçait le désistement des députés au sujet du banquet. Ce journal était encore en mains des vendeurs et la hautevoix sur tous les boulevards et dans les rues. Voilà le premier croquis. L'autre est la lecture des proclamations sur les murailles, addressée aux habitans de Paris et à la Garde Nationale, que le peuple allait lire le long des murailles avec des chandelles et des lanternes. Voilà tout ce que je puis vous envoyer aujourd'hui. Depuis ce matin je suis dans la ville avec le desdateur: il n'y a pas de démonstrations de la part des députés, mais les étudians et la populace se sont rendus à la Place de la Madeleine à l'heure précédemment indiquée. Je vous enverai demain un croquis de la Place de la Madeleine, avec la procession des étudians. Ils se sont rendus de là à la Chambre des Députés. Après avoir c.i.i quelque temps devant le palais, ils ont crié 'A bas Bourbons! et en hurlant 'A bas Guizot! Vive la Réforme!' ils ont alors se poster aux alentours de l'Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, de manière que plus d'acheminement que jamais, 'A bas Guizot!' Alors les municipaux à cheval ont fait des pentes charges pour repousser la populace. Ce sur ce demain nous ferons les deux grands croquis: 1. La Place de la Madeleine, avec la procession des étudians; 2. Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, avec la foule, et les municipaux la repoussant. . . . . "C. P."

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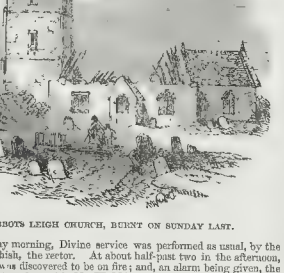
## ABBOTS LEIGH CHURCH.

ON Sunday afternoon last, this very interesting structure was reduced by fire to the state shown in our Illustration, from a sketch by a Correspondent resident at Leigh.

The village of Abbots Leigh is situated about four miles from Bristol, on the river Avon, in the direction of the Bristol Channel. The Church, of which little more than the tower remains, stood upon the crown of Leigh Hill. The particulars of the catastrophe are as follow:—



ABBOTS LEIGH CHURCH, BURNT ON SUNDAY LAST.

On Sunday morning, Divine service was performed as usual, by the Rev. Mr. Whish, the rector. At about half-past two in the afternoon, the Church was discovered to be on fire; and, an alarm being given, the neighbours, together with Mr. W. Miles, M.P., were speedily on the spot, and the utmost exertions were used to subdue the flames, but without effect, from the great quantity of wood in the roof, and within the edifice. Express was also sent off to Bristol for engines, which arrived at the Church at about half-past five o'clock; but by this time, the wind being very high, the flames had so spread that the roof had fallen in, and almost the whole of the interior destroyed. The utmost efforts were then made with the engines to save that portion of the structure in which are the monuments of the Miles' family, and of Mr. and Mrs. Lane, who erected Charles II: fortunately, these efforts were successful, so that, by eight o'clock, the flames were subdued. The cause of the fire has not been correctly ascertained; but it is supposed to have originated from one of the flues of the stove having become over heated, and set fire to the wood-work of the roof, and the flaming timber falling in, ignited the interior fittings, as pulpit, pewings, gallary, &c.; so that there remain now only the chancel, vestry-room, and tower.

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## *IRELAND.*

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY. At the sitting of the Commission Court on Friday (last week) Mr J. H. Mason, an officer of the Board of Works, who had been acquitted of the charge of forgery on the preceding Tuesday, was arraigned for embezzling money, the property of the Board of Works. The witnesses examined were Sir John Burgoyne, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Griffith, and some other persons connected with the Board of Works; and from the evidence adduced it appeared that the manner in which the "business" of the department has been conducted was anything but creditable to the heads of the office The jury, after half-an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty upon all the counts. On Saturday morning Mason was brought up for judgment, and Mr. Justice Perrin sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—Sunday night last a dreadful fire took place in Killarney, by which six individuals lost their lives The extensive pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Carberry, in the New-street, which contained the deposits of the poor from all parts of Kerry, to the amount of several thousands sterling, was the scene of this dreadful catastrophe. Two persons in their observations to escape were killed, and four children perished in the flames. The affair is a most melancholy one.

The Royal Association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday. Alderman Butler in the chair. The rent for the week was £36.

DREADFUL FIRE IN RED LION-COURT. On Tuesday morning, shortly after one, a fire of a destructive character, nearly attended with a sacrifice of life, broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. Hou.. (late Jones), the Red Lion Tavern, Red Lion-Court, Fleet-street. At the time of the outbreak the whole of the females were asleep. They were, after considerable difficulty, rescued, and, by means of the fire escapes, were rescued from their perilous situation.

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## *THE THEATRES.*

### FRENCH PLAYS.

The active and enterprising Mr. Mitchell has favoured us with another novelty from Paris, in the shape of a three-act drama, called the "Chevalier d'Essonne." Our opinion of the piece, on its own merits, is not a very favourable one. The subject is neither new nor freshly treated, but the duties of a manager of a French theatre towards the public are totally different to those of a national establishment. The latter may only represent such pieces as seem to him calculated to raise the standard of taste and elevate the character of the drama of his country: whilst the former has to select from a foreign repertoire such plays as best represent to an English public the traits and peculiarities of the French stage, and exhibit, in the most favourable light, the talent of the *artiste* he has been enabled to engage. The plot of "Le Chevalier d'Essonne" turns upon the incident of a lady assuming the character of her brother from motives of fraternal affection, and being drawn by such assumption to adopt various manly habits, and associate with soldiers—chiefly, however, with a pleasant honest Gascon, to whom she eventually gives her hand. The lady was of course personated by Mademoiselle Nathalie, who, both in her male and female attire, looked and acted so well, as to throw considerable liveliness into a somewhat dull piece. There is a piquancy in these reversions of costume that is always attractive, although, why we should like to see a pretty woman look as ugly while she is in pantaloons, as a man does in that part of the dress, was well played by M. Montaland, and Mademoiselle Marot looked and acted charmingly in the part of an innocent girl, who is engaged as mistress to the lady "*travalier*," thereby exciting the jealousy of her former young lover. The costumes were, as usual, in excellent taste. We notice, in whatever is acted here, a grace and finish about the performance, that stands out in singular contrast to the coarse inartistic style cultivated in some of our popular London theatres

### PRINCESS'.

Mr. Macready renewed his engagement here on Monday evening, appearing, with Mrs. Butler, in "Macbeth." The house was crowded, and the reception of each performer most enthusiastic.

It is said in the theatrical circles that Mr. Macready's contemplated visit to America will terminate his dramatic career, and this report appears to be authenticated by a speech made on the occasion of his benefit at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when, at the conclusion of the play, he was called for from the curtain, and on making his appearan cewas hailed with loud cheers, which were again and again repeated. On silence being gained, Mr. Macready, who was labouring under great emotion, thanked the audience very sincerely for their kind expression of regard for him. He said he looked upon Newcastle as an old home; his visits to it were anticipated with pleasure, and he felt it with regret. It was encouraged by the generous support it gave to dramatic efforts, and their kindness he had never forgot. The next visit he should pay them would, in all probability, be his last: he would then have to say the word "Farewell," a word always painful to utter, but more so to him on that occasion doubly so. He proceed retiring from the stage at an early day, not because he felt age creeping upon him, or his faculties or energies impaired, but because of the present deplorable condition of our national drama. Wishing them all health and prosperity, he now for a season bade them adieu.

Mr. Wilks has adapted he once popular ballet, "The Revolt of the Harem," for ASTLEY'S, under the name of "The Battle of the Amazons." The subject offers great scope for scenic effect, and is admirably suited for a "spectacle" theatre. We shall next week give a notice of it, in full

The STRAND theatre, it is said, is about to come under a new management. None have hitherto been successful, the size of the auditory being too small to hold money enough to support an efficient company

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley has been renewed at the HAYMARKET, where "The Wife's Secret" has lost none of its attraction.

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## *MUSIC.*

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS

The 110th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Tuesday night, in Freemasons' Hall. R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., was the President of the day, and, in the absence of Sir G. Smart, Bridge, in consequence of a slight attack of gout. At these gatherings, music forms the principal attraction, and oratory is confined to very narrow limits. The objects of this excellent institution were ably stated in addresses from the chairman; the Rev. D C. Delafosse, M.A.; the veteran Professor, Mr. Horsley; and Mr Knyvett, the father of the Society. The health of Hector Berlioz, as the representative of music in France, and of her musical artists, was given with enthusiastic plaudits, and the composer and critic responded to the compliment in French, in a neat address.

Nearly £900 were announced in donations; amongst which were £30 from the Duke of Cambridge; twenty guineas from E. Delafield, Esq., and A. Webster, Esq., Directors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; ten guineas each from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Major Courtenay, R. Hodgson, Esq.; T. Harrison, Esq.; Miss Masson, the vocalist; £5 from Messrs. Broadwood and Co.; Edward Benedict, Esq.; S. R. Palmer, Esq., M.P.; W. Curling, Esq.; and W. Dixon, Esq.; besides five guineas each from M. Lord, Esq., and C. L. Grabsen, Esq

The executors of the hon. treasurer, John Parry, Esq., were duly recognised. The musical treat was of the best order. A band, comprising Harper and his sons, Williams, Lazarus, the C rds, sen. and jun., Grattan Cooke, Platt, Malsch, Baumann, Frosini, Healey, Godfrey, Egerton, &c., performed the marches expressly composed for the Society by Haydn and Winter. Madrigals by John Bennet (1601) and Wilbye (1609), were sung by the boys of Westminster Abbey, Messrs. Hill, Taylor, Walsh, Allen, Cross, Grice, Morgan, Beale, Smithson, &c. J. Smith's Glee, "Return blest Days," was beautifully sung by Francis, Lockey, Howe, and Kench, and was encored. Horsley's Glee "Cold is Cadwallo's Tongue" was finely sung by Machin, Barnby, Howe, Bennett, and Kench. Braham, exhibited his energy in Carter's battle song, "Stand to your guns." Reeves was compelled to sing Balfe's ballad, "In this arm chair," twice; and Miss Dolby was warmly complimented for her exquisite interpretation of Hatton's clever song, "Day and Night" quite a Mendelssohnian inspiration. The chaste rendering of Haydn's canonet, "My mother bids me bind my hair," by Miss Ellen Lyon, secured for her the suffrages of the company. An ode, written in addition to the late Archbishop of York, a subscriber for 40 years, R. T. S. Stevens's "Gladd cap't towers" was sung by Hill, Barnby, Bennett, Elliott, Bradbury, and Machin. The ladies, who were present in great force, were treated with the finest compliment of all—a handsome collection was made in their behalf, and the new concert-room at the Committee of Management Mr H. Leslie is the hon. secretary, and G. Curtis, Esq., the treasurer. Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, are members. The orchestra comprises no fewer than 120 performers, with four professors, H. Blagrove, R. Hill, G. Griesbach, and W. Blagrove; eleven violas, with two artists, Henry Hill, and R. Blagrove; seventeen violoncellos, eight double basses, with Caudani, Percival, and Severn; besides the usual complement of wind instruments. Amongst the players we noticed Lord Arundel, trumpet, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, R. Jekyll, W. Broadwood, W. H. Poynder, Esqs., flutes, the Duke of Leinster, Rev. G. Herbert, Rev. G. Macdonald, double basses, Lord G. Fitzgerald, the Marquis of Kildare, Hon. Major Legge, Sir W. Hedly-ote, violoncelli; the Rev. F. Vickery, and J. Oliphant, Esq., violas, Lieutenant-General Hon. A. Upton, Captain Reid, R.N., Hon. R. Coke, Sergeant Lawes, Rev. Mr. Sims, Rev. G. Hanbury, &c., violins.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN Mr. Frederick Gye has been appointed Acting Manager, a gentleman who with his long experience in the conduct of various public entertainments eminently qualifies him. The second amphitheatre and gallery, which last season formed separate stories, have been thrown into one vast incline, and will contain upwards of 1700 persons The six front rows, retaining the name of "Second Amphitheatre," will be reserved seats, at five shillings; and the remainder of the seats will form the "Gallery," the entrance to which will be half-a-crown. The construction is such that, at the last row of seats at the summit of the gallery, an excellent view of stage and orchestra will be obtained. The season will commence on Tuesday, March 7th, with "Tancredi," in which Alboni and Madame Persiani, and the new tenor, Luigi Mei, will appear. M. Appiani's new ballet for Flora Fabbri will be mounted with great splendour Mdlle. Marmet, who is engaged at the Academie Royale de Musique, as *première danseuse*, has been added to the ballet, and has reached London; as also Mdlle. Lecpidine Brussi, the youthful Viennese dancer, who recently created such a sensation in the Grand Opera.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Haydn's "Creation," in which Miss Wallace, pupil of the composer, was received with such applause in her *début*, will be repeated on Wednesday next. The season will not be longer the conductor of the society. The post has been offered to, and declined by, Costa. There is a question of Sterndale Bennett being chairman's successor

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INQUEST ON MR COATES.—On Wednesday, a Coroner's inquest was held by Mr Wakley, M.P., and a jury, at 28, Montague-square, on the body of Robert Coates, aged 76, who some thirty years ago was well known as "the amateur of tragedy" and "Romeo Coates." Mr. T. Tatum, of 3, George-street, Hanover-square, deposed that he was sent for to see the deceased on Wednesday morning last, at eight o'clock. Deceased had nearly recovered from a state of collapse. He told witness that he had been run over by a street cab (Hanson's) near the Haymarket, Covent-garden, about one o'clock that morning Witness found several ribs broken on both sides of the deceased: there was also a slight injury of the knee: the wound afterwards sloughed, and there was diffused inflammation; mortification came on, and death was the consequence. The jury, under the advice of the coroner, returned a verdict of "Died from injuries received from being run over by a street cab,—manslaughter, against some person or persons unknown."

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*"I. C. R." Assuredly. Play not alone those games, but make yourself acquainted with the unrivalled collection preserved in the "Chess Players' Chronicle."*

*"Woodstockensis" must spare us the result of his "harried" examinations of our problems. When any real difficulty occurs in the solution of them, we shall readily be resolved it; but it should be borne in mind, that every suggestion regarding a position, however trifling and absurd, involves to us the trouble of referring to the problem, and setting it up and re-examining it. In 267 there appears to be some error; what it is we cannot say until we can communicate with the author*

*"Pawns to the Charge."—It is allowable to Castle after the King has been in check, and more Queens than one may be had on the board at once. The correspondent who is thus obliged to ask for info mation upon the very elements of the game, sends some original problems for publication!*

*"Bayonet," Winchester. It would be useless, indeed, to propose a Problem for solution in six moves which can be done in two. If "Bayonet" will look again, he will find there is something more in these Problems than meets the eye*

*"C. W. R." There is some flaw in Enigma 267; perhaps the omission of a piece or Pawn.*

*"Amateurior." It shall be looked at.*

*"A Novice."—Look again with attention, and be sure you set up the position accurately*

*"J. H."—We will try to find it; but it is quite against rule for us to supply solutions for Problems which have appeared elsewhere*

*"Red."—They shall be examined anon*

*"Many Pros."—"A Beautiful Enigma, No 258, is solved thus:—1. B to to h. R 2d (discovering ch); 2. B to K 5th; the rest we leave to your sagacity.*

*"P. E. A. S." The back volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," containing the celebrated games played by Mr. S. against Mr. Cochrane and M. St. Amand are still procurable.*

*Solvers by "W. d. V.," "Sopraccata," "Ambulator," "F. G. R.," "Wycliffe," "Ada," "M. P.," "Philo Chess," "Scorn," "Miles," "G. T. V.," "A. H.," are correct. Those by "M. A. E. C. S.," "Walter," "R. J. G.," are wrong.*

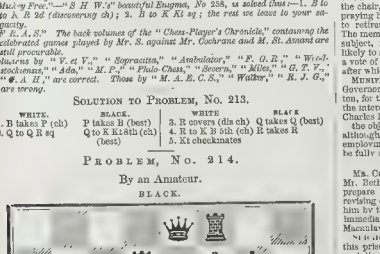
### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 213.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B takes P (ch) | P takes B (best) | 3. R covers (dis ch) | Q takes Q (best) |
| 2. Q to Q R sq | Q to K Kt6th (ch) (best) | 4. R to K B 5th (ch) | B takes R |
| | | 5. Kt checkmates | |

### PROBLEM, No. 214.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in five moves.

### GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. LOWRY

| BLACK (Mr. L.) | WHITE (Capt. K.) | BLACK (Mr. L.) | WHITE (Capt. K.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K Th 4th | P to Q 4th | 23 Kt to K 3d | kt to Q 6th |
| 2 K Kt to B 3d | P to Q B 4th | 24 R to Q Kt sq | R to Q sq |
| 3 P to K 5th | Q Kt to B 3d | 25 P to K Kt 3d | B to K 3d |
| 4 K B to K 2d | P takes P | 26 P to K Kt 4th | B to K 4th |
| 5 P to K 6th | Q takes Q (ch) | 27 P to K R 3d | B takes K Kt P |
| 6 K takes Q | Q B to K Kt 5th | 28 takes K B P | R to K B sq |
| 7 K B to K 2d | Castles (ch) | 29 Kt takes B (d) | R takes B |
| 8 K to K sq | P to K 3d | 30 R to K B sq | R takes R |
| 9 P to Q B 3d | P to K B 4th | 31 K takes R | Kt takes Q Kt P |
| 10 Q B to Q 2d | P to K R 3d | 32 P to K R 4th | K to Q 2d |
| 11 P to K R 3d | B takes Kt | 33 P to K 6th | K to Q 3d |
| 12 B takes B | P to Q Kt 4th | 34 K to K 2d | K to K 2d |
| 13 Q B to Q B 2d | Kt to K B 3d | 35 K to K 3d | Kt to Q 6th |
| 14 Kt to Q R 3d | P to Q B 4th | 36 P to K Kt 4th | P to Q R 4th |
| 15 Q B to Q 3d | P to Q B 5th | 37 P to K Kt 5th | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 16 Q to Q Kt 2d | P takes P | 38 P to K 7th | P takes P |
| 17 Q B to Q 2d | Kt to K B 3d | 39 P to K 8th | P takes P |
| 18 K to K B 2d | Kt to K 5th | 40 Q takes P | P to Q Kt 6th |
| 19 Q B to Q 3d | Kt to K B 3d | 41 Q to K 6th | P to Q Kt 7th |
| 20 Q B to Q 2d | Kt to K 5th | 42 Q to K 8th (ch) | K to Q 4th |
| 21 B to K B 3d | Kt takes B P | 43 Q to K 6th (ch) | K to Q 3d |
| 22 Q to K sq (c) | Q R to K sq | 44 Q to K 8th (ch) | K to Q 4th |

And Black surrendered.

(c) Black's capturing K P with B would appear to have proved ruinous to him.

## CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

### GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. SILAS ANGAS AND MR. P. HUMBLE.

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. P to K B 4th | B takes Q B P |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 17. Kt takes B | Q to Q 3th (ch) |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | B to K B 4th | 18. K to R sq | B takes B |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 19. Q to K Kt 3d | K to R sq |
| 5. P to Q B 3d. | B to R 4th | 20. P to K B 5th | Kt to K 4th |
| 6. Castles | K Kt to B 3d | 21. B to B 4th | Q to Q 6th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | Kt takes K P | 22. Q to K sq (c) | Q R to K sq |
| 8. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to K 2d | 23. R to K 4th | Kt to K B 6th |
| 9. K Kt takes P | Castles | 24. Q to K Kt sq (d) | Q to K Kt 3d |
| 10. Q to K 3d | Kt to K B 3d | 25. P takes Kt | Q to K 3d |
| 11. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q to K to K Kt 3d. | 26. Q R to K sq | Q R to K 4th |
| 12. Kt to K 4th (a) | P to Q 3d | 27. R takes Q R | Q to K 3d |
| 13. Kt takes Kt (ch) | P takes Kt | 28. Q to K R 3d | R to Q sq |
| 14. B takes P | Q B to Kt 5th (b) | 29. R to K 4th | P to Q B 3d |
| 15. Q takes B | Q takes B | And wins | |

(a) Three moves are very well played by the first player.

(b) This tends to relieve Black from his embarrassments

(c) He might probably have played Q to K R 6th with advantage as Black cannot then take the Knight without losing his Queen in two moves.

(d) His appears to have no better move, for if he take the Kt, Black wins the Queen in two moves, and if he play B takes B, Black takes the Queen, and will remain after the exchanges with Queen against Rook and Kt

### GAME LATELY PLAYED AT THE NORTHUMBERLAND CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. SILAS ANGAS AND MAJOR L.

| BLACK (Mr. S. A.) | WHITE (Major L.) | BLACK (Mr. S. A.) | WHITE (Major L.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. Q B to K 3d (c) | P to K B 4th |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | K B to B 4th | 14. Kt to B 5th | Kt to K 3d |
| 3. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 15. B to K B 4th | P to K B 4th |
| 4. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 16. P to K 7th | P to Q 4th |
| 5. K Kt to P 3d | P to Q 3rd | 17. B to Q 3d | Q to K 2d |
| 6. Castles | P to Q B 3d | 18. Kt to K R 4th | K B to Q sq |
| 7. P to Q B 3d | B to K 4th | 19. B takes K B P (b) | R takes B |
| 8. Q to K 2d | Q to Q B 2d | 20. K takes R | Q takes Kt |
| 9. K Kt to K 5th | Kt to K B 3d | 21. B to K Kt 5th | Q takes R, (ch (c) |
| 10. P to Q 4th | Castles | 22. K takes Q | B takes P |
| 11. Q B takes P | Q to B 2nd | 23. Q to K 2d | Kt to K R (ch) |
| 12. Q to Q B 2d | K to R sq | 24. R to Kt sq | |

And the second player eventually drew the game by a very ingenious perpetual check

(a) Whereupon the opponent White from playing his Q B to K B 4th, when Black gains various bits & Pawns

(b) In regards to the loss of the adverse Queen nevertheless, White obtains nearly an equivalent

(c) The best move—he cannot both save the Queen and avert the threatened mate

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 273.—By a Bristol Amateur.

| BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|
| K at Q Kt 3rd | K at Q 4th | Kt at K R 5th |
| R at Q B sq | R at K 8th | Ps at Q R 4th, Q R 6th, Q Kt 3rd, K B 5th |
| Bs at K Kt 2nd and K 4th | Ps at Q R 2nd Q 2nd, Q 3rd, and K 2nd | Q B 6th |

White playing first mates in four moves.

No. 279.—By A. Laliman

| WHITE | BLACK. | WHITE | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K R 8th | K at Q B 4th | B at K 8th | |
| Q at K Kt 7th | | R at Q R 2d | |

White to play and Mate in four moves.

No. 280.—By the same Author.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his R sq | K at K 4th | Ps at K B 2d, Q 3d, Q B 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2d | |
| B at K Kt 2d | Ps at K Kt 4th | | |
| B at Q B sq | K 3rd, Q 5th | | |
| K at K R 8th | R at Q R 6th | | |

White playing first, to mate in four moves

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

THE LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY. A meeting of Lieutenants of the Navy was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Lieut Sir Henry Jervis, Bart., in the chair, for the purpose of agreeing to a memorial to her Majesty the Queen, praying her to place the lieutenants in the naval service in a similar position as to retirement and advantages granted to every other class of naval officers. The memorial was read, and, after a number of naval officers had spoken on the subject, it was agreed to unanimously. A subscription in aid of the expense likely to attend the bringing of the subject before the public was agreed to, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and a committee was appointed; after which the meeting adjourned.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—On Saturday evening last a special Court of the Governors of the Hospital for Consumption was held at the Institution in Bromton, for the purpose of considering the regulations best calculated to advance the interests of the Rose Charity Fund, a Sanatarian object, towards which Mr. Charles Dixon, of Stanmore, had just forwarded the handsome donation of £500 the object of the fund being to provide relief for convalescent patients, who, although necessarily discharged, are yet unable to return immediately to active employment. It was resolved that the intentions of the generous donor should be fully carried into effect.

MR. COLSON, of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed by Sir G Grey to succeed Mr. Bethune as Parliamentary counsel to the Home Office, his duty being to prepare the bills originating with any department of the Government, and revising and reporting upon all bills brought before the House, and referred to him by the Secretary of State. Mr. Bethune, Mr. Colson's predecessor, proceeds immediately to India, where he will fill the place formerly occupied by Mr. Macaulay.

SUICIDE IN MILLBANK PRISON. On Monday Mr Bedford held an inquest in this prison, on the body of John Mc Morgan, aged 28, under sentence of transportation for robbery. Edward Bakon, one of the warders, said he had charge of the deceased, and observed him to be of a cheerful disposition. He left him in his cell at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and on the following morning found him hanging by the cords of his hammock to one of the pegs on which the towels were hung. He was quite dead. Verdict of "Temporary insanity."

DON MIGUEL DE BRAGANCA.—A few days since, Dom Miguel de Braganca, attended by Mr. A. R. Saraiva, visited the Roman Catholic Chapel of "Our Lady," in Grove-road, St. John's Wood. On the presence of the prince becoming known, he was received with every mark of distinction by the officiating priest, the principal of whom (the Rev. Mr. M'Neal) conducted him over the sacred edifice, with the chaste Gothic style and elegant simplicity of which the prince expressed himself highly gratified. During his visit the Prince experienced a most agreeable surprise on being shown a beautiful "chalice veil" and "corporal" of green satin, tastefully and richly embroidered in gold, which had been presented to the chapel by his sister, the former Princess Regent of Portugal, Dona Isabel Maria, all worked by her Royal Highness' own hands. On its having been remarked to the Prince how little his Royal sister, when some years since the sole of the plous gift to a chapel she had never seen in England, could have thought it would ever prove the fortuitous cause of so much gratification to her illustrious brother, who was then an exile in Rome, he replied "Not so did I think, fifteen years ago, in Portugal, that I should now be in England as I am, and should have recognised, as I lately have, exhibited in some London jewellers' shop-windows, the plate of Portuguese chateaux, and even some pieces of my own private plate" The Prince, on leaving, expressed himself much pleased with the courtesy shown to him during his visit.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday last 1,990; females, 964; total, 1134. The return this week, for the first week in the year, shows that the mortality of London is returning within its ordinary limits; for, although the number of deaths from zymotic diseases (including typhus and influenza) are still slightly beyond the average of healthy years, not, however, be it remarked, excessively so, yet the total excess over the average of the past five winters is only 37, a number easily explainable by the increase of population. Births—males, 680, females, 892; total, 1272; being an excess of 138 above the number of deaths. Mean height of the barometer, 29.808; thermometer, highest, 53°; lowest, 20.2; range, 47°. The general direction of the wind, S.S.W.; horizontal movement of the air, 1235 miles, mean amount of cloud, 8.5, maximum pressure of the wind on the square foot, 4.6 lbs. (on Monday); sum of rain, 0.19 inch

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

As the greater part of last week's impression had been struck off, previously to the Minister's financial propositions becoming known in the City, the subject is again adverted to this week.

The proposition to increase the Income-tax for two years to 5 per cent, has occupied the greatest share of attention. Although it was not unanticipated, it nevertheless was most generally condemned. There were, however, few doubts entertained of its being ultimately carried It was remarked, that if confined to the imposition of the increased per centage must be much greater and those whose voices are most powerful in the Legislature have nearly evinced any disposition to tax themselves for the relief of the middling classes. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, on Monday, in favour of the Ministerial proposition, confirmed the impression that, with a few modifications, the measure will become a law

The customary announcement has been issued from the Exchequer Bill office, relating to all bills dated in March, 1847, and undertaking to pay or issue new bills in exchange. The rate of interest on the new bills will be reduced to 2½d per diem. The old bills must be left at the Exchequer Bill office, on or before the 6th of March; and on the 16th of March the new bills will be issued.

There was a rather greater demand for money on Thursday, and prices were, consequently, slightly enhanced, until after the settlement in Consols. It is now, however, as abundant as before, and for this cause, and from the good firmness of the Funds, notwithstanding the depressing influence of the French disturbances, an increased Income tax, and rumoured changes in the Ministry

From the following condensed statement it will be seen that affairs in India wear anything but a promising aspect

In Calcutta, the following failures have to be added to the list previously reported: Owen Allanson and Co., H and A. Crooke, Alan Wiechell and Co., Syers Livingston and Co., and Lackerstoen, Brothers The only estates at present in the Insolvent Court are those of Colvocresl and Co., Hughesdon, Brothers, Colville, Gilmore, and Co., and Hodgkinson and Co

From Madras, we have accounts of the suspension of Messrs. Vinay, Cardosa, and Co., the correspondents of Messrs. Lauweus Phillips and Co Their estate is to be wound up under trustees. The shares of the Bank of Madras had fallen considerably, in consequence of the reduction of the rate of dividend to 5 per cent. per annum

The Foreign Market has been scarcely attended to during the week. Mexican has been firm, at 19½, but closes not quite so good. The other changes have been so slight, that the following list of closing prices will suffice to show the state of the market:- Brazilian Bonds, Small, 85; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 3½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1845, 19; Ditto, Account, 19½; Spanish, Passive, 4½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 33½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 53½, Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 84¼

Shares continue flat, and the unsettled state of affairs do not induce purchasers. The following are the last prices:—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, ½ dis.; East Anglia, £25, L. and E and L. and D., 10½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Ditto Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, £6 12s. 4d., ; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, £6 13s. 4d., ; East Lincolnshire, 19½; Great Northern, 42½; North of England, 231 ex. div.; Great Western, 104; Ditto Quarter Shares, 20½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78; Ditto Half Shares, 39; Ditto Great North of England Preference, 10½; York and North Midland, 74½; Ditto Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 3¼; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 1½; Northern of France, 11½; Ovest ern, 2 dis.

SATURDAY MORNING. The uncertainty existing with regard to the state of affairs in Paris, caused such considerable excitement at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday that business generally was checked. The Foreign, Colonial, and Railway Markets, but soon after receded to 88; from sales made by many who had previously been purchasers for the rise. Upon the news that a Ministerial combination with Paris by the railway had been cut off, prices receded to 87½; and a rumour of the abdication of Louis Philippe, caused for the moment a further decline. The closing prices of Consols were 87¼ for Money, and 87½ for the April Account. Upon the news of the abdication of Louis Philippe being confirmed, business was done at the various places of public resort, at a decline of ¼ per cent. upon the above prices. The Foreign Market was flat, and French Shares a little lower. Great Northern of French quote 10½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½ 13¾; Central of France, 3¼; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4¼; Paris and Lyons, 4¾, Rouen and Havre, 16 16½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, to-day, as well as by land carriage, and the market this day was steady, and the following quotations were obtained:- [illegible] Arrivals:- English wheat, 3420 barley, 3260; oats, 3480 Irish, oats 5630 Foreign wheat, 2000 quarters [illegible] barley, 1000; oats, 1000 quarters

[illegible] Wheat, white, [illegible] per quarter; grinding barley 24s to 25s; distilling ditto 23s to 24s; malting ditto [illegible] to [illegible]; Chevalier, 60s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, ditto, 24s to 25s; grey peas, new, 34s to 36s ditto, old, 42s to 50s; green peas, new, 38s to 40s; boilers, 42s to 45s per quarter [illegible] to [illegible] per sack; flour, 42s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 41s. Foreign Barley, [illegible] wheat, [illegible] to [illegible]; barley, [illegible] to [illegible]; beans, [illegible] to [illegible]; peas, [illegible] per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s per barrel, Baltic, [illegible] per cwt.

THE SEED MARKET. Both red and white clover seed move off slowly, at full prices. Canary [illegible] Coriander in all other seeds, very little is doing. Cakes are a slow sale, but not lower.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s; hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter, carriage paid. Rapecake, £10 per ton; brown mustard-seed, 6s to 12s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £21 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £13  0s to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 72s per quarter

*Bread.* The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, [illegible]

*Seven Weeks' Average.*—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 36s 4d; peas 43s 1d

*Tea.*—This market has continued very quiet, and we have no change to notice in prices The quantity on which duty was paid up to Saturday last was 4,754,626lbs

*Coffee.*—Although the actual business done is by no means large, holders are firm, and will not sell, except at extreme rates The stocks in warehouse are not very heavy.

*Rice.*—The importers having submitted to a reduction of 3s to 6d per cwt., more business has been done in this article

*Provisions.* Selected qualities of Irish butter are in steady request, at full prices but all other kinds are much neglected. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, firsts 90s to 98s, Cork, 90s to 95s; Limerick, 86s to 92s and Waterford, 84s to 90s per cwt. There is a moderate inquiry for Dutch Leaker, at late rates. Fine Friesland, 100s to 104s, good and middling, 95s to 98s; and inferior and surplus, 74s to 86s per cwt. English Latter is a slow sale, at 100s to 104s per cwt. for fine Brandy 98s to 99s for middling, and 94s to 96s per cwt. for fresh Bacon is still very dull, and prices have further receded is per cwt Prime small Waterford landed, 64s to 65s per cwt. The best hams are in good request, quite as firm. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing

*Tallow.* We have no report a very dull sale for all kinds of tallow, the prices of which have declined 3d to 6d per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 52s to 53s 3d per cwt. For forward delivery, scarcely anything doing

*Oils.* Prices have undergone no change worthy of notice, but the demand is far from active

*Hay and Straw.* Meadow hay, £2 2s to £3 13s per load; clover ditto, £3 17s to £4 15s, and straw, £1 4s to £1 9s per load

*Spirits.*—There is a very moderate demand for most kinds of rum, at full prices East India is quoted at 1s 7d to 1s 8d per gallon. Brandy firm, but not dearer

COVENT GARDEN (Friday).—Chester Main, 19s; Tanfield Moor, 19s; Wylam, 15s; East Hilton, 18s 6d; Haswell, 18s 9d; Adelaide Tees, 17s 3d per ton

[illegible] Potatoes.—[illegible] Inactive state, and last week's prices are not supported. To effect sales of the finest kinds lower rates must be submitted to In all kinds nothing doing Scarce pockets, £3 2s to £3 7s; Wendi of Kent ditto, £3 5s to £3 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto £3 5s to £3 [illegible]

*Smithfield (Friday).*—The supply of beasts on offer this morning was not to say extensive as to number, but at least two-thirds of it were of superior quality, especially as regards the Scotch cattle. Notwithstanding the prevailing damp weather, the demand for beef was by no rule heavy, at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of 2d per 8lb, and a total clearance was effected The numbers of foreign stock consisted of 240 beasts, 190 sheep, and 60 calves, in fair average condition With sheep we were again very scantily supplied, owing to which the primest trade was firm, at fully the late advance in prices. Prime small calves were quite as dear; otherwise, the veal trade was dull Pigs moved off slowly, at but little alteration in value, which even were all from the Eastern counties, including their number

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto to 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime South Downs ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; suckling pigs, 20s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. beasts, 782; cows, 150; sheep, 2289; calves, 168; pigs, 240

*Seconds and Leadenhall (Friday).*—The markets were well supplied with each kind of meat, the demand for which was in a sluggish state, at but little alteration in prices

Per 8lb to the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY FEB 22

WHITEHALL, FEB. 22

The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé d'elire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Most Reverend William Howley, late Archbishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor John Bird Sumner, now Bishop of Chester, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said See.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Rev David James Stewart Clerk, M.A., of Edinburgh, to the Rectory in the Diocese of Salisbury and county of Wilts, the same being void by the death of John Henry Hume, the last incumbent

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

T HARRIS, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. C H SUTTON, Whitbread, Cambridgeshire, grocer

BANKRUPTS

J GODDARD, Ostwell, Norfolk, carpenter. W BRILLMORE, Clerkenwell-close, and Bedford-street, Covent garden, gold and silver wire-drawer W TANNER and J WARD, Leadenhall-place, and Leadenhall-market, leather factors W DAVIS, Faversham, brewer. W RATTEN and A MARSHALL, Ship Tavern-passage, Gracechurch-street, cheesemongers W C STREATFIELD, Cornhill, underwriter. J GODWIN, Hare-aglass, newspaper proprietor C BERGER, West Bromwich, Handsworth, Birmingham, J F OLDFIELD Liverpool, commission merchant P S JONES, Wrexham, grocer W MAYLER, Liverpool, clerk to an attorney J ENGLAND, Bury, Lancashire, porcelain dealer. W ATKINSON, Coles Wharf, Manchester, cot on manufacturer. W TURPIN, Mossley, near Leeds, builder G ODDY, jun, Bradford, Yorkshire, linendraper. W D EWENS, Broadwater, butter merchant T W WILDER, Hebburn-on-Tyne, and Sandford Peverell, lime burner. R DUNN, Devonport, draper. W SKEMP, Bideford, draper. W HANNAH, Liverpool, apothecary.

FRIDAY FEB 25

BANKRUPTS

H BOWEN, Lombard-street, and Clapham-rise, [illegible] J H CHAMBERS, Strand, bookseller E J [illegible] H [illegible] W [illegible] T BUTLER-FIELD, the Vicarage, Oxford-street, ling grinder. W J BUCKLAND, East Greenwich, licensed victualler. W ASK, Wakefield, watchmaker W SMITH, South Shields, Yorkshire, ship-builder. J ASPEN, Manchester, commission agent J BEMLEY, jun, Bradford, Yorkshire, draper. T WILMOT, Moreton in Marsh, Gloucestershire, chemist. J WALLACE [illegible] J PERRY'S State carriages; the carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; the carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia; the late Archbishop's chariot; and the private carriages of J. Horsley Palmer, Esq., the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of London, the Right Hon. the Speaker, A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Mess Burdett Coutts, &c.

The bell of St. Mary, Lambeth, had been tolling from an early hour in the morning; and, notwithstanding it rained heavily, the crowd almost lined the streets from the Palace to Kennington Gate. When the procession approached the Horns Tavern, opposite Kennington Common, it happened that the organist was practising in the concert-room there. On learning that the funeral *cortège* was near at hand, he immediately discontinued the music he had been playing, and with great expression and effect, played "The Dead March in Saul." Before the procession quitted Kennington, it became considerably diminished, and its pace was accelerated. Along the line of road through which it passed, shops were very generally closed, and even in many

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

On Saturday last, the remains of the Most Rev. Dr. Howley were removed from the palace at Lambeth, and interred in the church at Addington, about three miles distant from the town of Croydon.

At the morning, soon after nine o'clock, a large crowd had assembled in the vicinity of Lambeth Palace, to witness the procession; but, it was not until nearly half-past ten o'clock that the head of the *cortège* issued through the principal gateway, flanked by the lofty red brick towers. The children of the [illegible] Schools, [illegible] the parish of Lambeth, were drawn up on each side of the outer wall of the churchyard. First in the procession came four mutes on horseback their horses saltirely caparisoned; next followed the beadles of the parish of Lambeth, the parish clerk, sexton, vestry clerk, and four churchwardens; then came fourteen clergymen of the parish of Lambeth, viz., the Rev. Messrs. Dallas, Cowie, rowne, Nugee, Bagley Lane, Dr. Vaughan, Chissold, Kemble, Eden, Jessey's State carriages; the carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; the carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia; the late Archbishop's chariot; and the private carriages of J. Horsley Palmer, Esq., the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of London, the Right Hon. the Speaker, A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Mess Burdett Coutts, &c.

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FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—THE PROCESSION AT ADDINGTON.

t private houses was a manifestation of the high esteem in which the deceased Prelate had been held. At one or two of the more thickly populated places on the road, such as Brixton and Streatham, the procession resumed its funeral pace. It reached Croydon about one o'clock, where the inhabitants, closing their houses, came forth in great numbers to evince their sentiments of veneration for one who had always been to them a liberal patron. At Croydon, the *cortège* was joined by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, vicar of that parish, the Rev. Mr. Harding, of Norwood, the Rev. Messrs Cole, Barr, and Ward, clergymen acting in that district, as well as by the churchwardens and other parochial authorities. From Croydon the funeral had still three miles to traverse, so that it was nearly two o'clock before it reached its destination.

Addington Park, or Addington Place, was the country residence of Archbishop Howley, and immediately adjoining the park is the hamlet of Addington, in whose humble church the remains were to be interred. Many of the inhabitants of Croydon, together with all the rustics of Addington, constituted no inconsiderable assemblage to receive the funeral procession, which, having entered at the opposite end of the park, and, having its numbers augmented by the domestics of the palace, moved slowly from the Addington-gate shortly before three o'clock; it soon reached the church, when, the coffin being removed into the interior, the service was read by the Archdeacon Harrison and Dr. Mill. The scene was, altogether, very impressive: the church was hung with black, and a large proportion of the people who attended from Croydon and the surrounding district were attired in mourning. The pall-bearers were the Honourable and Rev. Leslie Courtenay, private chaplain to the Queen, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Vicar of West Wycomb; the Rev. T. G. Hodgson, Rector of Croydon; the Rev. F. B. Wells, Rector of Woodchurch; the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, the Rev. W. Farrer, Rector of Addington; and the Rev. William Streatfield. On the ceremony being concluded, the crowd which had assembled outside the church, and who could not gain access till after the solemn service was over, were then freely admitted to view the coffin and the vault. In conformity with the desire of the deceased prelate, the remains of two of his children, buried in London, were on Friday last transferred, as were likewise the remains of a third from Fulham, to the vault at Addington.

Our Artist has sketched the sombre procession advancing up the hamlet to the church

Entering the Church by the West door, the spectator's attention is at once arrested by the admirable harmony and beauty of its design. The pillars, separating the nave from the aisles, carry well-moulded arches, which support the clerestory, the narrow windows in which are very deeply splayed. The capitals of the pillars are excellent and varied in design, and being deeply chiselled, produce a beautiful effect. The roof is of timber, of open work and stained dark oak, the principals having a neat pattern ornament painted on them. The chief feature in the Church is the chancel and semicircular apsis at the eastern end, the floor of which is, as usual, raised above the level of the Church. The ceiling of the apsis is domical in form, and in a narrow frieze running along at the spring of the ceiling, is this inscription, "A new commandment I give unto you." Three single light windows are in the apsis, and are filled with stained glass, of a neat arabesque pattern, on a pale green ground, and bordered with dark red and blue, and in their centres the monogram of Christ, with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega. The floor of the apsis is of red and black tiles, excepting in the centre, immediately in front of the Communion Table, where the tiles display a very beautiful ornament. They are of Minton's manufacture. The altar-rails are of wood, of massive form and good characteristic design. The reading desk is of wood, and is open. The pulpit, placed on the north side of the Church, is of stone, and is one of the very best we have seen. In design it is peculiarly chaste and effective, and we have, therefore, given a small Engraving of it in the initial letter to this description. The pulpit is raised on clustered columns, and is of square form, save that the south-west angle of the body of it is cut off, and a twisted column introduced to support the frieze, which is continued square in plan, to allow the cushion to be in its proper place. By this form of the pulpit, the clergyman, when addressing the congregation, looks rather to the south-west, but is not necessarily obliged to turn always to that direction. The capitals to the sustaining columns, and those of the pilasters on the different faces of the pulpit, are exceedingly happy in character. Within a sunken panel on the west face of the pulpit is a cross, floriated; and in similar panels at the sides are the Alpha and Omega, within a *vesica piscis*. The hand-rails to the pulpit stairs are of bold and simple character. The font, placed near the west door, is cup-shaped, and plain, excepting that a band runs round near the top, containing this text, "Suffer little children to come unto me;" and also Greek crosses at the four sides. The seats are open, and all free. A capacious gallery is at the west end, having on its front inscribed, "My house shall be called the house of prayer;" and at the north and south sides are narrow galleries, supported on iron cantilevers. These galleries are for the children belonging to the district, amounting to between 600 and 700. The Church, in the interior, is 117 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 feet high, to the pitch of gable.

As we before mentioned, the design does infinite credit to Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, its architects; and great praise is due to Mr. Green, the Clerk of the Works, for the skilful way in which he has carried out the design. To Mr. Holland, of the late firm of Wyndard and Holland, as the builder, we must not withhold our testimony of approval.

The Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., is the incumbent of the Church.

## ST. MATTHIAS, BETHNAL-GREEN.

THE Church of St. Matthias, the ninth of the new district churches recently erected in Bethnal-Green, is situated in Hare street, Bethnal-lane, and was consecrated on Thursday. It is a very beautiful edifice, in the Lombardic style of architecture, and is worthy of the well-earned reputation of its highly talented architects, Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. Externally it is built of brick, with stone dressings. The western front has the central portion rising above the aisles, and it is divided into two stories by a bold string-course. In the lower story are two narrow single-light windows, and a projecting porch having a deeply recessed doorway; and in the upper story is a handsomely decorated wheel window. The face of the central portion of the front is further ornamented by five sunken panels, with arched heads. The arches and caves are supported and enriched by an arched corbel moulding. The clerestory is lighted by windows of single days, arranged in triplets.

The tower stands on the south side of the Church, and is attached to the aisle. The tower, for two stories in height, is square in plan, and then takes an octagonal form, and is surmounted by a pinnacle carrying a highly ornamental vane. A side entrance to the Church is in the basement of the tower; and the next story has, on each face, recessed arches, with single-light windows in them. The lower story of the octagon is quite plain, with the exception of a boldly-formed arched corbel moulding round its upper part; but the second story has, on each face, recessed windows, of two days, within sunken panels, having arched corbel mouldings.

SEE OF CANTERBURY.—The Queen has ordered a *congé d'elire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the metropolitan church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor William Howley, late Archbishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor John Bird Sumner, now Bishop of Chester, to be by them elected Archbishop of the said see of Canterbury.

THE present ostensible revenue of the Bishop of Chester is £1894—the annual value, £3250. The future ostensible revenue will be £4,500. The revenue of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was £36,000 per annum; but by the late Act of Parliament this will be reduced to £15,000 per annum; so that the Bishop of Chester's translation will be a leap from a comparatively small to a very handsome one, even after so immense a reduction.

STATE OF EDWARD VII.'S CHAPEL.—A Correspondent of the *Builder* says, that, unless some means are taken to stay the progress of decay in the exterior stonework of the structure, in twenty years it will be a ruin. Casting our eye upwards from the bases of several of the buttresses on the side nearest St. Margaret's Church, with a favourable light, it will be seen that the whole of the stonework, in three large compartments, is one mass of decay, the surface of it at least. The features of many of the images are completely effaced, and the fretwork of the windows is in a crumbling condition.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, BETHNAL-GREEN.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "FIORITA, ET LA REINE DES ELFRIDES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening night at this theatre was marked by much novelty, and the result must have been as highly satisfactory to the Management as it was to the audience; for a house unusually full for this season of the year testified, by the warmest applause, their approbation of the new artists, and of the new ballet. The opera, which was Verdi's "Ernani," presented the *débutants* and *débutanté*, and, as in duty bound, it is of the lady we first speak. Signora Cruvelli more than confirms the favourable impression made at the rehearsals of the opera. Young, very graceful and pleasing in appearance, if not decidedly handsome, she is, in person and demeanour, well fitted to tread the stage with effect. She has evidently much feeling and enthusiasm, and her singing and acting give evidence of that *feu sacré*, without which science, accomplishment, and physical gifts, but flatter the ear, without awaking any corresponding feeling in the heart. To these great qualifications, Mdlle. Cruvelli adds a remarkably fine voice, powerful both in the upper and lower tones, of much flexibility, and very sweet when she does not, as is sometimes the case, over exert it. For this there is no occasion, and no excuse, for she has ample strength sufficient to fill—without any undue effort—even the large theatre at which she is now performing. Her execution of *Elvira* was excellent, and decidedly the best performance of this character we have seen in this country. The first air, "Ernani Involami"—by some considered to be one of the finest things Verdi ever wrote—shows off her voice and style of singing to the great advantage, and created great applause. In the concerted pieces which follow, the value of a voice so powerful as hers was strongly felt, and the concluding splendidly dramatic trio preceding *Ernani's* death, gave occasion for a fine display of tragic power on her part; and here her fine low notes came out with startling effect. To conclude, we must reckon her amongst the most important acquisitions made for some time past to the *corps dramatique* of her Majesty's Theatre.

The same may be said, with at least equal justice, of Signor Belletti, who appears to us one of the best baritones we ever heard. He is a finished artist, with an excellent method and taste, great dramatic feeling, and a capital voice. He is very peculiar, we had almost said, unprepossessing, in appearance, but carries this off by much dignity of deportment and gesture. He is quite at home in the part of *Silva*, but, of course, it is impossible to say whether in other characters he will be equally excellent: as far as he has gone, however, we have nothing but the greatest praise to award to him. It is not possible at present to judge with equal certainty of the new tenor, Cuzzani, who is suffering from the prevailing epidemic, which has, for the moment, weakened and obscured his voice. Thus far we can pronounce, that he is possessed of much real musical feeling, and that his singing is characterised by great finish. We listened to his execution of the opening tenor air with real pleasure, for, in an artistic point of view, he left nothing to be desired, while at the same time it was easy to see that indisposition had altered, and for the moment impaired, his natural voice. Before leaving the subject of the three *débutants*, we must observe the perfect *ensemble* of their acting, which, even had each artist individualy been less gifted, would have still produced an excellent effect. Gardoni appeared in a new character, that of *Carlo*, this part being usually entrusted to a baritone: the public, however, gained by the change, for there are few baritones, and few tenors also, who could have sang it with equal sweetness and charm, while he looked "every inch a King." The charming "Vieni meco" in the second act, was delightfully sung by this favourite tenor.

The opera, on the whole, is excellently mounted, and too great praise cannot be given to the orchestra, which, under the leadership of Mr. Balfe, and with the addition, as we hear, of several new and excellent performers, has attained an admirable precision and brilliancy, while the accompaniments are far more subdued than last season.

We will now give our readers some account of the new ballet, "Fiorita," the story of which appeared in our columns last week. The action is, indeed, very slight, greatly differing in this respect from the "Ballet Pantomime" of former years; a change, perhaps, few will regret, but still we almost wish there were greater scope given for the display of the remarkable pantomimic powers of Mr. Hall. It is, however, a charming ballet, and perfect in all its details. We have seldom seen the *corps de ballet* act so efficiently, and many of the groupings might serve as models for the sculptor. Our favourite of last year, Rosati, who sustains the principal part, is returned much improved we think; she executed several new *pas*, one of which, in the first *tableau*, is exceedingly graceful, and obtained an immediate encore: she advances to the front of the stage with a sort of *demi-pirouette*, on the point of her toe, alternately reversing from right to left, and ending with a bounding step *à la* Taglioni. She is looking well, and was most warmly received by the audience, both on Saturday and Tuesday nights. Marie Taglioni, who has also an important part to perform, that of the genius of evil, is likewise improved;—she has gained much additional strength, which last year was wanting to give full effect to her movements and attitudes, at all times so remarkable for their peculiar grace. She still belongs to the severe school of dancing; and though all are not equally admirers of this style, which is, however, undoubtedly the highest, yet all allow that Marie Taglioni is likely one day to become foremost in her art. We have already spoken of the *corps de ballet*, but we must mention in particular a "Danse Nationale" they execute, which is one of the prettiest of the kind we have ever seen. The effect is greatly heightened by the accompaniment of tambourines, on the part of the peasant girls, and of a sort of instrument nearly akin to the watchman's rattle, both in shape and sound, on the part of the men. This dance was much applauded. The scenery throughout is charming, especially the enchanted garden full of statues, and the last, where the back of the stage is nearly concealed by a fountain of real water, which produces an effect as beautiful as it is novel. Our Artist has engraved this exquisite scene. The costumes are good, and "Fiorita" will, we doubt not, rank with the most successful of its predecessors.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their illustrious relatives, honoured this theatre with their presence on Tuesday.

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

### CHAPTER III.—NEWGATE—PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.

WITHIN and around London lies a land chequered with lights and shadows, close city courts, and stifling suburban alleys, in which the sunshine only lingers for a few minutes during the day (where it seems imprisoned and in a hurry to escape above the dusky chimnies); and in this vast metropolis these scenes are contrasted with broad, green, airy parks, and long lines of palace-like streets, which stretch westward and dip into the open and surrounding country. Its living crowds are ever in motion—now to witness a Royal procession; then cleaving a November fog, or rolling eastward to gaze upon a "Lord Mayor's Show;" or, while darkness still reigns over the solemn-looking streets—from its blind alleys and secluded nooks—haunts of vice and infamy—the uneducated heirs to crime and wretchedness grope their way towards Newgate, to see the black and ominous stage erected, on which a real and living actor is about to die, to glut the gaze of those who are assembled to witness this legal tragedy. From the first hour after the deep-toned bell of St. Paul's had struck the death-knell of the departed Sabbath, the crowd began to congregate—only a few days ago—at the front of those forbidding barriers; the doors of the neighbouring coffee-houses and gin-shops were thrown open, and those who were not content to mingle with the mob below, and witness the horrible exhibition gratis, began to rush in, and bargain for their places. Then rang upon the ear the cries of "Comfortable room!" "Excellent situation!" "Beautiful prospect!" "Splendid view!" as each in turn recommended what may be termed the box-places at the windows, or the open and airy gallery on the roofs, for the pit lay dark and crowded below, and there the audience had free entrance. From every avenue this human crowd rushed in; up narrow courts, and the wide openings of the streets, they came in dusky groups, that passed through light and shadow as they crossed over where the glare of the gas-lamps fell—then merged into the dark mass of human forms on which the gloomy shadow of Newgate settled down.

All night long were the workmen busily employed in erecting the gloomy scaffold; the sound of their hammers and saws fell upon the ear at intervals; then again were drowned by the loud jests and coarse jests which were ever and anon uttered and responded to by many in that brutal mob. One after another the huge pieces of black wood were brought out and fitted together, until high above the crowd rose the grim stage on which the death-ending drama was to be represented. Even on the countenances of those who erected the pile no expression of pity could be traced; they hammered and sawed as if they were erecting a gay mansion for the living, instead of a place on which the doomed victim was a few moments to plant his feet—look around him—and die! The posts which supported the planks on which so many trembling actors had trod, were fitted into the same holes in the ground—foundations which had been dug long years ago, and stood firmly, with all their load of sorrow and crime, through scores of heart-aching execution—spots which the thoughtful man never passes without heav-

PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.

ing a sigh, and where the brutal and the vicious only congregate to jest at degraded humanity.

Ranged along the line of the barriers, like hounds that are ever in training for the death, are seen those whom neither rain, snow, storm, nor darkness ever prevented from attending on a new sitter. Their conversation is about their companions of former years—of those who were long ago imprisoned, transported, or hanged; while they alone, though often within the clutches of the law, are still at large, with all their crimes. Some of these, whose hair and beard have whitened, remember the days when men were hung up in a row—can tell who died basely and who bravely: and on his memory who met death in sorrow and repentance they cast reproach and shame—while he who plunged daringly into the darkness of eternity, as if he gloried in his iniquity, they hold up as an example to be followed. No rocking nor swaying of the crowd from without can remove these old Idolaters of the Gallows: the mass of human bodies behind may roll to and fro, like the waves of the ocean, the motion affects them not—they are anchored like rocks at the foot of the gloomy headland, which stands with its dark beam reared high above the billowy multitude; nearly every countenance along those foremost ranks seems marked with the lines which witnessing such public executions has imprinted there—as if the very cottage had left its mark of impress upon their visages, and the dark beam its ominous line upon their furrowed brows—giving to them the very relief of the gallows itself, while watching its workings.

For in the expression of such countenances we can see that the exhibition they are awaiting has for them no terrors; that it is but calculated to harden their hearts, by making them more familiar with the image of death; and that, instead of repenting, they are more likely to go and take away life—thus following the example which the law itself has set before their eyes. Here and there, mingled among the crowd, are seen the figures of women; some, whose countenances are marked with dissipation, yet bearing faint traces of former beauty, as if Nature was still reluctant to obliterate the last image which she had first formed, though every trace of the pure spirit, which had once given it such light and animation, has long since perished. If they speak together in tones of pity, it is the hearty sympathy of maudlin sentiment; there is a rocking of the head, a swaying of the body, and a folding of the arms, which tell how low they have sunk; that the once delicate is prostrated before the power of ardent spirits; while the crushed bonnet, the dirty shawl, the gown fastened with a single hook upon the back, and that slip-shod slovenliness of the feet, proclaim that all the pride of the woman has vanished. Girls and youths, too, are there, on whose countenances the impress of innocence is still stamped, though the white purity of the flower is sullied with the trail of the slimy soil in which it has grown. Such girls and youths are frequently found on these stained and drooping flowers, that are growing amid such a wilderness of full-grown weeds—to reflect upon the deathly blight which must at last settle down and destroy them, unless they are transplanted by some kind and nurturing hand into a more favourable soil! Surely that law which can take away life might throw its protective power over such as these, and a score or two of policemen be stationed to prevent them from witnessing such a scene as an execution, which is only calculated to brutalise their youthful minds. Pocket picking, fighting, drunkenness, and profanity in almost every form, are the only examples to be picked up by these young fragments of the gallows. No man can visit there with a kind and feeling heart, unless impelled by such motives as would lead him to plunge into a pest-house in the hope of restoring again to health some of those whom the plague has stricken down.

Many a mechanic, who set out with his dinner in his basket, and his tools upon his back, on his way to his daily labour, is tempted, by those he there meets with, to stay beyond his allotted hour—until finding that it is too late to accomplish a full day's work, he returns to some neighbouring tap-room, and so the time is passed in recounting and listening to a long history of former executions, until night and drunkenness overtake him, at the very hour when the faithful wife, having prepared his evening meal, sits with pale anxiety quietly awaiting his return. Many an unfortunate man may date his ruin from the day he first witnessed an execution—as the first hour that threw him amid the group who haunt the foot of the gallows—and, as human nature is more prone to stoop to vice than to associate itself to virtue, so from that moment, he sank never more to rise again, as those feelings blunted, and he became himself lowering all who were once endeared to him to his own vicious standard. Such as he herds among have no pity for the dead—they pick out every sentence uttered by the witnesses in favour of the culprit who is about to suffer—they turn to ridicule the sorrow of the widow weeping children, and the once happy home which the dead he has done his deed left desolate. They argue that drink or anger, temptation or poverty, or a weariness of life drove him to the act, and that, saving the momentary pang which for ever ends his troubles, his last hours were soothed by kindness and attention, and that, for their part, they would sooner prefer such an ending than to be left to die amid disease, want, neglect, and wretchedness, with no human being near to breathe a word of hope and comfort. Time after time they have witnessed the worst—have seen the law armed and in full power—have seen life taken away—and turned aside without a feeling of terror. Life has been taken away before their very eyes—they have seen a fellow-creature hanged "to make an English holiday," and they have gone and again aroused the vengeance of "Justice," have destroyed life as they have seen it destroyed, have made that their own act and deed, which they have more formally—for lack of other merciful modes of punishment—again compelled to follow as an example—taking life for life, and visiting evil with evil—not in a spirit of hatred or revenge—but because custom has sanctioned the necessity.

Above the murmur and hum of that busy assembly, the lowing and bleating of cattle, as they were driven into the stalls and pens of Smithfield, fell with a strange and unnatural sound upon the ear, calling up for a few moments the tranquillity of green hill sides, and broad, level pasture-lands, where the fever, and the fret, and the crime from crowded cities can come. What a contrast to the scene that stretched below, the cold grey dawn of the raw morning, breaking upon the dark and weather-stained front of the prison, and giving to those iron-coloured and windowless walls an almost unearthly appearance. The very stones seemed to share the gloom into the face of the dead, as it from the hard granite had started out the grey and eyeless faces of all the children of crime who had suddenly crept from that gloomy scaffold into the grave. Carts rolled by, bearing the produce of quiet fields and tree-sheltered gardens to the market, the rustic driver turned his head for a moment; then, with eyes fixed upon the ground, went quietly along his way. The cloth moved slowly along, severing in its course the dense, close-packed crowd: the warm-clad passengers glanced down the wide thoroughfare, with its dark pavement of human heads—upon the black and ominous beam that projected spanning across, like a bridge of death—and ever would the same vision rise up before them all day long. They would see it in the arms of the trees which hung over the winding country-roads: it would fall like a blot upon the leaden-coloured sky, which bore a black and naked spray threw out its arm above the rounded horizon. In the rolling of their eyes they would hear the murmuring of the multitude; and the echo of the bridge over which they passed would send out from the mouths of its arch-spanning arches curses that would come floating deep and sing'ar as if from above the heads of that dumb, remorseless crowd.

Hush! the unceasing murmur of the mob now breaks into a loud deep roar—a sound as if the ocean had suddenly broken through some ancient boundary, against which its ever restless billows had for ages battled!—the wide dark sea of heads is all at once in motion—each wave seems living, as it rolls up the other, as they surge onwards towards this outlet. Every link in that great human chain is shaken; along the whole lengthened lines has the motion jarred, and each in turn sees, rolled up on the floor of the scaffold, like a serpent, the haltered rope! The hideous head that placed it there was only seen for a moment, as it lay, white and ghastly, upon the black boards, and then again was as suddenly withdrawn, as if ashamed of the deed it had done. The loud shout of the multitude once more subsided, or only fell upon the obstructed ear like the dreamy murmur of an ocean-shell. Then followed sounds more distinct and audible—in which ginger-beer, pies, and fruit, were vended under the names of *notorious* murderers, highwaymen, and criminals, famous in the annals of Newgate for the hardihood they had displayed in the hour of execution, when they terminated their career of crime at the gallows. The adding his way among these itinerant venders, was seen the meek-faced deliverer of tracts—the man of good intentions, now bonneted, now laughed at, the skirt of his seedy black coat torn across; yet, though pulled right and left, or sent headlong into the crowd by the swing of some brutal and muscular arm, never once from that pale face passed away its benign and patient expression, but ever the same form moved along in the fulfilment of his mission, in spite of all persecution. Another fight followed the scene which had already taken place; this time two women were the combatants; blinded with their long hair, they tore at each other like two Furies: their bonnets and cloaks were trodden under foot in the tumult, and they regarded beside the body of the poor dog, which, while searching for its master in the crowd, was, an hour before, kicked to death by the savage and brutal mob.

Another deep roar, louder than any which had preceded it, broke from the multitude—then came the cry of "Hats off!" and "Down in front!" as at a theatre. It was followed by the deep and solemn boom of the death-bell—the iron knell that rang upon the beating heart of the living man who was about to die; and, with blanched cheek and sinking heart, we turned away from the sickening scene.

## *FINE ARTS.*

### REVIVAL OF CHURCH BRASSES.

A BRASS, designed and executed by Mr. Wykeham Archer, and intended to be placed in the family chapel at Landwade, in Cambridgeshire, has attracted the notice of persons interested in and promoting the revival of ancient ecclesiastical art. This monument is one of a series which have been produced within the last ten years by the same artist.

The Landwade brass contains some original features, especially the introduction of a new species of colouring matter, to supply the desiderat.m of enamel, which substance cannot be applied to any material. This material having been tested by fire, and composed of the most durable agents, is calculated to last probably as long as enamel itself. An original mode of working in sharp relief, has likewise been effected, which is capable of producing either bold and effective results, or of being applied to the production of the most delicate tracery, foliages, &c.

The Chapel at Landwade was rebuilt by Walter Cotton, who died in 1445. It contains numerous tombs of the family from that period to the present time. It is contiguous to the ancient Manor House of Landwade, now in process of restoration by Alexander Beeton, Esq., by Mr. Beckett, architect.

It is proposed, in reviving the use of Church Brasses, to remedy the abuse which has, during three centuries, disfigured our churches by the unseemly introduction of mural monuments, whose prejudice tends, in many instances, to obstruct and even obliterate the architectural beauties of the edifice. In other cases, even the strength and security of the building have been impaired, by the practice of cutting away portions of columns for the introduction of memorial tablets.

The brass, on the contrary, requiring no projection, is inserted in the wall so as not in any way to interfere with the architectural economy of the church in which it is placed, but rather to enhance its general appearance by relieving those blank spaces of wall which, in the disuse of mural painting, have only a blank and dreary effect in the interior of churches. The brass, therefore, is a species of decoration in parts of a church where other species of ornamentation would be lost in the absence of sufficient light.

### THE SEPULCHRE. Painted by MARSHALL CLAXTON. Drawn on Stone by BELL SMITH. Gambart and Co.

This is a production of novel treatment, and extraordinary power and breadth of effect. The composition consists of a semicircular opening into the "Sepulchre," which is laid the body of the crucified saviour upon a sheet, the head resting upon a stone elevation, to our thinking, somewhat too high, whilst the drawing of the neck appears defective in the line. The hands and feet are shown the prints of the nails, and there is the pierced side. At the feet lie the crown of thorns, the sponge, and the drawn nails. The background is dark and sombre, and with the white sheet in the foreground, gives a fine effect to the fine flesh-drawing. Descending from the upper left-hand crown of the semicircle are two angels: one is contemplating the placid features of the Saviour, whilst the other is wrapt in lamentation, and hides her face in her hands. The features of her companion evince intense grief. The figures are cleverly drawn, especially in the foreshortening: and the extended wings are well managed as to aerial effect: but they are somewhat too prominent for the limited size of the encumbrance. The figure in the spandrils of the arch, which are of a light stone tint, is inscribed, "HE WAS CRUCIFIED, DEAD, AND BURIED"—"THE THIRD DAY HE ROSE AGAIN FROM THE DEAD." The size of the main design is about 14 by 22 inches, so that when framed the drawing will have an important appearance. The design may be regarded by some persons to be rather severe in style; but, we consider it to be strongly recommended by sublime effect, and impressive art.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 2nd, when will be performed Rossini's celebrated Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mdlle. Grisi, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Sig. Coneo, d'Alnoldi, Signor Gardoni, Signor Bouche, Bartolo, Signor F. Lablache; and Figaro, Signor Belletti.

To conclude with the highly successful, new and Original Grand Ballet, (after tableaux, by M. Paul Taglioni entitled ELEANORE DE GUIENNE. The Music composed expressly for the Ballet, by Mr. C. Marshall. Principal Parts by Mdlles. Carolina Rosati, Marie Taglioni, Adeline Dumilatre, Julienne, Lucien, &c.

PRINCIPAL DANCERS

1. Tableau. Le Cour d'Amboise ou Noëls de Flandre, Mdlle Rosati, and Mdlles. Julienne, and Lucien, &c. Le Pélerinage, Mdlle Rosati

2. Tableau. La Foret des Ardennes, Pas de la Reine des Elfides, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, and Mesdlles. Amandine, Derwent, and Dames de Ballet. Danse Normande, Corps de Ballet. Pas, Mdlle Rosati and M. D'Or. Mesdlles. Julienne and Lancaster.

3. Tableau. La Cabane de Berthe. L'Hiberie, Mdlle. Adeline Dumilatre, and M. D'Or, and Dames de Ballet.

4. Tableau. Les Jardins Enchantés. L'Animation, Mdlle Rosati and M. D'Or and Dames de Ballet. Mdlle. Marie Taglioni and M. D'Or. Mesdlles. Miss Wilkes, Miss Mitchell, Julienne, Lancaster, &c.

Le Chasseur Noir—Scene Finale

Applications for Boxes Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-Office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, and the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. THE SUBSCRIBERS for the SEASON 1847 desirous of RETAINING their BOXES and STALLS for the present Season are requested to make immediate application (by letter) to the Secretary Mr. Benjamin, at the Theatre.

THE EXCEPTION will consist of FORTY-SIX NIGHTS, commencing TUESDAY, MARCH 7, and Terminating SATURDAY, MAY 13. The following are the Terms for the season:—

| BOXES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand Tier | .. .. .. .. | 250 Guineas |
| First Tier | .. .. .. .. | 200 " |
| Pit Tier | .. .. .. .. | 200 " |
| Second Tier | .. .. .. .. | 140 " |
| Third Tier | .. .. .. .. | 100 " |
| Fourth Tier | .. .. .. .. | 75 " |
| STALLS | | |
| Pit | .. .. .. .. | 75 Pounds |
| First Amphitheatre | .. .. .. .. | 40 " |

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office (corner of Bow-street and Hart-street); and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

The Box-office is Now Open from Eleven to Five o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the Theatre will open on MONDAY NEXT, March 6th, for a short season, when he will have the honour to present to his numerous subscribers and patrons in general, the last Concerts he can arrange under the present Season with a GRAND BAL MASQUE. On which occasion the Proprietor has kindly placed at his disposal the entire Establishment, and new and superb decoration of the theatre, which, M. Jullien trusts, he can be of unsurpassed brilliancy.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Second Week of the New Gorgeous Spectacle, which has been nightly received with shouts of approbation. On Monday, February 28th, and during the week, the new magnificent Equestrian Spectacle and Fairy Tale of the Arabian Nights, entitled ALLADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, with new and splendid scenery, costumes, and appointments, followed by Grand Equestrian Feats in the Arena, by the Equestrian Troupe, including Mr. Batty, Mr. Templeton, Madame Albertazzi, and other celebrities. The Circle and Pit Promenade, Mr. M. Banvillier. Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Front Seats 7s.; West Gallery and Arm, 2s. 6d. and 1s. Doors at CRAVEN BUILDINGS, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and all the Musicsellers.

WALWORTH.—LOVER'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Monday, February 28, Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance at the Hall of Science, 147, Upper-street, Islington, Cat Monday, March 6th, he will appear at the Lecture Hall, 167, Upper-street, Islington. On Wednesday, March 8th, he will commence his Annual Entertainments at Crosby Hall, when he will introduce much novelty which will be expressed in the title. On Thursday, March 9th, he will appear at the Lecture Hall, Richmond. On Friday, March 10th at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington.—On Thursday, March 30, at the Assembly Rooms, North End, Hammersmith. Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Seats 3s.; West Gallery and Arm, 2s. 6d. and 1s. Doors at the Town Hall Woolwich. Tickets 5s.; Reserved Seats 3s.; Books, 6d.

MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA, Leicester-square.—Continued Success of Lady Godiva, from E. Landseer's, R.A., Forthcoming Picture—This splendid production, pronounced unanimously by the Public Press to be the chef d'œuvre of Madame Warton's inimitable personifications. Is received every Morning and Evening with acclamations of delight and admiration by crowded audiences. Madame Warton will appear in her original personifications of "Venus," "Sappho," "Innocence," "Diana," "La Peau," &c. &c. Owing to the great success of the novel Morning Tableaux, they will be repeated every Monday and Friday, Morning and Evening. On Monday, March 6th, the Morning and Evening Performances only. Madame Warton, Miss Rafford, and Mr. Hamilton, by which Madame Warton will sustain a splendid new Series of Personations. Morning Performances at Three o'Clock. Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s. Reserved Seats, 2s. Promenade, 1s.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS and MANUFACTURERS of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and to Patentees of New Inventions or Working Models.—THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838 has commenced to organise the above parties that it is Institution during the month of March will receive Deposits of works of merit. By extensive well-lighted Exhibitions to the premises, works of art will be arranged and exhibited with greatly increased advantages to the depositors.

It is determined (as far as may be practicable) that a separate Table or Glass Case shall be appropriated to each depositor who forwards illustrations of the process of his manufacture with his finished work.

Parties will be furnished with full particulars on application at the Institution, 309, Regent-street, if by personal application, from Eleven to One o'Clock.

The INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED to the PUBLIC early in APRIL next.

R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

## PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE RIOTS IN PARIS.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY next, MARCH 5. Will contain ILLUSTRATIONS of every subject and event of interest and importance in connection with the Insurrection in Paris, Engraved from Sketches made on the Spot, by French Artists, engaged exclusively for the service of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS [illegible] published by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

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# THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The scenes depicted in the present page will be found detailed in our narrative of the Revolutionary proceedings in pages 127 and 128. One of the Illustrations shows the crowd reading the Government Proclamation; accompanying which is the scene of tumult before the Hotel of the Minister of Marine, in the Place de la Concorde.

## M. ODILLON BARROT.

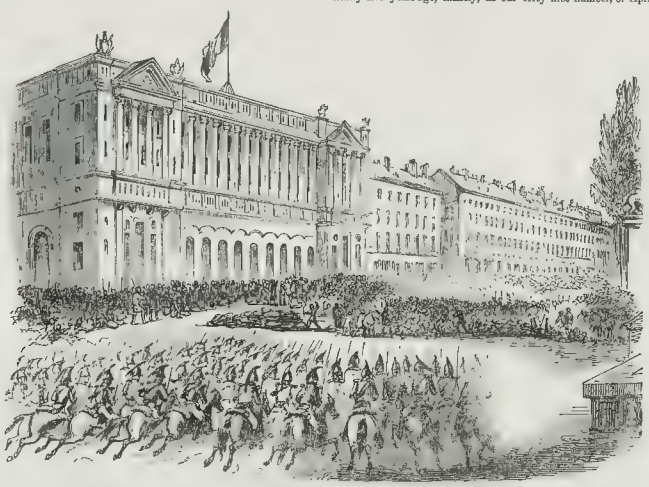
M. Odillon-Barrot is the recognised leader of the French Opposition. He is an advocate, but is better known, in England at least, as a politician. He owes his power to his eloquence, and the probity of his character as a public man. Though he might on many occasions have commanded office, he has never, in all the changes from 1815 to the present

M. ODILLON BARROT.

time, accepted it. He prefers independence of mind and freedom of action. We must accompany the Portrait here given with a description of the scene in the French Chambers, on Tuesday, the 22d, when the movement out of doors was most threatening:—

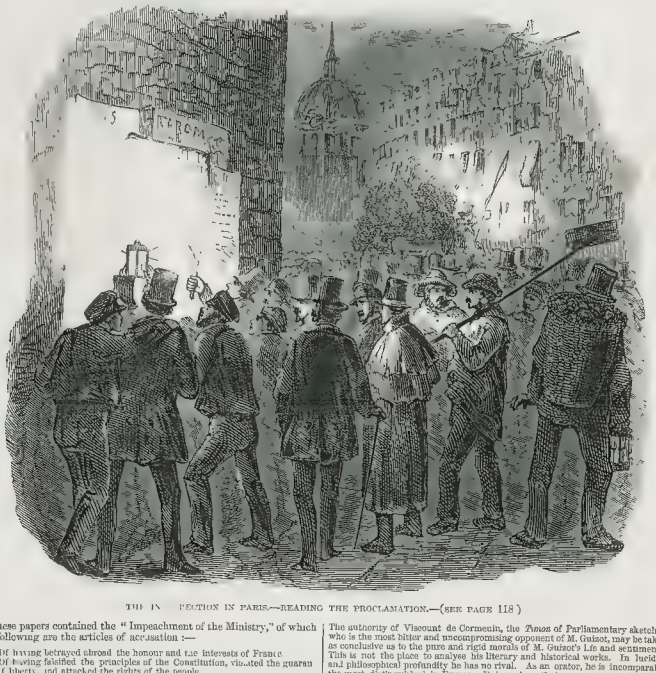
The subject of discussion was the bill for prolonging the privileges of the Bank of Bordeaux. M. Léon Faucher, M. d'Eichtal, M. Gelos, and others, spoke at some length on it, but without meeting with the slightest attention from the very limited attendance of members present.

Whilst one of the deputies was in the midst of a long speech on the currency question, M. Duvergier de Hauranne ascended the estrade on which the President sits, and handed to him a paper. The several Ministers present, M. Hebert, M. Dumon, M. Cunin Gridaine, and lastly, M. Guizot went up successively to the President's table, and read the paper in question. M. Guizot was observed to smile as he perused it. This was by many supposed to be the *acte d'accusation*, or notice of impeachment against the Ministers, of which the opposition journals had spoken in the morning.



TROOPS CHARGING THE CROWD BEFORE THE HOTEL OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.—PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

Some time after, M. O. Barrot was seen to proceed up to the President's chair, and with great solemnity placed a folded paper in his hands. In a few minutes the Abbé de Genoude did the same; the discussion, meanwhile, drew to its close, and the expectation of the spectators was raised to the highest. Suddenly, at about a quarter to five, M. Sauzet declared that the sitting was over. [Loud cries of "No, no," burst from the left, and the President, who had left the chair, was obliged to return to his place]. M. O. Barrot then rose and complained that the President had failed in his duty in not announcing to the Chamber the nature of certain documents which had been presented in the course of the sitting. This the President explained he could not do till the documents had been examined by the Bureaux; but he acknowledged having received them, and the Chamber rose in disorder.



THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.—READING THE PROCLAMATION.—(SEE PAGE 118)

These papers contained the "Impeachment of the Ministry," of which the following are the articles of accusation:—

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.
2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.
3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the Representative Government.
4. Of having trafficked, for Ministerial purposes, in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.
5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the State, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.
6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free Constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.
7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation.

In this document Odillon-Barrot's is the first signature.

## M. GUIZOT.

We are induced by the great interest of the political intelligence from Paris, to repeat a portrait of M. Guizot, which appeared in our journal nearly five years ago, namely, in our forty-first number, of April 11, 1843. We never publish engravings a second time, but on the present occasion we depart from our rule.

The facts of M. Guizot's career would occupy too much space to recapitulate; we must refer the reader to the full biography given in the number above cited. At the present moment his personal character possesses the most interest, as giving a key to his late policy.—

"M. Guizot," says the eloquent *Homme de Rien*, in his "Galerie des Contemporains Illustres," "may be considered under four points of view—as the private individual, as the literary man and historian, and as orator and statesman."

The authority of Viscount de Cormenin, the *Timon* of Parliamentary sketches, who is the most bitter and uncompromising opponent of M. Guizot, may be taken as conclusive as to the pure and rigid morals of M. Guizot's Life and sentiments. This is not the place to analyse his literary and historical works. In lucidity and philosophical profundity he has no rival. As an orator, he is incomparably the most distinguished in France. It is curious that so great a man should be fond of exciting debates, but M. Guizot revels in the most animated discussion. As it warms, so does he become more eager for the combat. The Ministerial bench can scarcely hold him. He accompanies the rude or violent attack of his opponent at the tribune by a contemptuous shrug, and he gives a withering sneer at the opposite benches they cheer. At length, when all the false speakers have exhausted their strength, M. Guizot's turn comes. His sarcasms and impressive words, his sedulous periods, epigrams, his calm and dignified action, seem the more of a triumph, and, above all, a kind of government-sentiment and creative force, which is natural to him, awe the turbulent, and inspire confidence in the Conservative phalanx. Frequently has the majority been saved, at the eleventh hour, by some masterly address from M. Guizot; and at the moment when the Cabinet has appeared lost, he has realised one of its greatest triumphs. To effect the most correct notion of the man, is simply to state, that he is now, in the Boulevard des Capucines, at the Foreign-office, what he was in his modest domicile in the Rue Ville l'Evêque. The honours of a Minister have not changed the habits of the man. To sum up M. Guizot's characteristics as a politician, it may truly be done in the language of the *Homme de Rien*, thus:—"Definitively, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at the same time the most independent of men; submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct, and holding his head high as to the question of persons; a policy of great value estimating all that is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic, prouder of the approbation of his conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that force of will and perseverance which make the statesman; a mortal enemy of everything resembling disorder, and capable, if things came to the worst, of throwing himself without hesitation into despotism which he detests, rather than accept the anarchy which he abhors."

"In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. He was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perier on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller band of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of insurgents who protected them were sometimes engaged in combat under the windows."

"As Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot presented the singular anomaly of a Protestant directing the church establishment of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexion with literature and education, he gave to his department of state business a development and an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising talent, and to a few who have since earned their bread by writing against him, owed their first advancement in the world to M. Guizot's generosity."

M. GUIZOT.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid. Saturday, February 26, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Nos. 305 & 306.—Vol. XII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848. DOUBLE NUMBER. [One Shilling.


## THE GREAT REVOLUTION.

A few days ago, and the Government of Louis Philippe appeared one of the strongest of Europe. He was at the head of an army of 300,000 men said to be devoted to him. Forts and navies secured him at home and abroad. He had an obsequious majority in the Chambers—he had the command of the press—he had active and energetic Ministers, and his throne seemed as firmly fixed as France herself. Only a slight murmur of discontent was heard about electoral corruption; a slight aspiration was whispered for reform, and there was a rumour of a banquet, and of opposition, which his Ministers were to put down without trouble or exertion. Some rumours there were that at the death of Louis Philippe the people would resume their rights; but his throne fourteen days ago might have been insured during his life for a mere trifle in any office in Europe.

Suddenly, and without any warning, that throne has disappeared or ever. What has become of him and his Queen at the time we write, nobody knows. They fled from the Tuileries, and were last heard of at Dreux, where the lord of millions sterling had a single five-franc piece, and was indebted for that to the chance suggestion of his Queen, or the contribution of officers, before the beginning of their hurried flight. His family, too, are dispersed. Some of them have taken refuge in England—of the others no tidings have been heard. His race have no prescriptive hold over France. His whole power dates from the revolution of 1830, and it is not only gone suddenly and totally, it has gone for ever, without any apparent hope of being ever restored. It has vanished like a scene shifted at a theatre. So sudden, so great, and so complete a change was never before known.

One day a mighty Monarch, the next a beggared fugitive. One day surrounded by a happy and prosperous family, with guards and flatterers and all the splendour of a court; the next a poor old wanderer without support or consolation, and seeking the means of escaping from phantoms which his own terrors conjure up. Romance and fable have nothing equal to this; and even dreams, those wildest of all the fears of a disordered brain, cannot surpass it. We know nothing resembling it, even in fable, but that eastern story of the magician and the Sultan. Surrounded by his courtiers, the latter asked the former for a proof of his art, and was told to plunge his head into a tub of water. He did so, and found himself transformed to a sick and crippled street porter, surrounded by misery and want. He went through a variety of sufferings, that lasted, apparently, for years. In his agony he exclaimed against the villain dervish; he struggled and raised himself up; and there he was, the dervish still standing before him, and all his courtiers round about him. The adventures of two lives were gathered in that "drop of time." The destruction of the throne of Louis Philippe is such a dream. Its majesty, its power, its consequences, affecting all Europe, are overwhelming. It is the greatest event of the times in which we live; though some of us remember the beginning of the past Revolution—the terrible scenes of the Directory—the rise and fall of Bonaparte—the restoration of the Bourbons, and the revolution of 1830—it surpasses them all in its overwhelming suddenness and the magnitude of its consequences. How to write properly and respectfully to our readers of such a sudden change, almost puzzles and alarms us. We take courage from knowing that they will find in the extra Number of our Journal, and in the other part of it, all the particulars of this extraordinary event. We have, indeed, spared no pains to make those particulars complete and illustrative, and our readers will exercise forbearance towards us, if we can here say nothing that will not in interest fall infinitely below the narrative we elsewhere present to them

SEIZURE OF ARTILLERY ON THE ITALIAN BOULEVARDS.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(*Continued from page* 142.)

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In this place, detached from the Narrative of the great Events of the Revolution, we shall furnish the reader with a few descriptive notes of the Scenes illustrated by our Artists. The arrangement of these Engravings, generally, follows the order in which the events occurred; but, in some few instances, it has been more convenient, for the sake of picturesque effect, to depart from this order. Of course the several scenes are referred to in the connected narrative in the extra sheet published with the present Number, in addition to the following notes.

The large Engraving upon the front page of No. 305 represents *the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Count d'Eu in the Chamber of Deputies*, on Thursday: it will be seen that they occupy a prominent position on the floor of the semicircle beneath the President's chair. This tumultuous scene is minutely described in the Narrative.

The second Engraving shows the earliest event of Tuesday, the *Demonstration before the façade of the Chamber of Deputies*, amply detailed in the Narrative.

Next is the terrific scene at the *Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs*; and then the impressive picture of the multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines, singing "*Mourir pour la Patrie.*" Both these scenes are also described in the Narrative.

*The Barricade in the Rue St. Martin*, in the next illustration, shows the very effective mode by which the Revolutionists generally began the conflict.

*Louis Philippe.—The Count de Paris.*—Of the ex-King, several biographical details are given in the introductory portion of the Narrative. The Count de Paris, Prince Louis-Philippe-Albert of Orleans, Prince-Royal, is the eldest son of the late Duke of Orleans, married to the Princess Helena of Mecklenbourgh-Schwerin, and was born August 14, 1838, so that the Prince is in his tenth year.

*The work of Destruction at the Tuileries*, on Thursday, is illustrated in the five succeeding Engravings. First is the Throne-Room, whence the Royal seat of State was carried out, broken into pieces, and burnt.

The Wine-Cellar is a scene of almost mad orgies; and the pair of

(*Continued on page* 146.)

In the heat of the contest that destroyed the Monarchy, there were numerous acts of heroism, and there were some of outrage; but it must gladden the heart of every man to observe, contrary to the practice in former revolutions, that the object of the attack was the system, not individuals; and the system rather than individuals was overthrown. No insult, no outrage, was offered to Louis Philippe or his family. From all that we can see, they would have been perfectly safe had they courageously remained in Paris; and that they fled, was the consequence more of their own apprehensions than of any actual violence offered to them. Numerous cries, indeed, there were of "Down with Guizot!" the unpitying, unyielding Minister of an implacable, all-grasping, all-corrupting tyranny; but they were demands rather for his excursion from power than for personal vengeance. The demands of the long-suffering people were for a change of system. They have all been deeply affronted by the scandal brought on the name of France in the eyes of Europe, by the recent exposures of paltry pecuniary corruption in high quarters. No people are more sensitive to honour than the French—no people have a greater contempt for merely pecuniary considerations when weighed against high moral feelings; and the sordid avarice of their late Sovereign was as hateful and contemptible to them as drivelling cowardice. When they found that system corrupting the high officers of State, and sowing the seeds of anarchy in families, they were filled with silent, but profound, indignation. One of the most conspicuous cries of the two glorious days was, "Let us have no thieves in velvet." It was that terrible system of corruption and theft in high places which the French have put down; and Louis Philippe, his children and Ministers, only disappeared with it, because they were its authors and its creatures.

This great event has been justly characterised as a social Revolution. It is contra-distinguished from a Political Revolution, by having been undertaken by the people, and carried out by them for their own advantage. It was not begun and ended for the sake of a Buonaparte or a Bourbon. Accordingly, we find some of the first measures of the Government are directed to supplying the wants and improving the condition of the workmen, one of whom has been appointed a member of the Government; and they are to form part of a permanent commission to consider of the means of securing to industry its appropriate rewards. We have very little faith in Government measures for the promotion of industry, and protection of the industrious classes. We fear, therefore, that the measure proposed in a hurry will not be so beneficial as the people expect; but ignorance of the means of promoting their welfare does not lessen the importance of having the principle avowed as the basis of the future policy of France. That noble country is no longer to be governed for the sake of the one Monarch, and the 800,000 or 1,000,000 persons constituting the governing classes, and appropriating all the taxes amongst themselves and their friends, but is to be governed for the benefit of the whole 34,000,000 of industrious people who swarm on its fields. There are somewhere about 6,000,000 landed proprietors in France, so that almost every man has a part of the soil, and no class or no individual has a great quantity. Such a division of the land fits the people for a Republic; and if they now establish wise municipal institutions, giving a voice to the peasant as well as the citizen, we doubt not but the Republic will be consolidated, and will flourish for ages—the second greatest Republic in the world. The present Government is purely provisional; its successors, to be nominated by the whole people,—though when and how is not yet settled,—will achieve, we hope, the good work begun by the men of Paris, and will hand down to after ages a durable system of nearly perfect political liberty. The Revolution may have been sudden, but it is also practical; its domestic effects have already been considerable, and it has changed France from a pining Monarchy into a promisin Republi

To say one word of the relations of France with other countries, and particularly with England. Her people have so much to do in promoting manufactures and commerce, and in improving agriculture at home, that there is no necessity to seek employment in war abroad; and, so far as the acts of the Provisional Government have yet gone, they breathe only peace and good-will to all foreign nations. This is judicious. If their Government be consolidated, and offer advantages to the Rhenish provinces and to Belgium, they will, probably, offer to incorporate themselves with France; but attempts on the part of the French to appropriate these territories would kindle war in Europe, and defeat their object. We have the best hopes that peace will be preserved; our own Government has, on the most proper manner, at once acknowledged the Republican Government, and has signified in the plainest language that it will not attempt to meddle with the internal concerns of that country, or alter the peaceful relations that now exist. Such was the confidence the Marquis of Normanby placed in the Republic and people of France, that he declined an offered guard, being well assured that the representative of England would be well treated by all classes of the French. His confidence was not misplaced. If some ill-will have been shown to English workmen, it is less the consequence of national animosity than trade competition, and would probably have been exhibited to successful countrymen of their own, had they been in the place of the English. On the whole, we rejoice to say that the Revolution has led to no manifestations of national animosity, and is likely rather to extend and cement, than sever the brotherly union between the two people.

Wonderful in its origin and in itsconclusion, productive already of the best effects in France and in the relations of France with foreign countries, it is undoubtedly the most astounding and greatest event that any of us have lived to see. But the most important of its consequences will be its future effects on the mind and progress of Europe. It is not given us to know these; we can only darkly guess, and may say, that, as the first French Revolution shook the aristocracy and thrones of Europe, so this will shake the system of government that was established out of their ruins by men who admired them, and who sought to perpetuate their power and their glory. The system that was overthrown in Paris still finds favour throughout the Continent. Louis Philippe had only carried it further and fashioned it more completely than other Monarchs. His people were less adapted to it than the Germans and the Russians are to the similar systems which prevail amongst them; but they will follow the example of the Parisians and of France, and refuse submission to fraud and force. A sympathy with the French is felt throughout Europe. France herself caught some of her enthusiasm from Italy and Switzerland in the consummation of her Revolution, which was partly occasioned by progress abroad, as the herald of numerous other Revolutions in different parts of Europe. We look on the events in Paris as the overthrow of the coercive system of Government, and we look for the subversion of that system, sooner or later—quietly in some countries, as in our own, by force in others—all over the world. Mankind have evidently outgrown the authority established in past times; and the great Revolution in France, which it is our duty this week to record and illustrate, will be marked as an epoch by our posterity from which they will date the commencement of a new system of governing mankind. With Louis Philippe's Government has virtually ended the old plan of ruling nations by force for a class or an individual.

THE CORN-LAWS. The 1st inst. the privilege gr[illegible] session of Parliament for the free importation of all kinds of corn, grain, meal and flour, ceased to exist, as did also the act granting a temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws in regard to the introduction of such articles in vessels of any country or the production of any part of the world, and the same duties and laws of importation are to [illegible]ply to the Acts of Parliament referred to coming into operation.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### ITALY.

Advices from Palermo to the 17th of February mention that the offer of Lord Minto to mediate between the Provisional Government of Sicily and the King of Naples upon a defined basis, recognising, with the consent of the King, the chief objects for which the Sicilians have combated, had been received and accepted with the greatest enthusiasm. The arrival of his Lordship at Palermo was, therefore, hourly expected, and the greatest desire was felt for a speedy [illegible]. It is to cause disquietude to the in[illegible] some of the heads of ex-police officers who had been killed by the rabble were to be seen carried about in the streets; and on the 17th, thirty-four of these persons, who had been placed, as it was considered, in safe keeping, were dragged out by the mob and shot. A well-known character named Thomaso Santoro, suspected of being a traitor to the popular cause, shared a similar fate along with some of his fellows. *The Hibernia*, *Trafalgar*, and *Supérb* had arrived on the 16th, in six days, from M[illegible].

We learn from Rome that the Pope has decreed a Constitution, with the almost unanimous consent of the College of Cardinals. A committee on the Constitution has assembled. Cardinal Bernetti having objected to an edifice which had existed for so many centuries being changed at this moment, Pius IX. replied, "They are precisely old edifices which have need of new foundations."

Accounts from Parma state that, after the *Te Deum*, on the 13th ult., the cries of "Reform!" "Constitution!" were raised throughout the town. The people followed the Duke, who was walking in the streets, uttering the same cries, when he turned round in a menacing attitude, and exclaimed, "You shall have it!" His son, who accompanied him, appeared to expostulate with him, and afterwards went to the castle, where, having called out the troops, he harangued them, inviting them to prove themselves Italians, and to unite with the people for their just rights. The Duke sent for some Austrian cavalry to disperse the people; about twenty men were sent with orders not to use violence, but they could not succeed in persuading the people to disperse. The Duke at a late hour sent to Piacenza for 1200 Austrians.

Letters from Florence state that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted a Constitution, called the "Fundamental Statute," which appears, like those of Naples and Sardinia, to be modelled on the plan of the late French "charter." The people of Sicily are determined to "repeal the union," and to elect a King of their own, should the weak Sovereign of Naples continue to remain obstinate.

The Cabinet of Vienna is gradually giving way. It has just decided on the creation of a political senate in the kingdom of Lombardy, to act as the Council of the Viceroy. This is a concession, but a very meagre one. It is also under consideration to effect similar reform in the representative states, which are convoked for the 10th of March.

Milan was declared in a state of siege on the 23rd inst.

Advices from Palermo of the 18th state that a convention had been concluded between the Sicilians and the commander of a Neapolitan frigate, Captain Luigi Vocchi, for the restoration of prisoners, &c., and so far the island appears to enjoy tranquillity. The assembly of Palermo will strike for the Constitution of [illegible] will accept no compromise. The fortifications around the city had been razed to the ground. The city was filled with joy. A peculiar character deserves, as a sort of Sicilian Jem Baker (named Maria Testa), had taken the command of a body of insurgents, and achieved perfect prodigies of valour. She was still at the head of her troops, bahted in male attire.

Advices from Malta to the 19th inst. state that in consequence of a report by the Neapolitan steamer which arrived on that day, to the effect that the Austrians were marching 20,000 men to assist the King of Naples against the Sicilians, Admiral Parker, in the *Hibernia*, with the *Trafalgar*, *Superb*, and *Hecate*, left that evening with all possible despatch, for the purpose, it is said, of preventing the Austrians crossing over to Sicily; and the *Rodney* was sent on the evening

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Home was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Chairman of the Kinsale Election Committee reported that Mr. Gunness was not duly elected, and that the election was void. A new writ was subsequently ordered to issue for the borough.

Notices of Motions.—Mr. Hume gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions that all persons who shall be appointed to civil, military, and naval offices shall be made to accept them subject to any deductions of salary that Parliament may think fit to make.

The Revolution in France.—Mr. Hume asked her Majesty's Ministers if it was their intention to withhold altogether from our Parliament the birth of the people of France, and if they would leave the French at perfect liberty to choose what sort of Government they might please?—Lord J. Russell answered that the Government had received their intelligence from France, which was generally known to the public; and he had no hesitation in declaring, and he did declare, that the Government had no intention whatever of interfering with the form of Government which the French nation might please to choose, nor would the British Government in any way meddle with the internal affairs of France. This declaration of the Prime Minister was received by the House with loud and unanimous approbation.

Privilege.—Mr. J. O'Connell brought under notice a charge made against him and Mr. Fox Maule in the *Northern Star* newspaper, and moved that the printer and publisher be called to the bar for breach of privilege. After an apology from Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the motion was withdrawn.

The Income-tax—Abandonment of the Proposed Increase.—An immense number of petitions having been presented against the proposed income-tax,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, and took the occasion to make a supplementary Budget, as an amendment upon that brought forward by the First Minister. The right honourable gentleman said, that, from the £9,136,000 which appear in the estimates of expenditure for the year ending the 5th of April last, £1,400,000 for Irish distress, and £450,000 China money, should have been deducted. Therefore, the actual excess of expenditure over income on the 5th of January last was one million only. Although the symptoms of returning trade were not so rapid as many had anticipated, and although the receipts of the current quarter up to the present day were £400,000 less than the corresponding period of last year, he yet thought, that, as some extraordinary receipts would be obtained before April, he might calculate that the excess of expenditure over income at the close of the financial year ending the 5th of April next would be under a million. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to view the financial prospect of the year 1848-9, the expenditure and income of which he estimated at the same amount as that of the present year, namely, £35,000,000 worth. Interest on the funded and unfunded debt, and pensions, half-pays, and other items of supply services, and this amount Parliament was pledged to redeem; the remaining £18,000,000 of expenditure might be reduced by Parliament, but not to any considerable extent, and certainly not within the current year. The Government, however, were resolved, that, at the present moment, it would not be expedient to propose any reduction of our naval or military force. The right hon. gentleman took a retrospect of the system of taxation adopted since 1842, and argued that it would have been extremely wrong in the Government to run their heads against that system, and to attempt its reversal. Therefore they had proposed an Income-Tax for five years, and an additional two per cent. for two years, which they still considered the "easiest" way of providing for the deficient revenue. He had been asked to pledge himself that the additional two per cent. should cease at the end of two years, but he thought it exceedingly unwise to make such a promise. It was impossible to foresee what the state of the country would be in two years or a much shorter time. When a gentleman who had just arrived from France (Mr. Cobden) recently stated that there could be no object for a Revolution in that country, it was obvious that the wisest and best might be sometimes misinformed. (Hear, hear, cheering.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated what were the first proposals of the Government, carefully abstained that, from all quarters of the House and of the country, the most unequivocal demonstrations of disapprobation had been manifested towards them. He had it down as a maxim, that the representatives of the people had a peculiar right to dictate to the Government with respect to taxation. The proposals, then, that he was prepared to make were, that the expenditure for the Kaffir war and for the naval excess should be defrayed out of the balances of the Exchequer of the present year, which are remarkably high, and this would leave a deficiency of between one-and-a-half and two millions at the end of the next financial year; it was also proposed to continue the existing Income-Tax for three years only; but, in return for these concessions, it should be understood that Government might come down and propose, at some future time during the session, whatever taxation they might find necessary to restore the balances of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hume warned the House, that, if they allowed the balances of the Exchequer to be reduced, the Government would soon leave the finances in the same state as when they last left office. He gave notice of his intention to move a direct negative to the proposed renewal of the Income-Tax.

Mr. Cardwell called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to afford time for the consideration of duty and justice of the proposition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer consented, and said he should not call for the opinion of the House on the new resolutions until Friday.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Francis Baring addressed a few remarks to the House.

Mr. Cobden exressed his false prophecy with respect to a revolution in France, on the ground that he had not been prepared for a change in the Ministry or in the madness of a King. The hon. member hinted a suspicion of covert hostile intentions towards the French people on the part of the Government.

Lord J. Russell preferred to postpone the Budget, when the question was adjourned, as most unfair. With respect to Mr. Cobden's unsuccessful prophecy, Lord J. Russell said: "The hon. member has tried to excite a suspicion that I was not sincere in the declaration I made this evening, and that I would be induced by some coteries and clubs to assume a hostile attitude towards France; but I reiterate my declaration, that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere in any way whatever with the settlements that France may think fit to make with respect to her own Government. We, as her most friendly neighbours, only wish that the institutions France may adopt shall tend to her own prosperity. England did not hesitate to perform those duties of hospitality and friendship which have gained for her the title of asylum of the unfortunate; and those duties I for one will never consent that England shall refuse to perform." (The noble Lord's declaration was loudly cheered.)

Mr. Disraeli said, that, as we lived in an age of revolution, we had, of course, our share of revolutionary Ministers; for, within one week, we had a Prime Minister proposing one Budget, a Chancellor of the Exchequer a second, and an intimation given that, before long, a third would be propounded. We had now a seven years' trial of the new principles of commerce and finance, which were to furnish, not simple millions, but hundreds of millions, and add more wealth to the country than all the wealth we possessed; and yet we were puzzled at the present moment to find [illegible] in order to meet the [illegible] illustrated the exaggerations of the Free-Trade prophets, and drew amusing pictures of the results of all their magnificent hopes.

Mr. Bright, Mr. Bankes, Mr. F. O'Connor, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Mackell, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Blackstone made a few remarks.

Mr. Hoseman gave notice that he should, on Friday, persist in his amendment for a more equitable assessment of the Income-Tax.

The debate was then adjourned to Friday.

The Joint Stock Companies Bill was read a second time.

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Transit of the Indian Mail through France.—The Duke of Richmond inquired if the report that the India Mail had been burnt in France was true?

The Marquis of Clanricarde said that the report was false. A letter had been received from M. Arago, stating that the mail had, after a short delay, for which the present Provisional Government of France was not responsible, been forwarded to Marseilles. M. Arago assured the Post-Office authorities here, that every facility would be afforded by the French Government for the transmission of mails.

New Zealand Government Bill.—Earl Grey moved the second reading of this bill.—Lord Stanley did not offer any opposition to the second reading of the bill, though he considered it would have been better if the constitution framed by Lord Grey, and which was found totally inapplicable to the colony, was repealed, instead of being suspended for five years, as proposed by the bill. The noble Lord exposed what he deemed to be deceptions upon which this colony was founded, and the faults that had prevailed with respect to it; and held up to ridicule as incongruous the Constitution invented by Lord Grey for it, and which the noble Earl was obliged to ask the House to suspend, before it was even tried.—After a few remarks from Earl Waldegrave and the Earl of St. Germans, the bill was read a second time.

The Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Deering reported, from the Lancashire Election Committee, that Mr. Gregson was not duly elected. On the motion of the Hon. Member, a new writ was ordered to be issued.

Mr. Ewart gave notice of a resolution in favour of direct taxation.

Mr. Bouverie gave notice, for Tuesday week, of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the system of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Foreign Despatches.—In reply to a question from Mr. M. Milnes, Lord Palmerston said, I have received from Lord Normanby this morning the copy of a communication made to him by M. Lamartine, the Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, and I believe similar communications have been made to the other Ministers of Foreign Powers in Paris, announcing the fact of the formation of the present French Provisional Government, and declaring that the new form of institutions adopted by the French people would make no alteration in the position of France towards the other powers of Europe; and that the French Government would display the same loyal and sincere desire to maintain amicable relations with all those foreign powers which, like France, determine to respect the independence and the rights of nations. This announcement by Lord Palmerston was received with the warmest approbation.

### POOR LAW (IRELAND.)

Colonel Dunne moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working and efficiency of the Poor-law in Ireland. The hon. and gallant member contended that the Irish Poor-law was a complete failure, and urged the necessity of lessening the area of taxation.

Mr. O'Flaherty seconded the motion.

Mr. Drummond opposed the motion.

Sir George Grey, although he admitted that some defects were found in the Irish Poor-Law, could not consent to the appointment of the Committee. He also thought it would have a most mischievous effect, inducing the belief that the Irish poor could not look to the law for support, but that a grant from Parliament could alone relieve them. The law might require some alteration, after due experience of its operation; but to create the idea that it would immediately be repealed, or greatly modified, while the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons would do, would be productive of great mischief. The right hon. gentleman intimated that it was the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to issue a Commission to examine into the operation of this law.

Mr Augustus Stafford pointed out the necessity of protecting the improving landlord from being taxed in answer for the neglect of the non-improving landlord. The hon. member insisted upon the justice of establishing a smaller area of taxation.

Colonel Dunne, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. French, Mr. Hume, Captain Jones, Mr. Fagan, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. S. Crawford, Major Black, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. S. O'Brien, and Mr. Clements, impressed on the Government the advisability of granting the Committee of Inquiry.

The Marquis of Kildare did not think it would be expedient, at the present time, to appoint a Committee of Inquiry; he was, therefore, prepared to oppose the motion.

Sir W. Somerville argued that it would be premature to appoint a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Labouchere likewise spoke in opposition to the motion.

Lord Lincoln considered that the Irish Members had been badly treated by the Government on this occasion; but, notwithstanding that the Irish members generally seemed desirous of this Committee, he was himself obliged to vote against it. The noble Lord recommended the withdrawal of the motion

Sir George Grey explained that the Commission intended to be appointed by the Government would be directed to inquire into the [illegible] and [illegible] to their extent, population, and valuation respectively; but it would not be directed to make this revision on the distinct principle that a general revision of the area of taxation should be made.

Mr. Wakley attacked the Government for their want of deference to the unanimous opinion of the Irish members, and brought some charges against the English Poor-law.

Mr. Charles Buller asked the hon. member if, when all the Irish members would unanimously object to the extension of the Income-Tax to Ireland, he would defer to their unanimous opinion, and agree not to the extension of the tax to Ireland. The hon. member defended the English Poor-law from Mr. Wakley's assertions.

Mr. Grogan and Sir Arthur Brooke supported the motion, and, after a few words from Mr. Walter, the House divided.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the appointment of the Committee | .. | 101 |
| Against it | .. | 165 |
| Majority against the motion | .. | —64 |

Mr. Newdegate moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law and custom of different parts of England and Wales, as between landlords and incoming tenants; and also as between landlords and tenants in reference to unexhausted improvements or deterioration of land and premises occupied for agricultural purposes.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again postponed the nomination of the two Committees on the Navy, Army, and Ordnance, and the miscellaneous expenditure, to Friday.

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat till six o'clock.

The County Rates Bill and the Poor Law Removal Bill were read a second time.

British Residents in France.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, stated that the British residents in France had not suffered from the late revolution in France, and that they had not interfered at all in the events that had there taken place.

Lord Palmerston's Foreign Policy.—The adjourned debate on Mr. C. Anstey's motion for papers, as the foundation of an impeachment of the Foreign Secretary, was resumed by Lord Palmerston, whose speech on Wednesday last had been interrupted by the hour for dinner. The Noble Lord continued the defence of his foreign policy. He justified his share in the Treaty of Adrianople, and upheld the treaty of 1840 as a successful settlement of the Syrian question. He denied that Baron Brunnow had attempted, on the part of Russia, to effect an alliance between France and England. He declined to re-open the affairs of Algiers, or to discuss the Spanish marriage question, as improper and dangerous in the present state of foreign matters. He defended his refusal to interfere between Russia and Circassia, and justified the general interference with Portugal as a successful endeavour to quell a desolating civil war. The Noble Lord minutely explained the negotiations for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and maintained the expediency and justice of the policy adopted relative to Texas, Persia, China, &c. He disclaimed having given his sanction to the publication of the diplomatic papers in the *Portfolio*, and gave the history of the partition of Poland and several commercial treaties. The topics of the noble Lord's speech following the charges preferred by Mr. C. Anstey, were so numerous and disconnected, that it would be impossible even to designate them without far exceeding the usual limits of our Parliamentary report.

The noble Lord, who spoke up to six o'clock (five hours), concluded by again declaring that he was willing to submit all the public and private papers over which he had control to any reasonable inquiry of the House. He was not conscious of being guilty of any of the charges preferred against him. He had devoted all his energies to the service of the State; and the leading principle of his policy was that peace should be preserved while it could be honourably preserved, and that, when it could not be preserved without injuring the interests, the honour, and the dignity of Great Britain.

Six o'clock having arrived, the House stood adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Several petitions were presented.

The New Zealand Bill passed through Committee.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

#### THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir R. Inglis moved for a return of the present state of the New Palace at Westminster, the probable expenditure, &c.; and also to inquire into the condition of Westminster Bridge.

Mr. S. Osborne moved as an amendment an address to her Majesty praying the appointment of Commissioners [illegible] the Houses of Parliament, with a view to making arrangements for the completion of the buildings at the earliest possible period.

A long discussion ensued, which was terminated by the adoption of a suggestion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that both the original motion and amendment should be withdrawn; the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests undertaking to appoint a commission to superintend and conduct the expenditure.

The House then adjourned at ten o'clock.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Dockyard Brigade.—The Admiralty have issued orders to the various Dockyards, that the instructions for re-organisation are not to be acted upon until Captain Sullivan has visited all of them and made his report to the Board. Gunners' Mates who are in receipt [illegible] are ordered not to be eligible to the situations of drill sergeants for the Beat Brigade. Mr. Brown, Master Attendant at Portsmouth Dockyard, has solicited permission from the Admiralty to resign the command of the Boat Brigade at that port.

The following arrangement for the change of quarters of several cavalry regiments will take effect in May and June next:—The Royal Dragoons and 2nd Dragoon Guards are to move from Ireland—the former regiment to York, and the latter to Edinburgh; the 1st Dragoon Guards, now at Birmingham, and the 12th Lancers, at Hounslow, are to proceed to Ireland; the 3rd Dragoon Guards, now at Edinburgh, will move to Nottingham; the 4th Dragoon Guards, now at Nottingham, will go to Canterbury; the 5th Dragoon Guards, now at York, will move to Birmingham; and the 11th Hussars, now at Coventry, will go to Hounslow. The 16th Lancers, which returned to England a few months after its distinguished gallantry at Aliwal and Sobraon, will remain at Brighton, its present station.

Fugitives from the Continent.—The following passengers were amongst the recent arrivals from the Continent:—Mr. Goddard and family; Major-General Auchmuty, Mr. and Mrs. Paris; Mr. Winkner; Mr. Ford and servant, Mr. Muggins and servant; the Earl of Essex, Mr. and Mrs. Argoyne, Mr. Knowles and servant; Mr. Mason, Mr. Lambert; Mr. W. Hunter and servant; Mr. Batworth; Mr. Vaughan; Mr. and Mrs. Mackey; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and family; Mr. Wilson and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Ganns; Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Barset and family. Mr. Roberts; General Sir Alexander Grant; Mr. Haviland; Mr. Wilcox, Iron, Belgian Legation; Lieutenant Rooke; Mr. Doncaster; Monsieur Lebis; Baron Boat; Lieutenant Frederick Pearce Leigh and Mrs. Leigh and family; General Gower; Mr. and Mrs. Dalis and family; Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Mr. Betts and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Lay and servant; Mr. Holt; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. Sargent; Augustus Devette; Mr. Moore; Mr. Kenner; Mr. Boer, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine and servant; Mons. Barrier; Mr. Payne; Mr. Sibley; Mr. and Mrs. Drury; Marquis du Chastlier and servant; Le Sr. Domis; Mr. Blake; Mons. Van Crombrugge; Mr. Frost; Mr. King; Mr. Glucuser; Mr. Torrens; his Excellency the Marquis de Labon; his Excellency Mons. Parredo, Mr. Lambert; Mr. Ashwell; Mr. and Mrs. Shelgrove; Mr. Budd; Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Poor-law Commissioners of Ireland have awarded the sum of £300 to the widow of the late Captain Hellard, R.N., who fell a victim to fever induced by his great exertions in the office of Poor-law Inspector, and they have also recommended Mrs. Hellard to the Admiralty for the best pension given to a Captain's widow.

Telegraphic despatches were received at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, inquiring whether there were four steamers ready for sea. The Sybil steamer, Lord Ivanhoe's yacht, was ordered to be ready for sea on Sunday.

At a meeting held at Edinburgh on Thursday (last week) a petition was agreed upon, praying Parliament not to pass the Ministerial bill for establishing diplomatic relations with Rome.

The late Dr. William Crotch, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, has left personal and funded property estimated at £18,000.

The late Rev. William Bagshaw, M.A., of Bonnercross, Sheffield, who died recently, has bequeathed to the Governors of the General Infirmary, £100, to the Governors of the Sheffield Dispensary, £100, the Trustees of the Blue Coat Charity School, the Trustees of the Girls' Charity School, and the Trustees of the National School, all in Sheffield, the sum of £50 each.

On Wednesday morning (last week) a landslip of part of the embankment near the east end of the Falkirk tunnel, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, took place, by which both lines of rails were covered with earth. No personal injury was sustained, notwithstanding that a goods' cattle train came in contact with the obstacle so created.

At Brandra Abbeleix, lately, a man named Toole laid his gun upon a table, when a small dog knocked it down, and it went off, killing a fine child of his, aged four years.

A finer and more prolific lambing season than the present has seldom been known in Hampshire, flocks of 700 ewes having done 900 to 1000 lambs; some of 500 ditto more than 600 lambs. Many large grazers have escaped lost an ewe.

Mr. James Shirreff is appointed Attorney-General of Antigua, in the room of Mr. Hamilton, appointed Chief Justice of that Island. Mr. Lum. Hall is appointed Attorney-General, W. T. Des Barrs Solicitor-General, and Mr. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Earl of Fife has caused the soup kitchen he established some years ago at Banff to be put in full operation; and for several weeks about 150 poor families, belonging to Macduff and Banff, have been tally supplied with soup and bread, at Lord Fife's expense.

The festival of the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, on Thursday last, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, was honoured by the presence of the Conde de Montemolin.

Captain Maurice Dennom, R.N., has left town for Leith and Greenock, on a Government investigation into recent accidents which have occurred to steam-vessels in that locality.

The number of persons confined in England and Scotland on the 6th of last December for offences against the Stamp and Tax Acts was as follows, viz. four in England and two in Scotland. There are not any prisoners in Ireland for offences of this description.

Large bodies of whale have recently been seen sporting at short distance off the northern shores of Scotland. Since September, scarcely a day has elapsed without more or fewer being observed; but during the last week their numbers appear to have greatly increased. On Friday and Saturday they were seen at a little distance off the north head of Wick.

The rumour that Comte d'Orsay had quitted England with Prince Louis Bonaparte is not true.

In consequence of the large importations of silk piece goods from the eastern portion of the globe, the East and West India Dock Company have obtained the abolition of the duties at the revenue at their warehouses, in Billiter-street, before and after the legal and usual hours of business, in order to prepare them for sale early in the ensuing month.

A presentment submitted by Government to the Grand Jury at Kilkenny, Ireland, for repayment in instalments of expenditure under the Labour Rate Act, amounting to £233,965, has been refused, on the ground that the Government had not fulfilled all the necessary conditions.

On Thursday, four sailors were drowned in the Shannon, by the upsetting of a boat, while the hands on board were nearly all in a state of intoxication.

Barnard's car, from Tullamore, Ireland, to the railway, was upset, on Tuesday (last week), near Geashill, by a drunken driver, when an elderly lady passenger was nearly drowned in a deep drain. One of the horses was killed.

A man was found lying dead on the rails of the Cashel Railway, on Monday night, apparently killed by an engine. He had recently been in a lunatic asylum.

A shark was, last week, killed on the beach at Dunnibuch, Berwickshire, Scotland. When dead, it was found to measure about twelve feet in length, and a large quantity of oil was obtained from its liver.

The *Charivari* says:—"The people did not find the wine in the vaults of the Tuileries at all to their taste. It is true that there is no time allowed for tasting."

A rumour prevails that it is in contemplation to double the rates of postage. The penny rate is to be raised, it is said, to twopence.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. William Abiah Newman, Master of Arts, to be Chaplain for Cape Town, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

Every Union in Galway, with the exception of Ballinasloe, is now administered by paid guardians.

We regret to hear that Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., has been obliged, on account of ill health, to apply for leave of absence from the House of Commons until Easter.

The success of Fanny Cerito in Paris has been followed by a still greater triumph in Northern Italy. Despite political agitation, Le Venier, in Venice, has been nightly crowded to witness "La Vivandiere a Gli Postiglione."

The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edward Bannerman to be one of his Royal Highness's chaplains.

The new dance which Cerito has produced during her Italian sojourn is entitled "La Stellamia," a sort of Tarantella, which produced so much enthusiasm on a late occasion as to be prohibited by the police.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace.

Orders in Council appeared in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, authorising the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell certain property formerly belonging to the Archdeaconry of Hereford, and certain other property formerly belonging to the Chapter of the Cathedral [illegible]

Plymouth has this week been visited with an unusually severe storm, by which very considerable damage was done to the breakwater in the Sound.

A marine, named Pepper, belonging to the *Caledonia*, 120, in Hamoaze, fell into the after-hold of that ship on Saturday evening, and was killed on the spot.

In consequence of the present unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, the *Sphynx*, steam vessel, at Woolwich, is ordered to be prepared for sea immediately, and to proceed to Portsmouth.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edmund Murray Dodd, Esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the province of Nova Scotia.

It is noticed by a French paper as a remarkable fact, that the revolution in France, now so highly consummated, was achieved on the same days of the week as the glorious triumph of July, 1830.

At Portsmouth, the Port Admiral has received orders to act as he judges best in despatching to the French coast, at any hour, any of the steam vessels now in readiness for special service.

A deputation from a meeting of Irish members, to request a revision of the area of the Poor-law Unions and electoral divisions in Ireland, had an interview with Sir George Grey on Tuesday, at the Home-office.

Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, in Leicestershire, has just been the scene of great festivity on the occasion of the marriage of Lady Adeliza Manners, youngest daughter of the noble Duke, and the Hon. Captain Agar, son of the late Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Norman.

The price of meat, vegetables, and other articles of subsistence in Paris, during and after the late revolutionary proceedings, underwent no increase. Families were supplied with butcher's meat at the same rate as they had been throughout the season.

The annual public suppers at Christ's Hospital will commence on Sunday next, and terminate on Easter-day, occupying a period, as usual, eight Sundays.

A curious but unmistakable proof of the hatred with which all Germans are regarded in Lombardy was given at the theatre La Scala in Milan recently. On the appearance of the previously great favourite [illegible] on the stage, the entire audience rose and quitted the theatre.

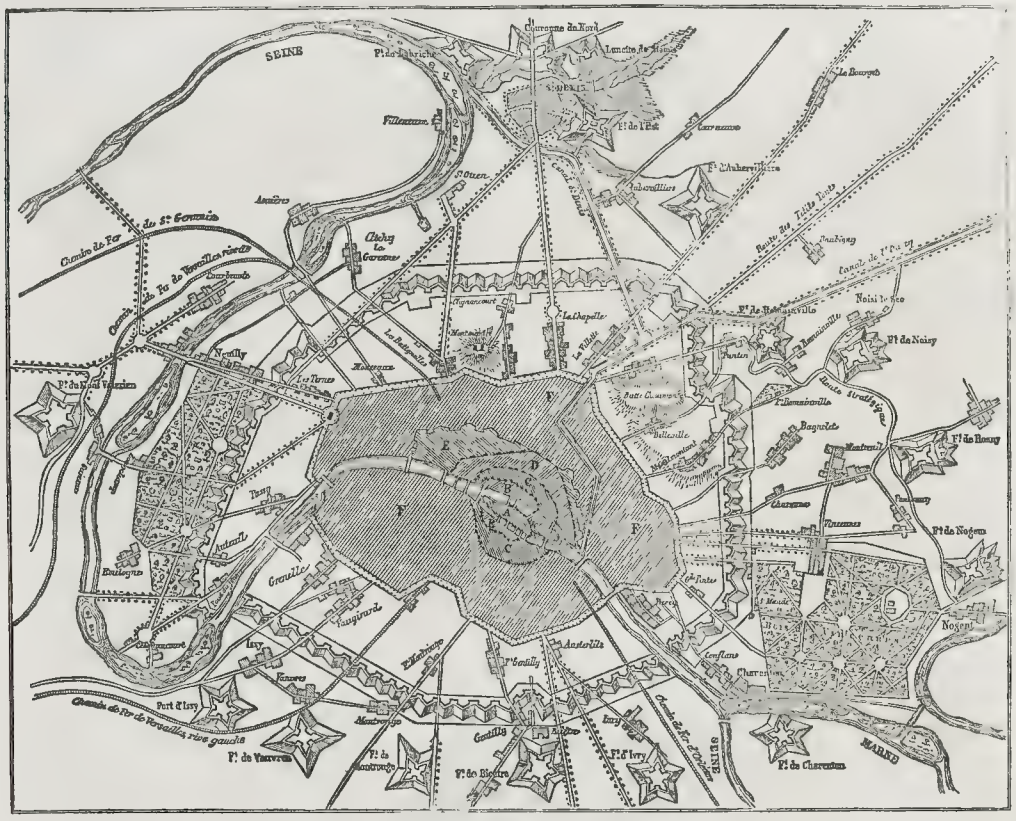
The trial of Thomas Peyton, Esq., coroner, and Mr. George Church, for the manslaughter of Robert Waldron, Esq., of Portsmouth, in the county of Roscommon, was brought to a close on Saturday last, when the jury declared it to be his opinion that the coroner was justified by law in [illegible] and that [illegible] acquitted the prisoners.

The Secretary-General of the Austrian Legation at Pesaro has been assassinated.

A heavy decline is visible in the German funds.

The news of the French Revolution has caused the greatest enthusiasm at Nice and other towns of northern Italy.

On Tuesday evening the Grand Jury, at the Central Criminal Court, returned as "true," a bill of indictment preferred against Anne Meyers, for the recent murder of the soldier in St. James's Park.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Pt de Rosny
Montreuil
Vincennes
Pt de Nogent
Nogent
Pt de Charenton
MARNE
Pt de Vanves
Pt de Montrouge
Pt de Bicêtre
Pt d'Ivry
Ivry
Gentilly
Arcueil
Montrouge
Vaugirard
Grenelle
Boulogne
Neuilly
Pt de Neuilly
Pt de Puteaux
Courbevoie
Asnières
Clichy
Pt de Clichy
Pt de Pont
Pt de Passy
Pt de Grenelle
Pt de Billancourt
Pt de Sèvres
Pt de Point du Jour
Pt de Passy
Pt de Auteuil
Pt de la Conférence
Pt de la Gare
Pt de Bercy
Pt de Charenton
Pt de Conflans
Pt de Charonne
Pt de Ménilmontant
Pt de la Villette
Pt de la Chapelle
Pt de Clignancourt
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Pt de Auteuil
Pt de Passy
Pt de Point du Jour
Pt de Billancourt
Pt de Sèvres

MARIE-AMELIE, EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 5.—Quinquagesima Sunday  Shrove Sunday.  Full Moon at 1h 17m afternoon
MONDAY, 6.—The Sun rises at 6h. 37m., and sets at 5h. 42m
TUESDAY, 7.  Shrove Tuesday.  Perpetua
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Ash Wednesday.  Lent begins.  Old St. Matthias
THURSDAY, 9.—The day is 11h. 22m. in length, and it has increased 1h. 37m. since the first of the
FRIDAY, 10.—Day breaks at 4h. 34m., and twilight ends at 7h. 48m
SATURDAY, 11.  Mars and the Moon are near each other
During this week, the planet Mercury is still in a favourable position for observation, and rises

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 1 50 | 2 01 | 2 20 | 2 50 | 3 15 | 3 39 | 4 04 |
| 2 15 | 2 45 | 3 05 | 3 35 | 4 00 | 4 25 | 4 50 |

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. R."  *The Portrait has not appeared in our Journal.  The original is not in the Illustrated Museum.*
"C. G."  *Tunbridge Wells.  The only Index for the present Volume has already been*
"  "  *Leicester.  Declined*
"L. B. D."  *See the present No*
"A Correspondent."  *We cannot spare room for the lines on the Tennyson controversy.*
"W. L."  *Dublin.—See "Advice to Correspondents"*
"E. P."  *Address the editor, Dublin.*
"W. S. A."  *The Post will unquestionably be always the most convenient.*
"B. Jones."  *The "Mechanics' Magazine," and the "Patent Journal," 3d. each.*
"  "  *Edinburgh.—See any large collection of French songs.*
"M. M."  *Declined.*
"Sophia."  *We regret that we cannot recommend you*
"C. T."  *is thanked, but we have already illustrated the ceremony of the Judges entering London.  The Archæological subject is, we obligingly remarked, shall appear next week.*
"A Lover at Blackheath"  *is informed that we cannot interfere in wagers.*
"L. L."  *The calendars are alleged.*
"Ellen"  *is thanked for the hint*
"J. D. L."  *Lochee.  "Greenes on the Gun."*
"A New Subscriber."  *—Apply to the Secretary to a Lodge.*
"J. H."  *Dundee, should address his inquiry to Maddox and Co., Leadenhall-street.*
"  "  *Subscribing Connoisseur."—The impressions may, possibly, be delivered in better condition.*
"No ambok."  *We have not been favoured with the Sketches by Lieut Rooke*
"H. J. D."  *is thanked for the Sketch, which has been unavoidably deferred till next week.*
"M. E."  *Newport.  We cannot spare room.*
"N. M. D."  *Aberdeen.  Mackenzie's "Australia," published by Orr and Co., is a most valuable work book.*
"N. B."  *Dundee.  See any large collection of French songs*
"J. S."  *Boston.—It is not very likely that you will obtain the single number of the "Philosophical Transactions;" but a note addressed to the Publisher's Circular, stating your wish, may be serviceable.  We do not know Mr. Hogg's work.*
"E. V. Z."  *has not clearly stated the question.*
"An Old Subscriber," *Limerick.—We fear that we cannot bring the Picture suggested to our Illustrations of the Exhibition*
"W. S. M."  *Wye, is thanked for the correction explaining that the Crest of the Archbishop of Canterbury should be a combination of the Mitre and Ducal Coronet, instead of the pall.  Mitre, as engraved in our Journal of last week*
"F. M."  *is recommended to consult Neale's "Feasts and Fasts," and "Whenley on the Common Prayer Book."*
"A Subscriber"  *may obtain the Views.*
"A  Lover of the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square"
"J. P. W."  *Frome.  The Weekly is only 1½d.  See the No*
"C."  *Manchester.  "M. D." "Augustus," Bristol.  "M. A. C. S." "Chatham.—We are not in possession of the information requisite for replying to your questions.*
"J. M. P."  *Sheffield.—The present Governor of Jamaica is Sir C. E. Grey, Bart; of Dominica, James Macaulay Higginson.*
"N. A."  *Kent-road.—Apply to Mr. Brayshaw, Foundling Hospital.*

ERRATUM.  The New Colonial Seals, engraved in our Number of last week, are not by Mr. Wyon, as we stated, but by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, Chief Engraver of her Majesty's Seals.

We have to return thanks to several Correspondents, and the Fashions for March, are unavoidably deferred till next week.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Next week we shall continue our Illustrations of this Great Event, from Sketches received from our Artists in Paris, too late for the present Number.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In various Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be found Engravings of several very interesting scenes and incidents in the Life of Louis Philippe

No. 71 (Vol. 3) contains twenty-six Marine and Land Illustrations of the Visit of Queen Victoria to Louis Philippe, at Château d'Eu

No. 72 (Vol. 3) contains an Engraving of the superb Service Casket presented by Louis Philippe to Queen Victoria.

No. 88 (Vol. 4) contains the presentation of the Corps Diplomatique to the King, on Jan. 1, 1844.

Nos. 128, 129, and 130 (Vol. 5) commemorate the King's Visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, in no fewer than thirty-five large Engravings of splendid Magnificence, State Ceremonies, Excursions, &c.

No. 171 (Vol. 7) contains a characteristic Medallion Portrait of Louis Philippe

No. 208 (Vol. 8) contains two Illustrations of the Attempt on the Life of Louis Philippe, in April, 1846, at Fontainbleau, with two Views of the Palace.

No. 210 (Vol. 8) contains the Reception of the National Guard by the King, May 1, 1846.  Also four other Illustrations of the Royal Birth day Fêtes.

No. 223 (Vol. 9) contains an Engraving of the Attempt on the Life of the King, in July, 1846.


### THE SPLENDID VIEW OF PARIS

GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Being the finest View of this interesting City ever published, may be obtained by Subscribing for One Year, commencing with the First Number in the year 1848.  Subscriptions received by W. LITTLE, 198, Strand, and all Newsmen throughout the kingdom.



## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.*


Our observations last week on the Budget of the Whigs have been confirmed in the course of the present week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.  On Monday, the right hon. gentleman announced not only that he was ready to give up the increased Income-Tax, without proposing any substitute, but that the statements made by his noble friend in introducing the Budget required correction and explanation.  In truth, the right hon. gentleman was so little satisfied with the Premier's speech, that he once before volunteered explanations, and convinced the world, whatever respect it might have entertained for Lord John Russell, that, in the opinion of Sir Charles Wood, the noble Lord was, like other Whigs when dealing with finance, a sorry blunderer.  The prosaic reading of the Chancellor's corrections of the First Lord of the Treasury was rather an unfavourable one.  It was remarked of Lord John's speech at the time it was made, that it was for him, who is in general very clear in his statements, singularly confused, and that he had so jumbled together the facts of balance sheets, and the hypothetical estimates of his right hon. friend, that he could not pick out of them any clear results.  For example, his mode of estimating the probable revenue of the financial year 1848 was to take such a mixture of the facts of the balance-sheet and the conjectures of his right hon. friend, from which Lord John made it out that the revenue for the year would be only £702,940 less than was expected.  But on Monday night the Chancellor sorrowfully informed the House that the revenue for the six weeks which have elapsed of this quarter was £540,000 less than in the corresponding six weeks of last year.  That would make, should the same proportion prevail throughout, a defalcation of £3,200,000 in the year, instead of £702,940.

It is, unfortunately, quite evident that Lord John Russell overestimated our resources, though, perhaps, not to the extent shown by this comparison.  The Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted the fact; and, as he has been compelled to give up the proposed increase of the Income-tax, nothing remains for the Ministers but to set diligently about reducing expenditure.  There are some taxes, too, which the Chancellor probably means to reduce.  He will attempt, perhaps, to buy popularity, as the story runs, by reducing the stamp duty on newspapers and on advertisements.  In the end, he might lose no revenue by a judicious reduction of these duties; but in the meantime, and with a falling revenue, he can only abate taxation and avoid incurring debt by abating expenditure.  He has now an excellent opportunity.  The revolution in France, even if it do not increase the friendly relations between the two countries, will, for some time, so embarrass France as to guarantee England against an attack.  We can have no fear, as Mr. Cobden said, of being attacked by a nation which requires all her attention to her home affairs.  Thus, reduction in the army and navy is immediately practicable, and retrenchment generally must be had recourse to, in preference to increased taxation, to make the balance between revenue and expenditure equal.  From what we see and hear of the Whigs, we are sensible they feel themselves so powerless—they have exhibited so much weakness—they are so conscious of ignorance and error, that a very little exertion on the part of the public will make them give up all the increase they propose in the estimates, and set heartily about reducing all the expenses of the State.

There is a universal demand for the reduction or abolition of taxes.  One party requires the Window-Tax to be taken off; another demands the reduction of the Tea Duties; a third asks for the abolition of several Excise Duties; and none of them can be gratified,—for it would be impracticable to lessen any additional burdens on the other class to please this one,—except by the reduction of expenditure.  In reduction, therefore, we have all now a common interest, and we have but to speak out to make the Ministry comply with our wishes.

THE principles which guide the proceedings of the Legislature are, in many instances, perfectly incomprehensible; so much so, indeed, that the phrase, at times facetiously applied to Parliament, "the collective wisdom of the nation," has become the bitterest satire that can be expressed in so short a compass on that body. Among the numerous instances of the self-stultification of "the House" which have presented themselves recently, one of the latest is the course taken on Tuesday, in the case of the Irish Poor-Law. An hon. member moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the operation of that law; and in the course of his observations proved, pretty satisfactorily to every unprejudiced mind possessed of the smallest modicum of common sense, that its immediate revision and amendment were absolutely necessary to prevent a large and aggravated augmentation of the social evils which afflict the unhappy sister country.

One after another the representatives of Ireland, of every shade and hue of politics, rose up and expressed their unanimous conviction, that unless the committee were granted, as the first step towards the amelioration of the present system of (misnomered) Poor-Relief, the most lamentable results might be apprehended.

It was stated on all hands that thousands of the poor were starving, while the provisions of the Poor-Law were in effect a dead letter, and that the guardians in a majority of unions had, from some unexplained cause, refused to act, and having been suspended, were replaced by paid guardians, who gave no satisfaction to either payers or paupers by the slipshod manner of discharging the duties which they had undertaken and were paid to perform. The enormous extent of many of the unions, measuring from 40 to 60 miles English, was pointed out as a great hardship to the poor, who were thus often obliged to travel 30 miles before they could obtain relief; and the great abuse of new rates being struck before the old ones had been collected, was, with numerous other defects in the working of the system, dwelt on by all the gentlemen from Ireland in the House, with but one solitary exception; and supported by several of the English members, they strongly urged Ministers to forego their opposition to the appointment of the committee; but all in vain. Sir G. Grey, aided by the Secretary for Ireland, Sir W. Somerville, strenuously opposed the concession of the investigation; not, indeed, on the ground that the alleged evils did not exist,—they admitted they did, to the fullest extent, but that they had not existed long enough to justify inquiry or amendment. They declared, indeed, that they would issue a commission on the subject. But that is the old device for shelving a question; and the majority of the House of Commons, on a division, sealed the absurd resolve of Ministers.

We trust that the several constituencies of Ireland will not suffer their representatives to submit to such quackery. The social condition of that country has too long been neglected and postponed on such frivolous pretences. The present is not the time for persistance in a course so fraught with folly and wickedness.

### THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been distinguished by almost constant squalls of rain, hail, and wind, as well as by the circumstance of an unusually low barometer reading continuing for several days. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, rain falling at intervals, and there were several violent squalls of wind and rain in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and at times blowing strongly; the reading of the barometer was low all day, and the average temperature of the air for the day was 49°. Friday, the sky was generally overcast till the evening; a few stars were then visible; the weather was squally, and at times tempestuous; the wind was S.W. and S.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 49°. Saturday, the sky was overcast, with a few exceptions; there were frequent violent squalls of wind and rain; at 10h. A.M. the very low reading of the barometer of 28.46 inches took place at the height of 40 feet above the sea; the direction of the wind was S., and at times W.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 47°. Sunday, there was a gale of wind from the S.W.; there were frequent squalls of rain and wind, and occasionally of hail, rain, and wind; the average temperature for the day was 47½°. Monday, the sky was for the most part half-covered by cloud, but at times it was overcast, and at other times clear; there were squalls of wind, and each was accompanied by rain or by hail; the average temperature for the day was 47½°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudless during a part of the morning, and covered by cloud afterwards, rain falling; the wind strong from the S.W.; and the weather was tempestuous; the average temperature for the day was 42½°. Wednesday, March 1, the sky was overcast, and there were frequent squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 49½°, and that for the week ending this day was 46½°. The reading of the barometer during the whole week has been very low.

The following are the extreme of enumerethical readings for each day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | [illegible] | 54 | 44 day |
| Friday, | 29.26 | 54 | 44 |
| Saturday, | 29.46 | 50 | 44 |
| Sunday, | 29.47 | 54 | 42 |
| Monday, | 29.28 | 54 | 42 |
| Tuesday, | 29.28 | 48 | 37½ |
| Wednesday, March 1, | | 50 | 38 |

### FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY,

The mean temperature of the air was 43½°.
The temperature of the dew point was 39½.
The mean weight of water mixed with a cubic foot of air was 3 grains.
The mean degree of humidity, that of complete saturation being represented by 1000, was 85.
The mean amount of cloud, that of the whole sky being represented by 10, was 8.
The quantity of rain fallen was 2¼ inches.
Blackheath Thursday, March 2nd, 1848.

## LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Paris papers of Thursday contain various decrees and ordinances of the Provisional Government, and of the newly-appointed functionaries, which were, generally speaking, regarded with favour.

Paris was perfectly tranquil.  A monster meeting of the trades, to deliberate on the interests of the working classes, was to take place at twelve o'clock, at the Champ de Mars.  A numerous and imposing procession to the grave of the much regretted Armand Carrel left the Hôtel de Ville before eleven o'clock.

Among the decrees of the Provisional Government, three or four are of great interest.  One changes the word "regiment" into demi-brigade.

Another decree appoints M. Armand Barbes, Colonel of the 12th Legion of Paris National Guard, vice M. Lavocat.

In the departments the enthusiasm for the Republic is extreme.  Up to the present moment, the most perfect unanimity prevails.  The Government is, however, in a difficulty about the mode of conducting the elections.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government realising public functionaries from all oaths of allegiance to the Republic.

M. Armand Marrast, a member of the Provisional Government, had been appointed national administrator of the property belonging to the Crown and the Civil List.

The Provisional Government continued to receive deputations from all the towns adjoining Paris.

M. Cormenin, the new President of the Council of State, presented the adhesion of that body to the Provisional Government on Wednesday.  The Academy of Medicine, the Literary Association, the Syndicate of the Stockbrokers, the Tribunal of Commerce, the Democratic Committee, &c., had offered their co-operation to the Government.

Marshal Gerard, Generals Dalton, Bedeau, Monthion, Bachelu, Pelet, Paj, Brossard, Girod de l'Ain, de Rigny, &c., had recognised the Republic.

Order and tranquility continued to prevail throughout France, the Republic being every where proclaimed without resistance, even in Brittany and La Vendée.

The public works had been resumed in Paris with great activity 200 workmen were employed at Notre Dame, and orders to complete, with all possible rapidity, the church on the Place Belle Chasse, had been given by the Mayor of Paris.  The most energetic measures had been adopted to repair the railroads, and maintain the traffic.  40 pupils of the Polytechnic school and of St. Cyr had been stationed along the Orleans line for the protection of the road.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Count Arthur Mensdorff, the Marquis of Douro, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lady Lyttelton, Madame Bunsen, the Baroness de Wangenheim, the baroness de Speth, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Baron Fritsch.  In the course of the day their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise.  Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taking an airing

On Sunday, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace.  The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay presided.

On Monday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Seymour.  Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their usual airings.  Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert.  Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Ernest of Saxe Coburg, and their three infant children, have been received at Buckingham Palace by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and are, for the present, residing there.  The infant daughter of the Duke de Nemours is likewise, for the present, receiving her Majesty's hospitality.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.  Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty yesterday.  The Earl of Powis had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the Riband and Badge of the most noble Order of the Garter, worn by his father the late Earl of Powis.  The Honourable John Stuart had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, worn by his father, the late Earl of Moray.  Her Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by his Equerry-in-Waiting, Colonel Seymour.  Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace.  Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing  Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening at the Palace.

On Wednesday afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert held a Levee by desire of the Queen, at two o'clock, in St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty.  His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and was received by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain.  The Prince was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole; Mr. George Edward Anson, Treasurer; Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Private Secretary; and Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting.  His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse was present at the Levee, attended by Major Stephens.  It being a Collar Day, the principal Knights of the several orders of Knighthood were their respective collars.  The foreign diplomatic circle were introduced, when the following presentations to his Royal Highness took place.—Baron Isola, Secretary to the Sardinian Legation, by Count Adrian de Revel, the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires.  M. Jacques Prendergast, Attaché à la Legation de sa Majesté Catholique, by the Chevalier de Tacon, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAXE GOTHA AND ALTENBURG.—The Court has been thrown into the deepest mourning by the accounts received on Monday by special messenger, Baron Brudenstein, of the sudden demise of the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Gotha and Altenburg, the maternal grandmother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.  Her Royal Highness was sister of the late Elector of Hesse, and grandchild of the sister of George II.  She died at Gotha on the 23d instant, in her 77th year, lamented and revered by all who knew her. The life of this estimable lady was devoted to acts of charity, and she has died leaving the whole of her property to the poor of the town of Gotha.

### THE INCOME-TAX.

NOTWITHSTANDING the withdrawal by the Government of the proposed addition to this odious tax, the agitation whilst the announcement of the proposition had created has not subsided, but, on the contrary, increased, and with a different object, namely—the abolition of the tax altogether.  On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Westminster was held, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That, unless the Government forthwith abolished the Income-Tax, they would not possess the confidence of the country, and ought not to possess the confidence of the House of Commons."  "That the meeting considers that the Government was solemnly pledged to the remission of the Income-Tax at the expiration of three years, or, at the most, of five years, from the period of its imposition; that the time has arrived when the people will no longer submit to the continuance of such an oppressive and unequal measure; and, that this meeting, therefore, calls for the entire removal of this tax, and if, after a careful inquiry into the state of public affairs, means should be found wanting of increasing the revenue, beyond the enormous amount which a wise and judicious system of reduction in the various departments of the national expenditure will yield, that the deficiency may be supplied by the substitution of probate duties on landed property, and such other description of taxation only as will be least injurious to the industry of the country, and guard against the extreme injustice of estimating the precarious and transitory income of the professional man and tradesman at the same value as permanent income, derived from real estate and other accumulated property."  At the platform were Dr. Lacy Evans, M.D., W. B. Osborne, M.P., Mr. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Cochrane, Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., &c., each of whom addressed the meeting in support of the various resolutions; a petition embodying which is to be presented to the Legislature.—A meeting was held on Wednesday of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Within, to petition Parliament against the renewal of the Income Tax.  Mr. Alderman Kelly in the Chair.  The Meeting was addressed by Mr Duncty Eagleton, Mr. Russell, Mr. Blake, Mr. Young, and other gentlemen, and resolutions and a petition were unanimously adopted in condemnation of the Income Tax.—Accounts of Meetings in all parts of the country to petition against the tax have reached us.

The Government having on Monday evening signified their intention of not pressing the proposed increase of the Income-Tax, it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of the various meetings which took place on that day in the metropolis, to pass resolutions and to petition the Legislature against the adoption of it.

THE living of Athy, vacant by the death of the death of the Dean of Elphin, has been presented, by the Archbishop of Dublin, to the Rev. Mr. French, curate thereof.  The Rev. David Reid, late curate, has succeeded his father to the living of Clondalkin, by permission of the Archbishop  His Grace has also presented the living of Donoughmore, in the county of Wicklow, to the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, late curate of Clontarf.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—On Saturday, the 69th anniversary of this excellent Institution was celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Viscount Morpeth, M.P., supported by Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; the Sheriffs, Cubitt and Hill, &c. Among the company, numbering about 130, were Colonel Colquhoun, Mr. C. Cochrane, Mr. C. Pearson, M.P., Mr. S. Roth, Dr. Hill (of Warwickshire), Captain Maconochie, and several other gentlemen distinguished by their exertions in the cause of Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. For this benevolent and enlightened object, the Philanthropic Society have resolved on forming a "Model Farm-school of Industry," at some distance from London; there it is proposed to give the children whom they shelter, not only moral and religious instruction, but training in gardening and field labour, besides teaching them tailoring, shoemaking, &c., &c., as in the establishments of St. George's Fields, &c. As soon as £3000 be raised; and this important object gave additional interest to the festival of Saturday last. The cloth being withdrawn, the noble chairman, Lord Morpeth, proposed the customary loyal toasts, which were duly honoured.—Lord Morpeth, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Philanthropic Institution," quoted several statistical proofs of the immense benefit which it had conferred upon the community. His lordship also dwelt upon the soundness of the principle sought to be extended by the Institution in their proposed Model Farm School; the noble Lord adding his testimony of the approbation of the Home Secretary Sir Gardiner Grey, to which he already placed under the society's care 25 boys from Parkhurst prison. Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., when proposed, in an eloquent speech, the health of the Noble Chairman, which was drank with great enthusiasm; and after a variety of other toasts, including the healths of the Rev. Sydney Turner, the Indefatigable Chaplain and Secretary, had been given, the party broke up. We are happy to add that the subscriptions during the evening exceeded £2000. The dinner and wines were excellent

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, a general meeting of the donors and subscribers to this charity was held in the London Tavern, Capt. Nelson in the chair. The report stated that there were eighty-five children in the asylum. That the late Thomas Ward, Esq., bequeathed £500; that their receipts figured £9844; and that the expenditure left a balance of £537. 7. 4. report was adopted; and four girls and four boys were, by election, placed upon the books of the institution.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DISTRESSED FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern. John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors congratulated the Society on its successful progress, that the collection at the last anniversary dinner amounted to £2417, that the Bank of England had contributed £200; the Prince Oscar, £20; £10 from the Duke of Saxe Weimar; the King of Hanover, £50. That 80 persons had received a weekly pension of 5s.; 95 from 2s to 8s.; making a total of £1491 9s. 9d. That 2711 had received casual relief, and others had been sent back to their own country, the whole expense of which amounted to £1163 14s. 8d.; but that, in administering this relief no distinction as to country, colour, or religion, had been made. The balance sheet showed that the income for the year, including donations and subscriptions, amounted to £3098 18s., and the expenditure left a balance in hand of £29 19s. 8d., besides which the funded property of the Society amounted to £5,000.

INSTITUTION FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB.—At a meeting of the committee of management of this institution on Friday (last week), the Secretary, J. G. Shrimpton, Esq., announced that the Corporation of the City of London had presented the liberal donation of £100 in furtherance of the views of the society. Mr. D. Murray, the interpreter and teacher of the establishment, observed that the generous assistance afforded was most opportune; inasmuch as, for some time past, the applications on behalf of the deaf and dumb, had far exceeded the ability of the institution to grant

NORWICH ESTUARY COMPANY.—A half yearly meeting of proprietors was held . Saturday at the London Tavern. Mr. Steward presided. The directors' report stated that they did not think it necessary to recommend any call upon the proprietors at present. They still recommended that no steps should be taken for the purchase of land, or making the cut, before the next half-yearly meeting, unless sanctioned by a majority of the shareholders present, at an extraordinary meeting to be convened in the meantime, pursuant to the company's act, with full notice of the object. The accounts showed that, inclusive of a previous balance, £4029 0s. 8d., had been received, out of which a present balance remained of £92 8s. 10d. The report was adopted, and was followed by the re-election of directors and auditor, retiring by rotation.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Monday, the annual election of inmates into the Asylum connected with this society, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Captain Nelson, R.N., presiding From a statement of the society's accounts, it appeared that the total receipts of the last year were £23,591 16s., and the expenditure £24,767 9s. 11d., leaving a balance to 1848 in favour of the Society of £824 19s. 1d. Among the receipts were: Duty from London vessels, £1,930 13s. 7d.; duty from outports, vessels of ports under the management of the Corporation, £6367 2s. 8d.; Consolidated Three per Cents, Bank Annuities, for £3000, sold at 88¾ per cent., £2655; Old South Sea Annuities, for £1000, sold at 98¾ per cent., £985. Amongst the items of expenditure, were: Paid to London pensioners, £13,966 2s. 6d.; paid to outports pensioners, £3674; temporary relief, &c., £2200; Seamen's Hospital Society, £368 3s. 4d. Four additional vacancies in the Asylum were elected, and the usual routine business having been disposed of, the meeting separated.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the Terminus, Shoreditch, Mr. Richard Paterson in the chair. The secretary read the Directors' report, which stated that, in accordance with the agreement that had been entered into with the Eastern Counties Company, the dividend on the respective shares of this company for the half year ending 31st December would be £1 5s. on the £25 shares, 9s. 8½d. upon each £23 share, to which 6 per cent. per annum had been guaranteed, and upon the second class shares of £20 each, 16s 10½ for each £50 share, and 14s. 7d. upon each £25 share. The dividends on the quarter shares, payable in May next, at the guaranteed 6 per cent., would be 7s 6d. each, the whole of the property-tax, being out of the last creation, of £.50, there still remained 339 undistributed, and at the disposal of the proprietors. The statement of accounts for the half-year showed the receipts to have been £85,829 9s. 9d., including the balance of the last half-year's accounts, which was £34,132 13s. 2d., and the expenditure showed a balance in hand of £31,901 9s. 9d.; the general statement of receipts and expenditure was annexed, and exhibited the following results:—Total sum received on calls, £548,369; ditto on loans and debentures, £146,000—total, £694,369. The expenditure side included Parliamentary and law expenses, and the usual items, having the balance stated above. The report was adopted and the accounts passed after a few minutes' discussion, and the meeting separated.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. The half-yearly general meeting of the company was held on Tuesday, at their office, 71, Lombard street. The chair was taken by Mr. Wilkin. A report from the Directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, were read to the meeting. These documents represented the operations of the Company to have been attended with the most successful results The report having been read, was, after some discussion, adopted by the Proprietors, and the usual dividend and bonus declared.

GOLDSMITHS' AND JEWELLERS' ANNUITY INSTITUTION.—On Monday, the half-yearly general meeting of the members of the above Institution was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee for the past year, to elect a Committee of Management, and on general business. Mr. Mills in the chair. The report stated that the Institution was founded in 1837, for the purpose of relieving the decayed members of the trade, including their workmen, shopmen, and clerks, as also their widows. There are now thirteen male and six female annuitants, who have received during the year £361. The men receive £15, and the women £10 each per annum, payable monthly. The balance-sheet showed the expenditure to be £317 4s. 7d., leaving in hand £1309 11s. 6d. A further sum of upwards of £800 has also been raised, and set apart for the erection of almshouses.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Governors and Directors of this Excellent Charity was held at the Boardroom, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, Mr. J. F. Twemlow in the chair The report congratulated the friends of the institution, that, during the past severe season, the falling off in the income had occurred, as might have been expected, and the expenditure only exceeded the ordinary income by £47. The number of patients admitted during the year was 1253, exclusive of 106 remaining in the house at the end of December. The out-patients, in the course of the same period, numbered 17,901, being a very considerable increase over the number of previous year. The permanent fund of the hospital had been augmented by the munificent legacy of £1000 from the late Miss Colyer, of Farningham, Kent, and £50 from the late Mr. W. T. Fraed. It was mentioned that the Charity was still in debt about £900, and, as the committee hoped before long to announce a part for the enlargement of the hospital, to meet the greatly increasing demands upon the Charity, abundant room existed for the beneficial exercise of benevolent consideration. The customary compliment having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It is satisfactory to observe that the Registrar-General's return for the week ending last Saturday shows a considerable decrease in the mortality of previous weeks. The deaths registered in the metropolis were 1134, a more favourable result than any that has been obtained during the last three months, and exceeding the winter average by only 27. Diseases of the respiratory organs now exhibit a falling below the average, and no decrease is also shown under other important classes of disease, except the epidemic, which continues to preponderate to a great extent and to cause nearly a third of the whole mortality. Influenza has declined to 37, and will probably settle in a short time at the average of former seasons, namely, three deaths the last week it was fatal to 8 persons, of whom 13 died in the Fever Hospital. The births in the week were 1272

THE FRENCH IN LONDON AND THE REVOLUTION. The recent astounding events in Paris on becoming known to the public s f France caused a great sensation in the metropolis at the close of the last and c mencement of the present week, produced, as might be expected, the liv est sensation amongst them. At the various French hotels and coffee-houses in Leicester-square and the neighborhood, the Revolution formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation. On Friday and Saturday especially, as the news arrived by piecemeal of the abdication of Louis Philippe, several *reunions* were held, and the most enthusiastic feelings displayed for the revolutionary cause. On Saturday many Frenchmen carried their enthusiasm so far as to attach tri-coloured ribands to their button hole, and were to be seen in the streets wearing this favour, new to the eyes of Englishmen.

Several of the political exiles have already gone back to France, amongst the number Dr. Berrier Fontaine, who for many years past has been practi- as a physician in Foley-place, and M Guinard, now appointed Chef d' of the National Guard. Both these gentlemen were, with Marrast, Carnaignac, and other members of the committee of the Société du Droit de l'Homme, and, it will be remembered, were convicted and imprisoned in 1839 for conspiring to dethrone the late Sovereign, and establish a republican form of government. The extraordinary escape of the thirty-three conspirators from the prison of St. Pélagie is well known. A manifesto, of which the following is a translation, was agreed to on Saturday, and numerously signed. During the week it lay for signature at the French Reading Room, No. 67, Strand:—"Frenchmen —At news of the immense events at Paris, your brothers, residing in London, have associated themselves spontaneously with the accomplished revolution. Many phrases would be necessary to express all their sentiments, but they can only testify their admiration of the courageous conduct you have displayed at Paris, and their regret at having been unable to participate by their personal exertions in the cause." (Here follow the signatures.)

ART-UNION OF LONDON AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A deputation from the London Art-Union, consisting of Lord Monteagle, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Troughton, Mr. G. Godwin, Mr. Pocock, Mr. Noble, Professor Donaldson, M. Gaskin, Mr. Knight, Mr. Dodd, M.P., and others, had an interview on Friday (last week) with the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, at the office of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the proposed interference with the society. Lord Monteagle, and after him Mr. Godwin, having pointed out the impracticability of the propositions made, Mr. Labouchere also abandoned the proposed tax of ten per cent on the amount of subscriptions; also, any interference with the engravings, and asked the council for some modified proposition in respect to their selecting the pictures—as, for example, that they should choose all above £70 in value. The correspondence is about to be published.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET.—Half-yearly Meeting.—London, Feb. 28.—Lord G. Manners, M.P., in the chair.—The Directors' report announced that, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of the proprietors, they had felt it to be their duty not to omit any opportunity of making an advantageous arrangement with either of the larger companies in connection with the Newmarket Railway; and, in furtherance of that object, they, in the course of the past year, made overtures for a renewal of the negociation with the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, for a lease or amalgamation, but without effect. They were, therefore, glad to receive overtures from the Norfolk Company, which had led to a conditional agreement, by which it was estimated that the through traffic which would be realised to the Newmarket Railway Company on the opening of the line to Thetford, would produce at least £40,000 per annum (independently of the local traffic), and the annual increase of the Norfolk Railway Company's traffic having been at the rate of 10 per cent, a very great return might be expected. The land required for the extension to Thetford was conditionally purchased before the Act was obtained, upon fair and reasonable terms; and the Directors have every reason to believe the line to Thetford will not exceed £210,000. The capital expended

SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.

(*Continued from page* 146.)

may be termed "the first appearance of the French Revolutionary Flag on the English Coast."

On Sunday last, the Boat, with Despatches, appeared off Dover, bearing the well-known red flag. She was unable to land, in consequence of the fury of the gale; she ran away to Deal, where she was more fortunate, and an express was sent thither to meet her.

## THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

The accompanying Engraving is from a remarkably fine print published in Paris, and reputed to be a characteristic likeness of the ex-Queen, Marie Amelie, daughter of the late Ferdinand I. (IV.), King of the Two Sicilies, born April 26, 1782.

In a paper in *France Musicale* for the past month is the following anecdotic tribute to her Majesty:—

"The Queen, who is what the French call *dévote*, very often invites the abbesses and heads of convents, whether in Paris or in the provinces, to pass with her Majesty and the King, who knows the *faible* of her Majesty, always refuses to these worthy *ecclésiastiques* the *privilege* of his claret-cup. Sometimes he enters into conversation with the lady-abbess and if she prove to be an intolerant woman, with rational views, the King orders his *valet-de-chambre* to leave the dish on which she is breaking fast, to dispose in a small basket under her carriage, each the *meilleur* as the case may be, a bottle of his Majesty's favourite wine in a crystal claret-jug, and one of his Majesty's *petits pains de Paris*, made with fine flour, rolled up in a fine damask napkin. In this manner, by the devotion of the Queen, and the King's attention to the creature comforts of the *religieuses*, they have both won golden opinions from their strict convents. We have ourselves heard the abbess of the *Dames Nobles* of Cahors and a *Henri Quatrième* dignitary of Toulouse speak in raptures both of the King and Queen of the French."

Religious matters, or questions connected with the church, clergy, convents, &c., Louis Philippe is understood to have always referred to his Queen.

## THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Of the Illustrations show the work of destruction at the Palais Royal, which, it will be recollected, was the private property of Louis Philippe. This was one of the principal wreakings of spoliating vengeance. On Thursday, after a battle which lasted nearly an hour, the people having gained admission to the Palace, its sumptuous furniture was recklessly hurled from the windows into the court-yard and there burnt, together with the throne on which Louis Philippe first sat as King of the French.

These tragic scenes are details in the Narrative, so that we shall merely add, that at the Château d'Eau, on the south side of the Palace were burnt several of the Royal carriages; the scene presenting the terrific *tableau* shown in the Engraving.

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

We annex Portraits of the leading Members of the Provisional Government, with biographical notes.

### ARAGO.

The name of M. Arago, the Minister of Marine, is one of the most brilliant modern science can boast of. As an orator, also, he is almost equally distinguished. He is in his sixty-second year, and is Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and Member of the Board o

BURNING THE ROYAL CARRIAGES AT THE CHATEAU D'EU.

# MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

LEDRU ROLLIN, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. DUPONT (DE L'EURE), PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL DRAWN BY BAUGNIET. LAMARTINE, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Longitudes. In politics, M. Arago is an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privileges and monopoly, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people. He voted against the Pritchard Indemnity Bill, and has ever supported all the measures of the *Gauche*, although he goes much further, and belongs to the extreme *Gauche*.

CAVAIGNAC.

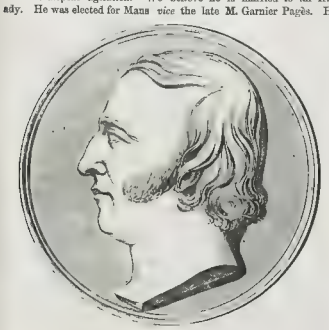
Cavaignac, the new Governor of Algiers, is nephew of the General Viscount Cavaignac, son of the Conventional Deputy, and brother of the famous Republican of the "Amis du Peuple." He is now in his forty-sixth year.

CORMENIN.

President of the Council of State, is known as one of the bitterest and most powerful pamphleteers which France has produced. His *Timon* and *Orateurs Célèbres* are well known: his uncompromising enmity to the *Doctrinaires* has procured him place and power in the new system.

LEDRU-ROLLIN.

M. Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, is in his forty-seventh year. He is an advocate, and has made himself known to us by his lively participation in the interests of the Irish nation, to whom he paid a visit some time back, as an emissary of French sympathisers with the Repeal agitation. We believe he is married to an Irish lady. He was elected for Mans *vice* the late M. Garnier Pagès. His



CORMENIN (TIMON), COUNCILLOR OF STATE.

speech to the electors subjected him to a prosecution on the part of the Government, and the trial produced a great sensation. M. Rollin represents the ultra-Radical interest, and has often attacked not only M. Guizot, but also the policy of such men as Thiers and Odilon Barrot. He sits on the extreme Left, and has defended at the tribune, with vigour and talent, the opinions advocated by *La Réforme* newspaper.

DUPONT (DE L'EURE).

The President of the Council, M. Dupont (de l'Eure), Deputy for Evreux, is now in his eighty-first year. In the year VIII. he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; in 1813 he was President of the Corps Legislatif; and, in 1815, he proposed the famous declaration in which the rights of citizens were preserved. He was appointed Minister of Justice in 1830. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the Deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favour of the execrated Guizot Ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evreux. M. Dupont invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest Administration which has fallen with the King, its protector. His appointment probably derives its chief significancy from its being a species of personal protest against Marshal Bugeaud.

LAMARTINE.

M. de Lamartine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, must be too well known to require much observation. As a poet, an orator, a historian, and a publicist, he has acquired equal renown. He represents Maçon, and his political opinions have been copiously expressed in his newspaper, *Le Bien Public*, published in that town. He is everywhere a poet, even at the tribune. Like all poets, however, he is rather fickle and inconstant; but the elevation of his soul secures him against the greatest dangers of versatility. M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupied a very undecided position in the Chamber, but he eventually ranged himself on the side of the Opposition. The day on which he announced his intention of joining the camp of the *Gauche* was as gloomy a one for the Ministry as the memorable desertion of the Treasury bench of the English House of Commons by the great Burke. From that period M. de Lamartine took a decided part in favour of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot Cabinet as the Ministry of "limitations." He voted against the Pritchard indemnity, and was prized by the Opposition as an invaluable acquisition. M. de Lamartine is in his fifty-eighth year.

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M. Hippolyte Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction, including the administration of religious affairs, one of the members for Paris and now in his forty-seventh year, was also bred an advocate. He is now however, an *homme de lettres*, and edits the "Revue Encyclopédique." He was formerly a St. Simonian. M. Carnot was born in 1801, and is the son of the famous Conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partisan of democratic ideas and belongs to the extreme Left. He voted against the Pritchard Indemnity Bill, and for M. Remusat's project o Parliamentary Reform.

Garnier Pagès, the Mayor of Paris, and Deputy for Mans, has, for a long time, identified himself with the opinions of the extreme *gauche* His talents are of a very ordinary description.

General Bedeau, the Minister of War, is now only in his forty-fourth year. He and General Lamoricière are the most distinguished young generals of the French army. From the school of St. Cyr he was appointed to the staff, and served successively in the 8th Cuirassiers, in the Lancers of the Royal Guard, in the 2nd Regiment of Horse Artillery and in the 13th of the line. Aide-de-camp to Generals Ferrier, Gerard and Schramm, he made the campaigns of Belgium in 1831-32; and, for the last twelve or fourteen years, has been amongst the most active and distinguished of the young African generals. He held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Constantine, while Lamoricière held the same office in Oran. From the nature of the country, his administration had more the character of military Government, while that of his colleague partook more of the nature of a military enterprise. The former passes for the more eminent man, the latter for the more daring.

M. Crémieux, the Minister of Justice, is Deputy for Chinon. Immediately after 1830, he purchased of Odilon Barrot the place of *Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation*, and for the last ten years has been one of the most popular and generally-employed of the Parisian advocates. He was a formidable opponent of the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices and its weaknesses. He demanded, on the discussion of the game law (originated in the Peers), the suppression of the article which ex-

(*Continued on page 154.*)

ARAGO, MINISTER OF MARINE CAVAIGNAC, GOVERNOR OF ALGIERS.

DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S

The production of "Il Barbiere" on Tuesday, was an important musical event, as testing severely the qualities of the two new artists who made so favourable a début in "Ernani": Mdlle. Cruvelli and Signor Belletti. Their success in the [illegible] was beyond expectation. [illegible] and reunion of [illegible] musical [illegible] the good looks, and, [illegible] of the [illegible] point of view its full effect, and by its [illegible] naïve archness of manner, her spirited action, and let us add by a most beautiful and splendid costume, Mdlle. Cruvelli made the most of her natural advantages. We [illegible] achieved a triumph in this difficult part, thanks to a voice which for compass and power, both in the higher and lower notes, [illegible] rich and flexible, has been seldom surpassed. Mdl. Cruvelli has indeed [illegible] by nature, and her very defects [illegible] they generally [illegible] of which the possessor does not know how to take [illegible] thing she has received, and the study she [illegible] suffice exactly for a [illegible] of modern [illegible] to her, one does not but be persuaded that the [illegible] is that in her which would repay the [illegible] study and most unremitting toil [illegible] voice always perfectly under control [illegible] It is not as yet, and, perhaps it can hardly be expected [illegible] it produces a decided [illegible] young fresh voice [illegible] the "Dunique to son." *Nozzari* are quite novel, and often very surprisingly executed. As she now is, Mdlle. Cruvelli is a remarkable specimen of right [illegible] but somewhat uncultivated talent, and, by a [illegible] a thoughtfully fascinating singer; with [illegible] and constant exertion, there is no saying to what height in her art she may not, at some future time, attain.

Signor Belletti is an admirable [illegible] in point of musical execution of the subject. We know not that we have ever heard him surpassed for the fine voice and adroit [illegible] and still [illegible] voice [illegible] perfectly under control [illegible] It is not as yet, and, young as [illegible], perhaps it can hardly be expected [illegible] it produces a decided [illegible] young fresh voice [illegible] the "Dunique to son." *Nozzari* are quite novel, and often very surprisingly executed. As she now is, Mdlle. Cruvelli is a remarkable specimen of right [illegible] but somewhat uncultivated talent, and, by a [illegible] a thoughtfully fascinating singer; with [illegible] and constant exertion, there is no saying to what height in her art she may not, at some future time, attain.

Signor Belletti is an admirable [illegible] in point of musical execution of the subject. We know not that we have ever heard him surpassed for the fine voice and adroit [illegible] and still [illegible] voice always

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

RAMJOLY V. SOOJUMAL.—In this case, which was argued last week, and which relates to opium duties bargained in India, where the subject has created considerable interest, the Supreme Court of Bombay holding such bargains to be invalid, illegal, and against public policy, judgment was delivered on Monday by Lord Campbell. This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, holding on a demurrer to a declaration that the contract therein set out was illegal, and could not be enforced in a court of justice. This contract amounts to a wager between the parties upon the average price which opium would fetch at the next Government sale at Calcutta, the plaintiffs being to pay the defendants the difference between this price and a sum named per chest, if this price should be above that sum; and to pay the plaintiffs the difference between this price and a sum named per chest, if this price should be below that sum; and the defendants being to pay the plaintiffs the difference between this price and that sum, if this price should be above that sum; and no question that we must take judicial notice that the opinion to be formed of the policy of the Government of India, and that the price was to form part of the public revenue. I [illegible] to say that we are bound to consider the common law of England to be, that an action may be maintained on a [illegible] is not against the interests or feelings of both parties, and does not lead to corrupt evidence, and is not contrary to public policy. I look with concern and almost with shame on the subterfuges, and contrivances, and evasions to which judges in England long resorted in struggling against this rule; and I rejoice that it is at last completely exploded by an Act of the Legislature; but the statutes 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 109, does not extend to India; and, although both parties are Hindoos, no peculiar Hindoo law is alleged to exist upon the subject; therefore this case must be decided by the common law of England. The defendants contended that these wagers were illegal, on the ground of public policy, as they concern the public revenue, and gave the plaintiffs an interest unduly to raise the price of opium at the next Government sales, while they gave the defendants an interest unduly to lower the price, whereby individuals dealing in opium, and the East India Company, might be injured. We are of opinion that for mere circumstance that these wagers refer to the public revenue does not establish their illegality. It is for the Legislative Council at Calcutta to consider how far it may be conducive to the benefit of our Indian empire to introduce into the provisions of the statute 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 109. We think that, by the common law of England, the wager in question is not illegal, and may be enforced in a court of justice; and, agreeing with Mr. Justice Cresswell, we shall report to her Majesty that, in our opinion, the judgment appealed against ought to be reversed.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

ALCOCK V. THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—MONDAY.—This was an action on a policy of insurance on the ship *William Thompson*, for a voyage from Adelaide to Trieste, with a cargo of corn, and the usual clause having the ship was valued at £9000; the insurance with this company was for half that sum, and the real question in the case was, whether the loss was a partial or a total loss. It appeared that the ship, which was a ship of 700 tons, sailed from Alexandria to Trieste in the month of July, and was stranded on the coast of Istria, on the 1st of last month, at about forty to sixty miles distance from Alexandria. The master returned to that place, and there obtained assistance, by the orders of the Pasha, two of whose vessels of war, the *Nile* and the *Bowler*, went to render every possible aid. The cargo was got off, but the vessel, though so lightened, could not be moved; and the English Consul at Alexandria having sent two captains to give their aid, they found the state of things to be such, that they recommended the entire removal of the cargo, and of all the furniture of the ship, and the sale of the hull to the best bidder. Their recommendations were carried into effect; the ship was dismantled, and the hull was sold. A Tuscan merchant and shipowner became the purchaser, and he afterwards succeeded in getting the vessel off the sands, repaired it, and sent it to Leghorn, where he sold it. The company contended that there had been only an average loss in this case, and not a total loss, and paid into court a sum of £450 as sufficient to cover that loss. Evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff to show that everything had been fairly done for the benefit of all concerned; and that, under existing circumstances, the captain could not have acted otherwise than he did. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £2450 as equivalent to a total loss, and paid into court a sum of £450 as sufficient to cover that loss. Evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff to show that everything had been fairly done for the benefit of all concerned; and that, under existing circumstances, the captain could not have acted otherwise than he did. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants, assessing the damages at £2450 as equivalent to a total loss, and paid into court a sum of £450 as sufficient to cover that loss. Evidence was given on the part of the plaintiff to show that everything had been fairly done for the benefit of all concerned; and that, under existing circumstances, the captain could not have acted otherwise than he did. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff

LAMARTINE ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

(*Continued from page 151.*)

empts the Crown lands from the severe provisions of that enactment; but, although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Crémieux's parliamentary career has been one of the most important and honourable; and, in short, he was a leading member of the Opposition.

### "ARMES DONNEES"—"MORT AUX VOLEURS!"

This pair of Illustrations shows two of the methods adopted by the people during the struggle—one for furnishing themselves with arms, and the other for enforcing respect to property. In the first case, persons knocked at the doors of the houses in the streets, which, being opened, they cried "Have you any arms?" If the answer were "Yes," Then give them," was the rejoinder. The collectors then wrote on the doors, "*On a donné les armes*," so that the inmates of the house might not be applied to a second time.

In the second case, the inscription, "*Mort aux Voleurs*" ("Death to Thieves!"), was written in various parts of the palaces, to save the property from plunder. Several instances of this severe justice of the people being carried into execution are recorded in the Narrative.

### SCENE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

The Hôtel de Ville hitherto has been the seat of the Provisional Government; here their proclamations and other documents have been issued.

On Saturday, the second day of the Republic, the front of the Hôtel presented the very animated picture in our Illustration. M. de Lamartine is there proclaiming to the people, on the part of the Government, the Republic, in the form given in the Narrative.

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The Chamber of Commerce of Paris had subscribed 20,000f. for the relief of the wounded and the indigent classes.

The *Courrier Français* says that "M. Jollivet, deputy for the Ile et Vilaine, who had left his residence in the Rue St. Florentin on Thursday, intending to go to the Chamber, had not been heard of for four days; but that on Sunday, at eight o'clock, in consequence of an anonymous note to the Commandant of the Tuileries, search was made near the Pont Tournant, and his body was found under a heap of sand with those of two workmen. He had received a ball under the right armpit. His watch, his medal as deputy, and his pocket-book, containing his papers and cards, were found upon him untouched." The other journals speak of the disappearance of M. Jollivet, but contain nothing to confirm the above announcement of his death.

WE are happy to hear, from a quarter upon which we can place reliance, that the EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH ARE IN SAFETY, though we have not authority to remove the mystery resting upon their "whereabouts."—*Globe.*

WE hear it reported that M. Guizot is among the arrivals in London.—*Globe.*

"ARMES DONNEES."—(ARMS GIVEN UP.)

MORT AUX VOLEURS."—(DEATH TO THIEVES!)

### ALMS FOR THE WOUNDED.

In various parts of the city houses were opened for the reception of the wounded, for whose relief alms were received at the door, in boxes (*troncs*) placed there for the purpose, whilst conveyances were sent in all directions to levy similar contributions. Over the door of each receiving-house was inscribed *Ambulance* (temporary hospital); whilst the national flag waving over the door, and the placard inscribed "*République Française*," denoted the official character of the establishment.

### THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

The public anxiety to obtain the latest news of the progress of the Revolution, as might be expected, has led to an immense demand for the journals, daily and weekly, in the metropolis. Their sales have exceeded the usual numbers by many thousands; and, in several cases, premiums have been given for early copies. The Engraving is no exaggeration of the anxiety we have characterised; nor will it be questioned when the immense importance of the event is taken into consideration. It shows the publishing office of the *London Telegraph* daily paper, two doors east of St. Dunstan's Church.

### VOLUNTEER NATIONAL GUARD.

This sketch from the life portrays one of the Volunteer National Guards on his new duty as sentry. Of course, there has not been time to regulate the uniform: he wears a blouse, and the labourer's flat cap;

NATIONAL GUARD.—A VOLUNTEER.—SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

and is armed with a cavalry sword, large pistol, and musket and bayonet.

### THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

Several members of the ex-Royal Family of France have arrived in this country. Amongst them the Duke de Nemours, who reached London on Sunday evening at about 8 o'clock by the South-Eastern Railway. He was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg (Princess Clementine). The Duke on his arrival at Hertford House (the French Embassy) seemed greatly dejected, as he was evidently suffering from excessive fatigue; and we regret to say, from their escape from the French capital having been the act of a moment, not the slightest luggage was brought, so that in fact none of the fugitives possessed a change of garment.

The Countess de Jarnac, the Count Louis de Nosilles, and M. de Rabaudy, were assembled in the vestibule to receive the Duke de Nemours and the unfortunate individuals accompanying that Prince.

The Duke was waited on, immediately after his arrival at the Embassy, by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Baron Fritsch and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Albert were instantly conducted to the saloon of the Embassy. The meeting was deeply affecting, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg being painfully overcome by her feelings. The Count and Countess de Jarnac were alone present at the distressing interview, the Royal Equerries being within call in an ante-room.

On taking their departure from Paris, the Duke de Nemours went by one route and the Duchess (cousin of the Prince Consort) by another, intending to meet or join the same road at a place appointed. It was not discovered till the Duke reached the coast that the Duchess had not preceded him. It appears now that she was unfortunately left behind.

The Prefect of Paris arrived in London, also on Monday, from Paris, having made his escape from the capital on Thursday night.

The Duke de Montebello, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and of course member of the Cabinet under M. Guizot, arrived on Saturday in London, and is staying with the Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, at their residence in Chesham-place. The Duke escaped with little difficulty, but in a state of comparative destitution, having scarcely any clothing.

The Duchess de Colgny, a member of the house of Stair, and consequently a Scotch lady, arrived in Dover-street on Saturday, from Paris, having escaped over the walls surrounding the capital. We learn the Duchess assumed the disguise of a servant. The gallant Duke remains in Paris.

On Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Embassy, and had a long interview with the Duke de Nemours and his Royal relatives

While the Duchess was at the Embassy, the reigning Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived from Buckingham Palace to pay a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

It is understood that the object of the visit, both of the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, was to express her Majesty the Queen's desire that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg should make Buckingham Palace their home during their stay in this country.

At half-past eleven o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg left the Embassy, in Count Jarnac's carriage, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to pay a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses remained at the Palace until after one o'clock.

The youngest daughter of the Duke de Nemours and the three children of the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe Coburg were subsequently conveyed to Buckingham Palace, where they will remain for the present.

At a quarter to four o'clock, the Duchess de Montpensier arrived at the Embassy from the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Her Royal Highness parted from the King and Queen very shortly after they left Paris, and, under escort of a confidential friend of the Duke de Montpensier, made the best of her way to Boulogne. At Abbeville the Duchess had a very narrow escape, having been recognised and attacked by the mob. Her Royal Highness only escaped by taking refuge in the house of a gentleman, from the rear of which she afterwards escaped, and ultimately reached Boulogne, from which port she crossed on Sunday.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the Duchess de Nemours, with her youthful children, and the Duke de Montpensier, arrived at Southampton from Havre, and were in the course of the day conducted to town by the two *attachés* of the French and Belgian Legations. The Royal fugitives are at present staying at East Sheen, at the villa of Mr. Bates, father-in-law to M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador.

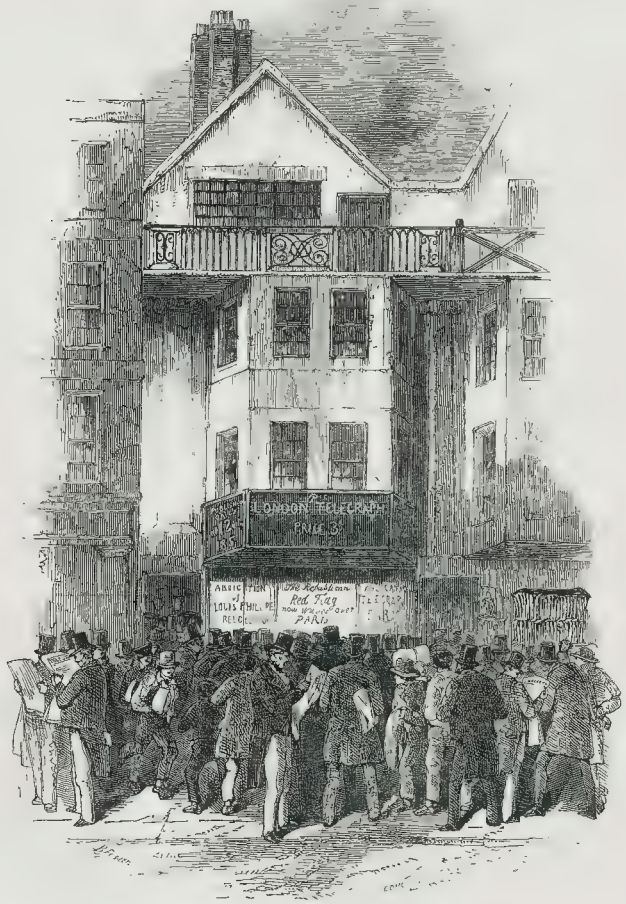
Madame Guizot (an octogenarian), the mother of the ex-Minister, and his two daughters, accompanied by M. Ignace Fichbon, Avocat à la Cour Royale, have also arrived in London.

BEGGING ALMS FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Duke and Duchess Augusta of Saxe Coburg left the French Embassy on Monday evening for Buckingham Palace, there to take up their residence

The complimentary calls at the Embassy were exceedingly numerous during the day, commencing from an early hour in the morning.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback at half-past 1 o'clock. His Grace, on alighting, was met by the Count de Jarnac, with whom he remained closeted for some time. His Excellency Baron Brunow reached the Embassy at the same moment with the noble and gallant Duke, and joined in the conference which followed. The absence of his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours at Buckingham Palace deprived the Duke of Wellington of the opportunity of paying his personal respects. The noble and gallant Duke was how




RUSH FOR THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

ever, most particular in his inquiries after his Royal Highness, and, we understand, expressed great anxiety as to the fate of the King.

Among the members of the *corps diplomatique* who called and left their names at Embassy also on Monday were—His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame B—n, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and L—l Viscountess de Mornecay, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, M. Tacon, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; the Chevalier Ribeiro, Secretary to the Portuguese Legation; M. de Sarmento, Attaché to the Legation; M. Diaz, Secretary to the Spanish Legation; the Attachés to the Spanish Legation, &c.

The members of the nobility who called during the day included the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Mary and Adelaide Fitzalan Howard, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bristol, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess Fortescue, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Countess of Mansfield and the Ladies Murray, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl and Countess Bective, the Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Charlotte, Albreda, and Dorothy Wentworth Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Jersey, the Countess of Gainsborough and Lady Catherine Noel, the Countess Dowager of Verulam, Viscount and Viscountess Bersford, Viscount Canterbury, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Joscelyn, Viscount Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Dillon, Viscount and Viscountess Errington, Lord Bromham and Lady M—d, Lord and Lady Ellesmere, Lord and Lady Graham and Miss Reid, Hon. Colonel Dawson Damer, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, Sir Stratford Canning, Sir Harry and Lady Verney, Sir James and Lady Graham and Miss —, Sir Alexander and Lady Woodford, Sir Frederick and Lady Thesiger, Sir [illegible] Mrs. Colonel and Lady Alice Peel

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*L. W. C.*" *Your Problem is neat, but very easy. With regard to the solution of Problem No 213, a Correspondent suggests that Black's escape at his second move to K 3d may be obviated, and mate still be given in the stipulated number of moves, as follows:—*

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 B takes P (ch) | P takes B | 3. Q to Q R sq (ch) | Q takes Q (best) |
| 2. ... K B 2d | Q to K Kt 8th | 4. It to K B 5th (ch) | R takes R |
| | (best) | 5 R checkmates | |

"*J. P.*" *- Your former letter was not received. You are right, it appears to us, in regard to Problem 213.*

"*W. P. N.*"—*See our reply above to "C. W. C." You will find the variation of the Knight's Tour which you allude to at the close of its ninth hundred number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*J. G. R.*" *All the back numbers of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," we believe, are obtainable. Apply to the publisher, Mr. Hurst. If you will send the position [illegible] to, a solution shall be given.*

"*Tyro.*"—*They shall be examined. In future be good enough to distinguish the [illegible] by numbers, thus—the [illegible] at "P. to Rook's, must = P.*

"*Tyro.*"—*Your mode of indicating it is sure to lead to mistake.*

"*Tyro.*"—*The Kingt cannot move out of check by castling.*

"*A Old Subscriber.*"—*The "Chess-Player's Hand-book," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*You may claim a third Knight, or Queen or Rook, or any other piece.*

"*Delight.*" *There is but one solution to the Enigma No. 272, and that you have not hit upon. No. 276 is right. Your Problem shall be looked to.*

"*Q. Q.*"—*The third move is obviously Q to her 4th, or Kt to K B 3d, dependent on [illegible]'s play.*

"*J. G. M.*"—*The Pawn takes in passing precisely as if the adverse Pawn had moved one square only. You quite mistook our meaning in supposing we stated otherwise. The law respecting a plurality of Queens is universally adopted in this country, and by the players of France and Germany.*

"*J.*"—*See our notice above, to "S. G. M."*

"*J. S.*"—*In the position given the Black King is stalemated*

"*Woodstockensis*"—*Two or more Pawns advanced to their eighth squares may be exchanged for Queens. It is easy to distinguish them from other Queens, by putting a penny on each. The other question we cannot answer, not being acquainted with the game.*

"*R. R.*"—*Willingly. It always affords us pleasure to promote the interests of the game; and to further the progress of young players on their first invitation.*

"*T. H. G.*"—*Issued accordingly. Let us have the companion to it, by all means.*

"*Woodstockensis.*"—*We must disclaim the connection of master and pupil which "Woodstockensis" would establish. It is a matter of courtesy only, that we are at the trouble of replying to his queries, and we have a right to expect, at least, that they shall be conveyed in gentlemanly language. In the Problem sent, the Black King is already in check with the adverse Queen; and the solution is wanting.*

"*A New Subscriber.*"—*Your request can neither be [illegible] at present.*

"*G. H.*"—*See our notice to "C. C."*

"*Jonas.*"—*The match by correspondence with Amsterdam may be said to have concluded, inasmuch as the members of the Amsterdam Club have sent their first move, which is, P to Q 4th.*

"*H. P.*"—*Your solution of Problem No. 273 is correct. Your solution is right.*

"*R. F. H.*" *Burhampton. Always acceptable. The Problem is more curious than entertaining. Can you not favour us with one or two the same number, which are simply natural end-games, unclogged by stipulations, that violate the principles of Chess. Your own stratagems were duly received, and a solution shall be made of them, as you wish.*

"*W. H. S.*"—*Bellory.—The Indian games shall appear shortly. Many thanks for your attention*

"*C. H. S.*" *New York.—The promised volume is not obtainable in this country.*

"*James.*" "*E. G. D.*," "*M. P.*" "*S. S.*" "*F. S.*" "*Eva.*" "*V. et F.*," "*[illegible] Shrewsbury.*" "*W. A. B.*" *are correct.*

"*Student.*" *There is no flaw in Problem No 273. Look at it again.*

"*A German Amateur*"—*It does not appear to us that Black has much advantage over his opponent, whom threat of stalemate is very difficult to parry without the loss of the attacked Knight.*

"*S. P. Q.*" *is thanked for his suggestions. There are great difficulties in the way of carrying the Enigmas as he proposes.*

"*Pawnbroker.*"—*There is the same mode of solving Problem No. 212; viz. that we published.*

"*Brighton-ians*" *is referred to the solution of No 213, given above, under the initials "C. W. C." He must send us a copy of the Enigma he wishes solved.*

"*Schizons by*" "*T. R.*" "*Ada.*" "*C. W. C.*," "*W. P. N.*" "*W. G. C.*" "*E. G. R.*," "*Ambulator,*" "*A. D.,*" *Gand,* "*Sopracritic,*" "*Ith,*" "*S. P. Q.*"

* A few lovers of Chess are exerting themselves to establish a Chess Club, in connexion with the Literary and Scientific Institution in the Old Kent Road. Any gentlemen of that neighbourhood desirous of co-operating with them, are requested to communicate by letter with "A. A." at the above-named Institution.

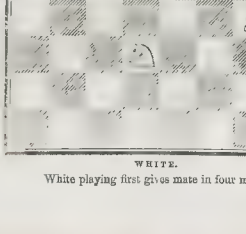
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 214.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K R 6th (ch) | P takes Kt | 4. Q to K 5 5th (ch) | Q to K 4th |
| 2. Q to K R 7th (ch) | K to his 3d | 5. P to K 4th (ch)—Mate | |
| 3. B to Q 5th (ch) | K takes B (best) | | |

### PROBLEM NO. 215.

By HERR HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first gives mate in four moves.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 281. By C. E. R.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 7th | K at his 4th | K at Q 4th | |
| R at h 5 5 | | P at Q B 4th | |
| At 6 K 6th | | | |

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 282.—By the Same.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his 2nd | K at his 5th | B at K B 8th | and Q B 4th |
| R at K B 7th | Ps at K 3d, Q 6th, | P at Q B 4th | |

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 283.—By the Same.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 8th | K's at K 4th and | Kt at Q Kt 6th | |
| R at Q R 2d | Q 5th | Ps at Q Kt 7th and | |
| B at Q B 2d | P at K B 2d | Q B 6th | |

White to play, and mate in four moves.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The following papers were issued on Monday, pursuant to order of the House of Commons:—A return of the application of the sum of £500,000 borrowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty under the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 20, &c. Return of the number of persons confined in the several gaols of Great Britain and Ireland for offences against the revenue laws. A copy of the correspondence between Mr. J. L. Peel and the Commissioners of Customs, &c., relating to the importation of sugar from [illegible]. Dated 10th Nov. 1847.

EXPLOSION.—THREE LIVES LOST.—At a few minutes before eight o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a boiler exploded at the cotton-mill of Mr. Richard Walker, Blue Pits, near Rochdale. The end of the boiler was blown out, and three persons were killed almost instantaneously. Two others were seriously injured, and one of them was dying. The roof of the engine-house house was blown off, and the building considerably damaged. The engine and boiler were two of the kind. Mr. Walker's mill has not been long erected, and the probability is that the boiler was nearly new.

A POACHER SHOT.—On Sunday morning an affray took place in the township of Leagrim, near Stonyhurst, between Henry Greenwood, gamekeeper for John Welds, Esq., and Richard Whalley, in the course of which the death of one of the latter The following are the facts:—At about a quarter before three o'clock, Greenwood, the gamekeeper, heard the report of a gun near his house, and immediately rose, dressed himself in the plainest manner, and proceeded to the place whence the report had come. He came upon [illegible] Whalley's house, with [illegible] in his hand, and commanded a gun; on demanding their names, the men attacked him. One of them, named Matt. Newport, struck the keeper with the butt-end of his gun, the stock of which broke, and caused the discharge of the [illegible] barrel [illegible] Newport's bowels, which resulted almost in immediate death.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the direction of the Royal Italian Opera have the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public in general, that the SEASON will COMMENCE On TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848

The SUBSCRIPTION will consist of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS, Commencing TUESDAY, MARCH 7, and Terminating SATURDAY, AUGUST 19. The following are the Terms for the Season:—

| BOXES. | |
|---|---|
| Grand Tier | 250 Guineas. |
| First Tier | 200 " |
| Pit Tier | 200 " |
| Second Tier | 160 " |
| Third Tier | 100 " |
| Fourth Tier | 75 " |
| STALLS. | |
| Pit Stalls | 35 Pounds |
| Pit Stalls | 25 " |
| Amphitheatre Stalls | 8 Gs. nages. |

The Directors have the honour to announce that they have succeeded in effecting a very [illegible] with Mr. Lumley, whereby the Theatre called last Season the Amphitheatre, the [illegible] Stalls, &c. &c., and the two upper tiers of Boxes, will be added to the Amphitheatre, nightly commanding upwards of 600 persons.

Ex 66

The Performances will commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock on Tuesday, and at Eight precisely on the Saturdays.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office (corner of Bow-street and Hart-street), and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

The Box-office is open Daily, from Ten till Five o'Clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL des CHAMPS ELYSEES de PARIS, under the direction of Mons. DEBURAU, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY next, March 6. Nouveau dia pompeux Artistes: Messieurs. F. Lehert, Newsome, A. Nicolet, Henry Dixon, Frank Lambert, G. Segrist, Jr. Siegrist, Senior, Baudu, Newell, A. Siegrist, F. Siegrist, B. Lockett, Felix, Cuzzier, Annin, Leroy, Hernandez, Rumbelow, Gilbert, Bradbury, and Cambier (Clowns)—Mr. Auriol, Mr Lechler, Mr. Alfred Bale, Mad'moiselles Caroline, Mathilde, Brigid, Fanny Lambert, Barker, Hughes, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Auriol, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Anatole, Mesdames Newsome and Dixon. M. Adolphe Franconi, distinguished non les Exercices Equestres.

[illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Grand Equestrian Performances, Mons. Deburau, Mons. Auriol, and Mons. Adolphe Franconi, distinguished non les Exercices Equestres.

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Grand Comic Pantomime, Clown, Mons. Deburau; Harlequin, Mons. Auriol; Pantaloon, Mons. Adolphe Franconi; Columbine, Mad'moiselle Caroline. Every Evening, Grand Ballets, Mad'moiselles Caroline, Mathilde, Brigid, Fanny Lambert, Barker, Hughes, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Auriol, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Anatole, Mesdames Newsome and Dixon. M. Adolphe Franconi, distinguished non les Exercices Equestres.

Private Boxes from Two Pounds Two Shillings and Sixpence to Four Pounds Four Shillings. Stalls, 5s. Second Tier, 3s. 6d. Gallery, 2s. Pit, 1s. 6d. Upper Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six, and the Performances to commence at Seven precisely. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

FRENCH PLAYS. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. On MONDAY next, MARCH 6, a favourite Piece, in which Mdlle NATHALIE will perform, after which will be produced a new Drama, in which Mdlle NATHALIE and M. LAFONT will appear, by M. [illegible], the principal characters by Messrs Carrigny, Feuillet, Mountland, St. Marie, Midme, [illegible] and Mesdames [illegible]. On Wednesday, the following evening, Mdlle. Nathalie's [illegible] LA FAMILLE LAMBERT. On Friday, the celebrated Piece, LA PAILLASSE DE LAFONT, will shortly commence his Engagement, and will perform in his favourite [illegible] Piece, entitled LE CAPITAINE LAMBERT. On Saturday, the celebrated Piece, LA JEUNESSE DE HENRI IV. On Monday, March 13, at Seven o'Clock, Thursday, March 16, at Edmonton.—Thursday, March 23, at Woolwich.—Thursday, March 30, at Walworth.—Begin each evening at Eight.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street Within.—THE SIXTH SERIES of these PERFORMANCES will take place on Monday, March 6th; Tuesday, March 14th; Monday, April 17th; Friday, April 28th. Misses Birch, Rainforth, Steele, Poole, and Cubitt; Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Lawler, and Machin, are engaged, with a Chorus. The Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at Half-past Seven [illegible] Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of [illegible] and at the Hall

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, MARCH 6, and every Monday. A subscription of two guineas entitled to an admission for Himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Polka Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. G., Mr. Corri. The [illegible] will be engaged by Mr. [illegible]. To commence at 9 o'clock. Refreshments—Ices, Coffee, &c. Dancing to commence at eleven, conclude at three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—VOS MAITINO'S celebrated Alter-egos, THE MAGNIFICENT TWINS, DOMESTICATED TWINS, and other Pictures and Sketches, from the Collection of a Gentleman Open from Eleven till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling.

MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA, Leicester-square.—Impressed money, LADY GODIVA on Pedestal. Mr. Warton's Pedestrian Feat, [illegible] Mr. Warton's Pedestrian Feat, [illegible] with new scenery. Mr. Warton's delight by Crowded Audiences and pronounced unanimously by the Public Press to be the chief Feature of Madame Warton's admirable personations. To-morrow, Monday, March 6th, a Grand Morning and Evening Performance, addressing the ladies and gentlemen of the Public Press and Master for this Morning and Evening only—in which Mrs. Warton will sustain a new series of personations, and in the Second Part will appear as her usual impersonations of Mr.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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## INAUGURATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

This ceremony did not take place until Sunday: the site was the Place de la Bastille, around the base of the Column of July. There were present Arago, Dupont, Marrast, Flocon, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pagès, who proceeded thither from the Hôtel de Ville, and there proclaimed the Republic. The details will be found in the Narrative of the proceedings of Sunday.

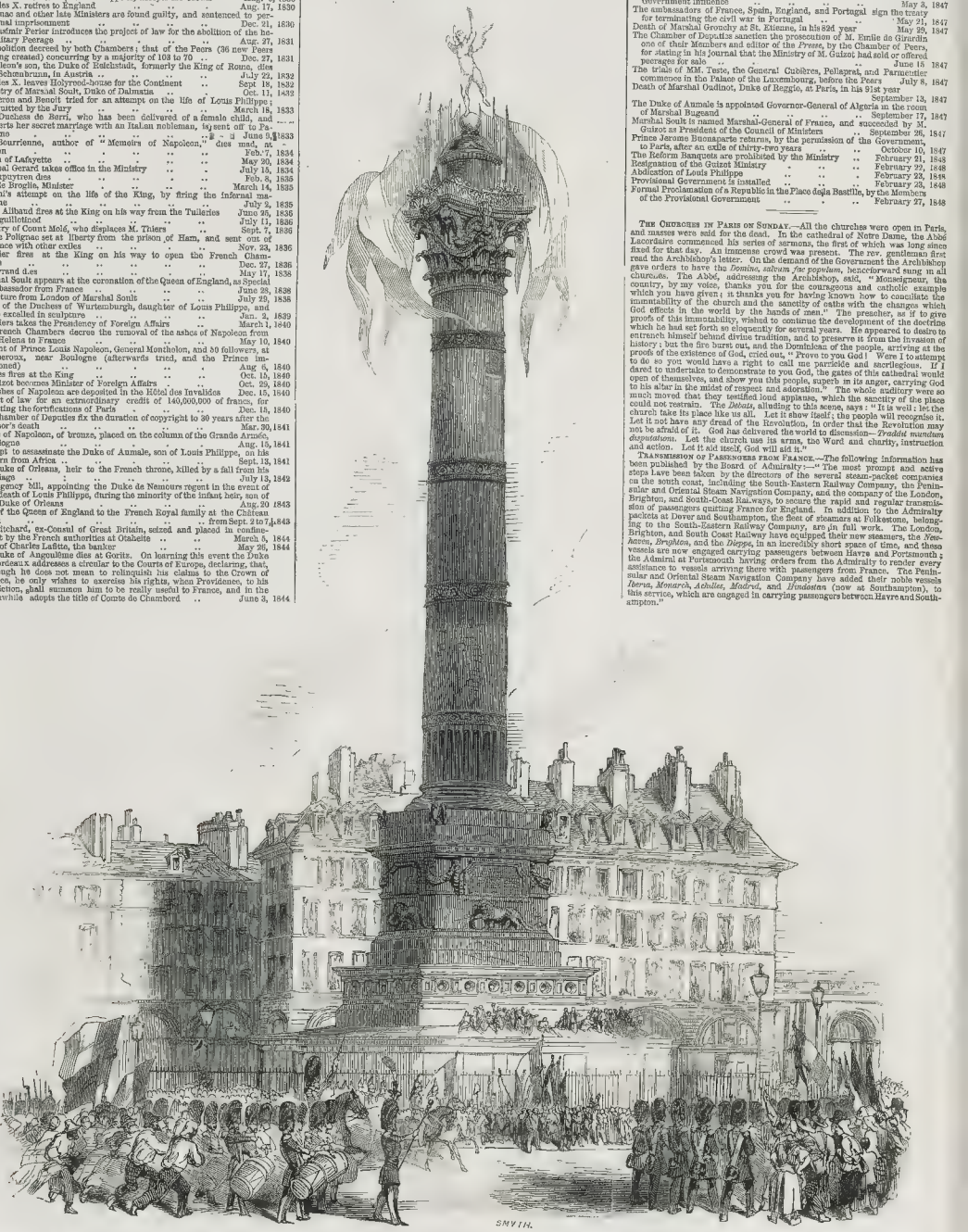
## CHRONOLOGY OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

(We have much pleasure in acknowledging our obligation for the first half of the annexed Chronology to "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," a work of accredited *character*.)

| | |
|---|---|
| The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and re-construction of the Chamber of Deputies | July 26, 1830 |
| Revolution commenced | July 27, 1830 |
| Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the National Guard) and the army; they continue three days, till | July 30, 1830 |
| Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the Ministry | July 30, 1830 |
| The Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe I.) accepts the Crown | Aug. 9, 1830 |
| Charles X. retires to England | Aug. 17, 1830 |
| Polignac and other late Ministers are found guilty, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment | Dec. 21, 1830 |
| M. Castmir Perier introduces the project of law for the abolition of the hereditary Peerage | Aug. 27, 1831 |
| Its abolition decreed by both Chambers; that of the Peers (36 new Peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 79 | Dec. 27, 1831 |
| Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, formerly the King of Rome, dies at Schœnbrunn, in Austria | July 22, 1832 |
| Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the Continent | Sept 18, 1832 |
| Ministry of Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia | Oct. 11, 1832 |
| Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe; acquitted by the Jury | March 18, 1833 |
| The Duchess de Berri, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent off to Palermo | June 5, 1833 |
| M. Bourrienne, author of "Memoirs of Napoleon," dies insane, at Caen | Feb. 7, 1834 |
| Death of Lafayette | May 20, 1834 |
| Marshal Gerard takes office in the Ministry | July 15, 1834 |
| M. Dupuytren dies | Feb. 8, 1835 |
| Duc de Broglie, Minister | March 14, 1835 |
| Fieschi's attempt on the life of the King, by firing the infernal machine | July 2, 1835 |
| Louis Alibaud fires at the King on his way from the Tuileries | June 25, 1836 |
| He is guillotined | July 11, 1836 |
| Ministry of Count Molé, who displaces M. Thiers | Sept. 7, 1836 |
| Prince Polignac set at liberty from the prison of Ham, and sent out of France with other exiles | Nov. 23, 1836 |
| Meunier fires at the King on his way to open the French Chambers | Dec. 27, 1836 |
| Talleyrand dies | May 17, 1838 |
| Marshal Soult appears at the coronation of the Queen of England, as Special Ambassador from France | June 28, 1838 |
| Departure from London of Marshal Soult | July 29, 1838 |
| Death of the Duchess of Wurtemburgh, daughter of Louis Philippe, and who excelled in sculpture | Jan. 3, 1839 |
| M. Thiers takes the Presidency of Foreign Affairs | March 1, 1840 |
| The French Chambers decree the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France | May 10, 1840 |
| Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and 30 followers, at Vimereux, near Boulogne (afterwards tried, and the Prince imprisoned) | Aug. 6, 1840 |
| Darmes fires at the King | Oct. 15, 1840 |
| M. Guizot becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs | Oct. 29, 1840 |
| The ashes of Napoleon are deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides | Dec. 15, 1840 |
| Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris | Dec. 18, 1840 |
| The Chamber of Deputies fix the duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death | Mar. 30, 1841 |
| Statue of Napoleon, of bronze, placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne | Aug. 15, 1841 |
| Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Aumale, son of Louis Philippe, on his return from Africa | Sept. 13, 1841 |
| The Duke of Orleans, heir to the French throne, killed by a fall from his carriage | July 13, 1842 |
| The regency Bill, appointing the Duke de Nemours regent in the event of the death of Louis Philippe, during the minority of the infant heir, son of the Duke of Orleans | Aug. 30 1843 |
| Visit of the Queen of England to the French Royal family at the Château d'Eu | from Sept. 2 to 7, 1843 |
| Mr. Pritchard, ex-Consul of Great Britain, seized and placed in confinement by the French authorities at Otaheite | March 5, 1844 |
| Death of Charles Lafitte, the banker | May 26, 1844 |
| The Duke of Angoulême dies at Goritz. On learning this event the Duke of Bordeaux addresses a circular to the Courts of Europe, declaring, that, although he does not mean to relinquish his claims to the Crown of France, he only wishes to exercise his rights, when Providence, to his conviction, shall summon him to be really useful to France, and in the meanwhile adopts the title of Comte de Chambord | June 3, 1844 |
| Tangiers bombarded | August 6, 1844 |
| The Battle of Isley | August 14, 1844 |
| Mogador bombarded and taken | August 15, 1844 |
| Peace concluded between France and Morocco | September 6, 1844 |
| Evacuation of Mogador by the French | September 16, 1844 |
| Amnesty to all political offenders whose sentences, pronounced previously to this year, were to expire before the 1st January, 1847 | October 4, 1844 |
| Louis Philippe lands at Portsmouth, for the purpose of visiting her Majesty Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle | Oct. 7, 1844 |
| Return of Louis Philippe to France from the port of Dover | Oct. 14, 1844 |
| The vote of 14,130,000 francs for the fortifications of Paris carried in the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 227 to 144 | May 7, 1845 |
| New Convention signed between France and England for the suppression of the Slave Trade | May 29, 1845 |
| Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Pacha of Egypt, visit France | Nov. 27, 1845 |
| Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte escapes from the Castle of Ham, in Normandy, disguised as a workman | May 26, 1846 |
| Louis Buonaparte, Count of St. Leon, and ex-King of Holland, died of apoplexy at Leghorn. He was 68 years of age | July 25, 1846 |
| An attempt is made on the life of Louis Philippe by Joseph Henri, who fires two pistol shots at the King as he is standing with his family in the balcony of the Tuileries to hear the concerts annually given during the fêtes of July | July 29, 1846 |
| The Marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta Louisa Maria of Spain is formally announced to the Spanish Cortes | September 14, 1846 |
| Formal Protest against the Marriage of the Duke de Montpensier and the Infanta Louisa Maria made by the English Government | September 21, 1846 |
| The marriage of the Duke of Montpensier and the Infanta Louisa Maria takes place at the same time as the spousals of the Queen of Spain with Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz, in the palace at Madrid | October 10, 1846 |
| The Duke of Bordeaux marries the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Modena, at Bruck, in Styri | November 16, 1846 |
| Death of Prince Jules de Polignac, Prime Minister of Charles X. in 1830, at St. Germain-en-Laye | March 3, 1847 |
| The French destroy five corvettes belonging to the Cochin Chinese, and silence the forts in Turong Bay, for the purpose of avenging the treatment experienced by the French missionaries | April 15, 1847 |
| Institution of legal proceedings by the Procureur-Général against M. Teste, ex-Minister of Public Works, and President of the Court of Cassation; General Cubières, ex-Minister of War; and M. Parmentier, Director-in-chief of a salt mine company; for the sale and purchase of Government influence | May 3, 1847 |
| The ambassadors of France, Spain, England, and Portugal sign the treaty for terminating the civil war in Portugal | May 21, 1847 |
| Death of Marshal Grouchy at St. Etienne, in his 82d year | May 29, 1847 |
| The Chamber of Deputies sanction the prosecution of M. Emile de Girardin one of their Members and editor of the *Presse*, by the Chamber of Peers, for stating in his journal that the Ministry of M. Guizot had sold or offered peerages for sale | June 15 1847 |
| The trials of MM. Teste, the General Cubières, Pellegrad, and Parmentier commence in the Palace of the Luxembourg, before the Peers | July 8, 1847 |
| Death of Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, at Paris, in his 91st year | September 13, 1847 |
| The Duke of Aumale is appointed Governor-General of Algeria in the room of Marshal Bugeaud | September 17, 1847 |
| Marshal Soult is named Marshal-General of France, and succeeded by M. Guizot as President of the Council of Ministers | September 26, 1847 |
| Prince Jerome Buonaparte returns, by the permission of the Government, to Paris, after an exile of thirty-two years | October 10, 1847 |
| The Reform Banquets are prohibited by the Ministry | February 21, 1848 |
| Resignation of the Guizot Ministry | February 22, 1848 |
| Abdication of Louis Philippe | February 23, 1848 |
| Provisional Government is installed | February 23, 1848 |
| Formal Proclamation of a Republic in the Place de la Bastille, by the Members of the Provisional Government | February 27, 1848 |

The Churches in Paris on Sunday.—All the churches were open in Paris, and masses were said for the dead. In the cathedral of Notre Dame, the Abbé Lacordaire commenced his series of sermons, the first of which was long since fixed for that day. An immense crowd was present. The rev. gentleman first read the Archbishop's letter. On the demand of the Government the Archbishop gave orders to have the *Domine, salvum fac populum*, henceforward sung in all churches. The Abbé, addressing the Archbishop, said, "Monseigneur, the country, by my voice, thanks you for the courageous and catholic example which you have given; it thanks you for having known how to conciliate the immutability of the church and the sanctity of oaths with the changes which God effects in the world by the hands of men." The preacher, as if to give proofs of this immutability, wished to continue the development of the doctrine which he had set forth so eloquently for several years. He appeared to desire to entrench himself behind divine tradition, and to preserve it from the invasion of history; but the fire burst out, and the Dominican of the people, arriving at the proofs of the existence of God, cried out, "Prove to you God! Were I to attempt to do so you would have a right to call me parricide and sacrilegious. If I dared to undertake to demonstrate to you God, the gates of this cathedral would open of themselves, and show you this people, superb in its anger, carrying God to his altar in the midst of respect and adoration." The whole auditory were so much moved that they testified loud applause, which the sanctity of the place could not restrain. The *Débats*, alluding to this scene, says: "It is well: let the church take its place like us all. Let it show itself; the people will recognise it. Let it not have any dread of the Revolution, in order that the Revolution may not be afraid of it. God has delivered the world to discussion—*Tradidit mundum disputationi*. Let the church use its arms, the Word and charity, instruction and action. Let it aid itself, God will aid it."

Transmission of Parliamentary Packets.—The following information has been published by the Board of Admiralty:—"The most prompt and active steps have been taken by the directors of the several steam-packet companies on the south coast, including the South-Eastern Railway Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the company of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railways, to secure the rapid and regular transmission of passengers quitting France for England. In addition to the Admiralty packets at Dover and Southampton, the fleet of steamers at Folkestone, belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, are in full work. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have equipped their new steamers, the *Newhaven*, *Brighton*, and the *Dieppe*, in an incredibly short space of time, and these vessels are now engaged carrying passengers between Havre and Portsmouth; the Admiral at Portsmouth having orders from the Admiralty to render every assistance to vessels arriving there with passengers from France. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have added their noble vessels *Iberia*, *Monarch*, *Achilles*, *Madrid*, and *Braganza* (now as Southampton), to this service, which are engaged in carrying passengers between Havre and Southampton."



PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE COLUMN OF JULY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, March 4, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

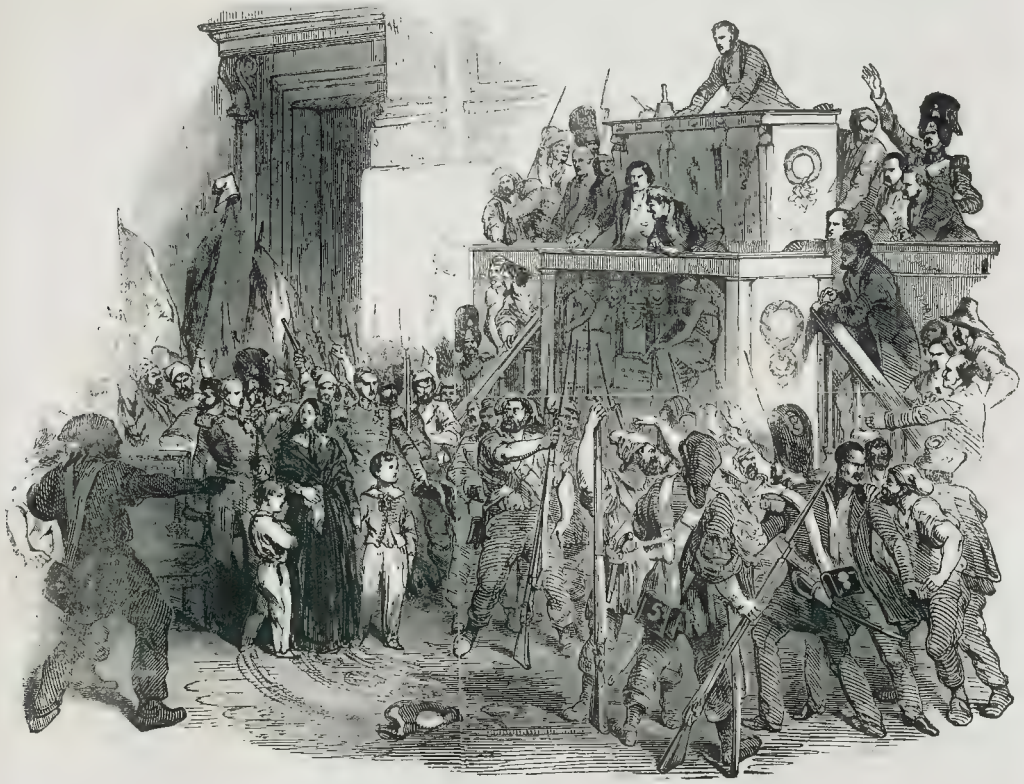
Nos. 307 & 308.—Vol. XII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848. DOUBLE NUMBER. [One Shilling.


## FRENCH REVOLUTION, FEBRUARY, 1848.

The spectacle of a great and enlightened nation, for the second time within the space of eighteen years, unanimously flying to arms in the assertion and vindication of its political rights, is one which cannot be contemplated with too careful a scrutiny. Its minutest details must be fraught with the most solemn and significant lessons to the people, as well as to the rulers of every contemporary nation. Wherever the light of popular Government has begun to dawn, or is approaching the lustre of noon-day—wherever the people have begun to breathe the pure, but intoxicating air of political liberty—it behoves all men to watch attentively, in the case of humanity, the calamitous episodes which may attend its progress, tracing to their origin the results of fraud or imbecility on the one hand, or of overheated zeal on the other. It has been the deplorable destiny of France to furnish more than one such lesson to the world, written in characters of blood, and read by the torchlight of rebellion.

Charles the Tenth, the last King of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, had, unlike his brother Louis the Eighteenth, gained neither prudence nor philosophy from adversity. Thoroughly imbued with the prejudices that had once proved fatal to the interests of his family, he was unable either to place himself with confidence at the head o the popular party, or to remain an inactive spectator of its constitutional tendencies. Such an inability either to take part in, or support the progressive development of the French Constitution, ultimately led to the decisively hostile position assumed by the Deputies of the people with reference to the Polignac Cabinet—a position more embittered by the obstinacy with which the King supported the nobleman who was at its head, against the wishes of the nation, in a course of government directly at variance with the liberal spirit of a Constitutional Government—in this respect, at least, proving himself a worthy descendant of Louis the Fourteenth.

Looking back, enlightened by subsequent events, on the circumstances which led to the memorable Three Days, we can entertain little doubt but that the Revolution which in so brief a space transferred the Crown of the Bourbon from the elder to the younger branch of that Royal line, was more immediately the result of a hole-and-corner intrigue, which used the popular impulse for its own purpose, than of a real and active movement on the part of the people themselves. The bankers, the journalists, and the lawyers—men who could not profit by any disturbance which was thoroughly and completely levelling in its tendency—placed themselves at the head of the movement. The immediate outbreak which dethroned the elder Bourbon commenced in the attempt to suppress the liberty of the Press, and terminated in a change of dynasty. A Protest, signed by the leading Editors of the French Press, against the measures adopted by the Government, was the Revolutionary manifesto; Lafayette was the name which supplied its respectability to the cause created by such a protest; Charles Laffitte brought it the support of those who had money and means; and the Philippists—for by a personal party the first Revolution was immediately matured—only transferred the sceptre from one hand to another. In weight and metal it remained the same. The people who spilt their blood in behalf o their liberties, gained nothing, unless it were a confidence in their own strength, which has ultimately led them to displace the Monarch they then called to the Throne; and one by one, to repudiate the leaders to whose personal ambition and individual intrigue their wrongs and indignation had only been a convenient stalking-horse. The men of the Three Days have been successively laid aside by the Monarch they placed upon the Throne, or the people whose confidence they betrayed. Louis Philippe himself discarded Laffitte. Immediate *protégés* of the dynasty of Orleans had supplied the places of all the minor intriguers who furthered its elevation with a view to their own advantage. Thiers sacrificed his position to the paltry exigencies and possibilities of ministerial power. A place-hunter at heart—he sacrificed the trust reposed in him to the desire of profiting by the variations in the current of Court favour. Equally unscrupulous in his practice, but more sincere in his views, and enslaved by a theory which attempted to identify the constitutional form of a popular Government with the purely personal and dynastic tendencies of a family interest, Guizot succumbed after a battle of seventeen years and a half to the discontent and opposition of half-corrupted France. The iron will of Paris broke in the commencement of the struggle, under the painful consciousness of its own inability to do justice to the conflicting claims of the nation and those of the family of Orleans. After seventeen years and a half of continued effort to centre in itself the entire and uncontrolled Government of France, the family of Orleans has itself shared the fate of the elder Bourbons; and the King of the Barricades has been dethroned by the very agencies he had worked for the purpose of mounting a throne so peculiarly perilous to the want of faith which could forget the purposes and the rights it was presumed by its constituents to represent. In the sharper struggle and battle of an earlier Revolution



THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, THE COUNT OF PARIS, AND THE COUNT OF EU, IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, the father, lost his head. In the more silent and constitutional struggle which has just closed, Louis Philippe, King of the French, the son, has lost his throne, unable to say with the chivalrous Francis, after the fatal field which terminated his contest for Continental supremacy with the Emperor, "*Tout est perdu fors l'honneur.*" A deceived people has chased the Monarch, whose professions had cheated their legitimate expectations, from the crown he had stolen. To his own duplicity alone can he attribute the Revolutionary resumption of that crown which he inherited from a preceding Revolution.

The Duke of Orleans' first grasp of the reins of Government was made in the character of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. It will scarcely be possible more completely to show the extent of the delusion entertained by the people, and fostered by those to whom the modelling of the new state of things was entrusted, than by quoting the proclamation with which the Lieutenant-General entered on his functions and the immediately subsequent address published by the liberal members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The first runs thus:—

"INHABITANTS OF PARIS!

"The Deputies of France at this moment assembled in Paris, have expressed the desire that I should repair to this capital in order to exercise therein the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

"I have not hesitated in coming forward to share your dangers—by placing myself in the midst of your heroic population, and contributing all my efforts to preserve you from civil war and anarchy.

"In returning to the city of Paris, I were with pride the glorious colours which you have once more assumed, and which I myself had so long borne.

"The Chambers are about to re-assemble; they will advise as to the means of ensuring the supremacy of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

"A Charter will henceforward be a truth.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

The second, framed in the following words, was signed by ninety-one Deputies:—

"FRENCHMEN!

"France is free. Absolute power had lifted its standard; the heroic population of Paris has stricken it down. By arms Paris has ensured the success of the sacred cause which had vainly triumphed at the elections. A power which usurped our rights, disturbed our repose threatened at the same time liberty and order. We again enter on the possession of order and liberty. No more fear for acquired rights; no more barriers between us and the rights which still remain to be acquired.

"A Government which, without delay, should guarantee these benefits, is to-day the first want of the country. Frenchmen, those of your Deputies who were already in Paris have assembled, and, previous to the regular intervention of the Chambers, have invited a Frenchman who has never combatted but in the cause of France, Monsieur the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. This, in their eyes, is the means of properly and peaceably accomplishing the success of a most legitimate resistance.

"The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. *He will respect our rights, for it is from us he will derive his own.** We will ensure, by laws, every guarantee necessary to render liberty strong and durable.

"The re-establishment of the National Guard,† with the intervention of the National Guards themselves in the choice of their officers.

"The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administration.

"Trial by Jury for offences of the Press.

"The legally organised responsibility of the Ministers and the secondary agents of the Administration.

"Legal security for the position of the soldier.

"The re-election of Deputies promoted to public functions.

"We shall give to our Institutions in concert with the Head of the State, the development of which they are in need.

"Frenchmen, the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is such as should be addressed to a free country. He tells you that the Chambers are about to assemble. They will advise as to the means of assuring the supremacy of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth."†

It will be seen that there is a difference in the phrase which terminates both proclamations. In that of the Lieutenant-General the opening words are "*a* charter." And, slight as the variation may, at first sight, appear, it derives significance from the fact that the *Moniteur* of the 31st of July states the variation to have arisen from a misprint—the original conception of the phrase having been identical with that which occurs at the close of the subsequent manifesto published by the Liberal Deputies. In the *Journal des Débats* the phrase was also printed, in both instances, "*the* Charter," &c. In all the other journals it is reproduced as originally posted upon the walls of Paris. It is, moreover, singular that the original of the first proclamation has disappeared from the archives of the Chamber of Deputies.

From the name and functions of Lieutenant-General to those of Monarch was but a short step. Yet, in taking this, an unexpected difficulty occurred in the republican prejudices of the venerable Lafayette, which at last, however, gave way to the personal cajolery of the Duke, and the determination of those who from the first had embarked in the struggle with the purpose of placing the House of Orleans on the throne. On the 7th of August the throne was declared vacant by the Chamber of Deputies, and on the 8th the lately-installed Lieutenant-General was offered and accepted the Crown of France. On the 9th of the same month he was solemnly inaugurated in his new dignity, under the style and title of "LOUIS PHILIPPE THE FIRST, KING OF THE FRENCH." The titles of Louis the Nineteenth or Philippe the Second had been previously debated between the new Monarch and his advisers, but discarded, from a wish to disunite the new order of things from all association which might link it to the old Monarchy. A similar wish dictated the new style of KING OF THE FRENCH, as which, Louis Philippe assumed the crown of a dynasty with which he was connected by the ties of blood.

From the first moment of the assumption of regal power by the Citizen King, a tendency was evinced on his own part, as well as on those of his advisers, to nullify that progress in the path of constitutional liberty, the security of which had been the object and the hope of the Revolution. But to this there were great obstacles. The absolute monarchies of central and northern Europe viewed with natural suspicion a Government engendered in popular convulsion and revolution. At the first moment it was evidently an useless effort to endeavour inspiring them with a conviction that a "Citizen King" could be as despotic in his wishes and purposes as themselves. Even after the recognition of the new system, Austria and Prussia but coolly received its representatives, while Russia did not hesitate to make the residence of a French Ambassador at their Court as unpleasant as want of consideration and personal disrespect could render it. England had tendered him the only recognition of his Government marked by any approach to cordiality. Moreover, it was evident that a probable sympathy between the constitutional forms of the two Governments rendered the English alliance the most desirable one for the presumed interests of the new Monarchy. There was little option left him, and we have therefore less to thank Louis Philippe's personal predilections than the necessities of his position, for the apparent good feeling evinced towards England during the first portion of his reign. A master in craft, he also felt, that, had he at first sought directly the countenance of the more absolute monarchies, the blows which he aimed at the liberties of constitutional France would have been less easily disguised. Nor, indeed, did he feel sufficiently strong in his newly-acquired position, to begin by treating his Ministers so unscrupulously as mere agents for dynastic aggrandisement. Nothing could be more dissimilar from the Louis Philippe who co-operated with Casimir Perier than the Louis Philippe who subsequently made a blind tool of Thiers and a willing one of Guizot. No sooner did the new *régime* fancy itself based with sufficient firmness to dispense with the humiliating farce of mere subserviency, than it dispensed with the policy of absolute artifice. Lafitte, one of the more immediate instruments in the elevation of the King, was compelled to retire. *Bonhommie*, pliability, and easiness of access were discarded by the Ministry. Casimir Perier became the head of the Cabinet. Representing in his own person the interests of the middle classes, and more especially those of finance, vehemment and domineering in his personal character, it was obvious that this Minister must work exclusively for the advantages and power of a class. But with this class the interests of the dynasty were at present identified; hence the Monarch, by the aid of the Minister, was enabled to take the first steps towards perverting the constitution in the interests of absolutism. Yet the temporary alliance between the Monarch and his Minister was so precarious, that the day after Casimir Perier obtained power he offered his resignation. It was only the conviction of his necessity that induced the King to temporize with so indocile an instrument.

The first act of the new Ministry was significant indeed. It was the disavowal of all the insurrectionary tendencies awakened by the example of France in the rest of Europe. From this it passed to the prosecution of sixteen of the most influential members of the Republican party. Although the Ministry failed in the prosecution, its very commencement, and the abandonment of Italy and Poland to their fate, were ominous signs of the intention of the Government to deny those principles, as the exponent of which it had been called to power.

In the Belgian Revolution alone, amongst the various troubles which the subsiding agitation of the Three Days gave an impulse to, did France take a prominent part. There can, indeed, be but little doubt that the only reason which prevented the acceptance of the Crown of Belgium, on the part of Louis Philippe, for the Duke de Nemours, was the fear entertained by himself and his Minister of coming to a positive difference with England, which had taken an active part in the settlement of the troubles of the Netherlands. The time for family aggrandisement and dynastic extension had not yet arrived for the subtle Monarch. He as yet distrusted the strength of his own position. One desperate attempt, it is true, was wrung from the growing intemperance of Casimir Perier, when he saw Metternich preparing to intervene in the pacification of the Papal States. This was the occupation of Ancona; but, in its results, this demonstration was all but valueless, counteracted as it was by the attitude preserved by the French Government; and Italy ultimately fell back into its old position, hopeless of liberty, and cursing the delusions under which she had been induced to trust to French support, and nurse the idea of a constitutional millennium based upon foreign intervention. In the midst of his power Casimir Perier died, the victim to his own excitability of temper, and the weariness of the continuous and fierce struggle he was obliged to maintain for the supremacy of the Chamber; and with him passed away the only apparent grandeur of spirit which ever appeared to guide the Government of the late dynasty. Zealously attached to the existing order of things, as that which was the most advantageous to the *bourgeoisie*, and, therefore, to himself—impetuous and overbearing, but prompt and energetic, there was even in his denegation of the principles of the Revolution by which he entered the Cabinet a certain force and elevation which palliated or disguised it. France was dear to him, but it was the France of the tradesman, the financialist, and the throne.

But even this degree of moral force passed away from the new dynasty with the death of the Minister. "*Perier est mort,*" said the King; "*sauve un bien? est-ce un mal?*" His own opinion may be gathered from the fact, that within six months he himself took credit for all which Perier had co-operated in, or done alone, and attributed to himself by inference the *prestige* of having submitted so indomitable a will as that of the deceased Minister to his own. The improbability of this having been the case is self-evident, when it is seen that the next Minister who was destined to possess the confidence of the Monarch was M. Thiers.

It was no longer a zealous co-operator in the task of strengthening the foundations of the throne, that the astute ruler needed. It was a pliant tool for the personal aggrandisement of himself and his family. At the commencement of his career a mere journalist, without connexion or influence, his *début* in the service of the House of Orleans had been the compilation and authorship of his well-known "History of the Republic," since the time of Froissart the most living Chronicles which have been given to the world. With little pretension to take rank as philosophical history, they are the clearest, most intelligent, and interesting history of events possible; and, as such, at once created a reputation for their writer. But, in addition to their mere merits as a narrative, they were written with an ulterior object. The character of the licentious, feeble, and false Philippe, Duke of Orleans, called afterwards Philippe Egalité, was glazed over, and every more attractive position in which his son could be placed with regard to a French public was brought into higher and warmer colours. Not a circumstance was omitted which would conduce to surround the House of Orleans with the *prestige* of having been supporters of the liberties of France against the oppression and tyranny of the elder branch of the Bourbons. Jemappes was all but exalted into a level with Marengo and Austerlitz and the victories of the Consulate and the Empire paled by inference at the side of the one battle of the representative of the House of Orleans. As profuse and almost as needy as when he first sold his pen to the ambition of the son of Philippe Egalité, M. Thiers was the best of tools. Unfortunately he lacked the personal consideration necessary to the formation of a Cabinet solely dependent upon himself; and it was in conjunction with the Duke de Broglie, M. Guizot, and Marshal Soult, that he entered office.

The portfolio of the Interior was placed in the hands of M. Thiers, the member of the Ministry supposed to be most subservient to the personal interests of the Citizen King. The new Minister took the inheritance of Casimir Perier at a time when the Vendée was on the eve of an outbreak. The Duchess of Berri, in the hopes of exciting a civil war which should place her son upon the throne of his ancestors, had entered France; but the indecision of three of the leading chiefs of the Vendéans, and the counsels of MM. Chateaubriand and Berryer had deferred the moment, and the arrest of the Duchess herself, through the agency of a Jew named Deutz, her imprisonment in the citadel of Blaye, and the doubt subsequently cast with such infernal ingenuity upon the legitimacy of the Duke of Bordeaux, through circumstances at first unsuspected by the Government, put an end, at least for the time, to all the hopes of the Legitimist party. To his employment in the affair by the Government as one of the most unscrupulous agents it could select, the present Marshal Bugeaud owed the commencement of a career whose brilliancy will, in all probability, terminate with the fall of the dynasty, to which he rendered such signal but unworthy service.

During this period civil disturbances were still threatening the apparent stability of the Government; but these were invariably repressed with the strong hand. Grenoble yet discontented, and smarting from the outrages committed by the 35th regiment of the line upon its unarmed inhabitants, under the auspices of its Prefect, M. Maurice Duval—Lyons always ready to murmur—Paris itself still fearing another such disturbance as that which, shortly after the death of Perier, signalised the funeral of General Lamarque—Buonapartists, Royalists, and Republicans almost ready to make common cause, because equally hating the new order of things, kept the Ministry on the alert. The Citizen King was obliged to maintain his authority with arms in his hands, and suppress strongly and energetically the demonstrations of discontent, which might otherwise have shaken his recently acquired power, even amongst that very *bourgeoisie*, whose interests Casimir Perier had rendered at present identical with his own.

But it is far from our purpose, as it would be beyond the limits of a mere introduction to the startling events of the last few days, to follow every step by which Louis Philippe believed himself gradually to have acquired the strength sufficient to trample out the last remains of constitutional liberty. M. Thiers for a time served his purposes admirably. Guizot, whose firmness and jealousy rendered him intractable as a colleague, was consigned to the honourable exile of an embassy; and the former statesman became *de facto* the head of a Cabinet which was originally constructed with a view to give weight to his individual character. It was then that the Monarch and his Minister began to play into the hands of the War Party, for the purpose of acquiring popularity and distracting public attention from the real tendency of their plans. Here, however, M. Guizot, with a small chicanery that assimilates marvellously to practical swindling, became the active cause in the ruin of his former colleague. The conflicting interests of Turkey and Egypt in Syria had given reason for an intervention of the greater powers. France alone professed itself the supporter of Mehemet Ali. Deluded by the representations of his ambassador at the Court of St. James's, M. Thiers thought that he had still time to diplomatize and threaten, and France found itself suddenly isolated from the rest of Europe by the decision of England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to settle the question without her assistance.

This, perhaps, might not alone have led to the fall of M. Thiers; but, although willing enough to serve every personal or dynastic advantage aimed at by the Monarch he served, his old ties with the Liberal and Republican parties rendered him at times an incapable tool, and it had become necessary to forswear the War policy which had fulfilled its immediate purpose, in order to preserve the English alliance unbroken. Subsequent events have, however, proved, that, in spite of the continued exhibition of personal attachment to the Royal Family of England, and the very prominent manner in which the principle of the *entente cordiale*, as it has been called, was put forward, the King of the French was solely intent upon strengthening his Throne by alliance with the more absolute Monarchies rather than by the promotion of sympathies based and founded on resemblance in the fundamental and constitutional elements of national government.

It was not, however, at first that M. Guizot replaced his rival. A few unimportant changes and modifications of Ministries took place before this Minister became the right hand of the King, who grew daily bolder and more resolute in his advance towards Absolutism.

These modifications, however important in a detailed history, are scarcely in place in so brief and general a sketch of the position of Louis Philippe with regard to the French nation. Guizot did at last become the virtual head of the Cabinet, and ultimately its nominal one. When he entered it, he found the Monarchy strengthening daily, although slowly: one daughter of the House of Orleans seated on the Throne of Belgium; the heir to the sceptre of Louis Philippe beloved by the people and the army; Algiers still troubled, but gradually quieting; Russia and Austria yet jealous of the intentions, and suspicious of the character of the new Monarch; a Chamber of Deputies with an Opposition strong enough to trouble the Government; and provinces in which a weekly disturbance was anything but an unnatural occurrence. Two weeks since he might have told his Sovereign that he had given one of his sons a Royal bride and a Vice-Royalty; that he had wedded another to the Heiress Presumptive to the throne of Spain, in spite of the opposition of Great Britain; that, by his defence of the Gallician massacres, the support he had tendered the Sonderbund, and that which he had refused the liberalizing Government of Italy, he had secured him the cordial forgiveness of Austria for his sins against legitimacy; that, by abandoning Poland, he had reconciled him to Russia; and that, by his repressive administration, and unsparing corruption, he had obtained a majority in the Lower Chamber, which should stand his family in good stead of that son's popularity, whose untimely death had bequeathed the hazardous chances of his succession to the Throne to a weak and feeble child. It is true that the means by which these effects had been produced would not have borne too close a scrutiny. There were murmurs occasionally heard against the aggrandisement of the family of Orleans at the expense of France herself. There were angry interpellations addressed to the Minister on the subject of electioneering corruption. The Press complained of the numerous prosecutions instituted to stifle liberty of thought and expression. Processes had been commenced against public officers and men who had sate on the same benches with M. Guizot, for the sale of places. Judicial decisions had ratified the complaints of the public. It had openly been said from the tribune, that the honour of France was compromised by the abandonment of Poland; that England had been permitted to usurp the natural position of France in Italy; and that in Spain the more solid considerations of French influence and power had been trucked for the family aggrandisement of the Monarch. This, however, and more than this, might be said to the impassable and impracticable Guizot. On his own behalf and that of his master, he refused Electoral Reform. With a cold and withering scorn he repudiated MM. Teste and Parmentier; silenced the attack on his foreign policy by the numerical force of a Parliamentary majority; and, supple only to his Sovereign, trampled down all complaint with a stern and inflexible heel. But the cries of an insulted and duped nation were not

* Words introduced into the original document at the instance of MM. Benjamin Constant and Bérard.

† Any obscurity which may be noticed in this translation, results from the literal fidelity with which the vague character of the original document has been adhered to.

always to be evaded, and when the last drop was poured into the cup of endurance, it overflowed.

The necessities of their position had forced the mere liberal party to act in some measure in conjunction with the Republican and Royalist leaders; and the demand for Electoral Reform ensured the steadiness and compactness of the minority in their struggle with the Ministry. The demand for Electoral Reform rang from the Chambers through the country; and the cry which had originated in a mere intrigue of party for place, symbolised the real wants of a nation.

MM. Odilon Barrot, Ledru-Rollin, Lamartine, and Duvergier de Hauranne were ostensibly the leaders of the Opposition; but amongst the more active Liberals were Generals Cavaignac, Bedeau, and Lamoricière, MM. Louis le Blanc and Armand Marrast. The country, already alive to the disgusting exposure of the corruptibility of the Administration caused by the processes of MM. Parmentier and Teste and General Cubières, responded immediately to the call made by these men; and a series of political dinners commenced under the title of Reform Banquets, to which the attention of Government was speedily directed. These assemblies took place from time to time in the provinces and Paris, and served as a means for enabling the Liberal Deputies and the more prominent Republicans to express their opinions without infringing the laws. At Autun, Corpiegne, Bezières, Amiens, Montargis, St. Denis, &c., these banquets took place; and at many of them, amongst the toasts drunk after dinner, the health of the King was pointedly omitted.

For some time it was doubted whether the Ministry would dare the risk of attempting to prevent such demonstrations; but in this instance the popular party had evidently not completely understood the lengths to which the Monarch and his Minister would push their determination to crush the rights of freedom of opinion and speech. Since the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne of France he had gradually prepared himself for a definitive struggle. Through the assistance of M. Thiers, whose co-operation was, it is probable, purchased by the Court, the law for constructing the forts around Paris had been carried. These had been constructed, and stored with artillery and ammunition. A large proportion of the troops of the line had been concentrated around Paris, more than 100,000 having been brought within that military *arrondissement*; and General Bugeaud was looked upon as the man who was to accomplish successfully that which Marmont had failed to effect in the Revolution of 1830.

So completely had everything been foreseen and calculated upon before the Ministers formally resolved upon forbidding the Reform Banquets, that, in the recent pillage of the Tuileries, a document was found—which we append in a note—marking the disposition of the troops for the purpose of repressing the expected outbreak on the part of the people.*

Beyond a doubt, the Monarch and the Ministry were prepared to abide the consequences of the collision they had so rashly provoked. Untaught by the fate of the elder branch of the Bourbons, the House of Orleans rushed blindly upon the same danger; and, fresh from the completed pacification of Algiers, signalised by their breach of faith to the gallant soldier who had so long defied their arms, madly offered themselves to the chances of one of those popular conflicts in which a victory would almost have been as fatal as a defeat.

The conquered and swindled Abd-el-Kader had scarcely set his foot upon the soil of those who had defeated and duped him, than he was destined to behold the conclusion of a reign whose commencement his own struggle with France had witnessed. A new, but happier Jugurtha, he has seen the overthrow of the aggressive Government which had conquered his untaught valour, in a more serious and vita struggle than any which arises between different races and peoples—the struggle which is as old as the date of the first Crowned Ruler and the first organised Government—the struggle between tyranny and freedom.—Absolutism and the fundamental right of those masses who are too often thrust upon the bloody necessity of conquering them at the point of the sword.

## MONDAY.

The Reform Banquet of the twelfth arrondissement of Paris, which was announced to take place on Sunday in the Champs Elysées, had been postponed to the subsequent Tuesday, the necessary arrangements not being in a sufficiently complete state. That the Government would not interfere to prohibit it, was the general belief. A merely formal protest, it was expected, would be made on the spot by a Commissary of Police, upon which would be founded a legal prosecution. The whole proceeding, in fact, was looked upon as the practical assertion of a right, the legitimacy of which was to become the subject of a judicial decision. In this view the managing committee issued a new programme. The Deputies were to assemble in the Place de la Madeleine between eleven and twelve o'clock, and the other guests in the Place de la Concorde, and thence to go in procession to the place appointed. Ten thousand National Guards in uniform, but unarmed, were to line the route in double file to the Arc de Triomphe, which terminates the avenue of the Champs Elysées. It was also announced that only one toast was to be given, "Reform and the right of meeting," introduced by a short address from M. Odilon Barrot. The meeting was then to dissolve, and the National Guards lining the route were to disperse.

On Monday night, the 21st ultimo, proclamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the Commander of the National Guard, were published, forbidding the Reform Banquet, and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of the National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs.

At a meeting of the Opposition members in the afternoon of this day intimation was received that this course had been resolved on by the Government. They immediately proceeded, 250 in number, to the Chamber of Deputies, M. Odilon Barrot at their head, and acting as spokesman, to challenge the Minister of the Interior as to the legality of employing force in the suppression of the intended demonstration.

To this the Minister of the Interior replied, that the Government had up to a certain period taken the view expressed by M. Barrot, and had been willing to permit matters to arrive at the point when an evident contravention should supply facts for a case in the court of law. But all had been changed by a manifesto issued by a Committee that morning, and published in all the Opposition journals. That address, in contempt of the law of 1831, called on the National Guards to form part of and a protection to the assembly, and appealed to the young men under age, the students of the schools. The law relative to mob assemblages, and that relative to the National Guards, were both openly to be violated at the call of the holders of the Banquet.

M. Barrot expressed fear that there was designed exaggeration in this statement. The National Guards were not invited to attend with arms.

The Minister demanded if self-constituted Committees were to have the mission of calling out the National Guards in order to maintain order.

M. de Courtais exclaimed "Will *you* dare to call out the National Guard? Only try it!"

The sitting closed in great tumult.

A meeting was immediately held at M. Barrot's; and it was resolved to abandon the Banquet. And their proclamation to this effect, entreating the people to submit, and announcing that a motion for the impeachment of the Ministers would be made in the Chamber of Deputies, appeared simultaneously with that of the Prefect of Police.

On the same day the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, General Jacqueminot, issued an order of the day, exhorting them not to disappoint the confidence of the country, which had confided to them the defence of Constitutional Royalty and legal order. Orders were then issued to the respective captains to have the *rappel* beaten in the morning.

During the night, between Monday and Tuesday, military waggons and artillery *caissons*, escorted by cavalry, were incessantly passing along the line of Boulevards which connect Vincennes with the quarter of the Tuileries and Palais Bourbon; and orders had been issued to concentrate troops around the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday morning. Orders to pass had been delivered to all those whose business or offices called them to the Chamber. The garrisons of the *arrondissement* of Paris had been increased to 100,000 men. Each company of infantry carried, besides their usual arms, a collection of implements for cutting down barricades, such as hatchets, pickaxes, adzes, &c. These were tied upon the knapsack, each soldier carrying one.

The following is the manifesto which was drawn up by the Opposition Deputies, renouncing the Banquet:—

"The General Commission charged to arrange the Banquet of the 12th arrondissement, after having been informed of the conference of the Deputies of the Opposition, inasmuch as the Minister of the Interior has declared at the tribune that he would allow the banquet, provided each person went separately,—that thus an opportunity would be afforded to the Ministers to allege a breach of the law and refer it to a court of simple police, a political right which is the main-spring of the Chamber and the whole country,—that thus the wishes of the Minister could be complied with, and that for its benefit would be delayed a farce beneath the dignity of citizens impressed with the solemnity of their duty; and inasmuch as the general manifestation which would have been attended by the population of Paris would give its true character to the proposed banquet; and as the measures taken by the military authorities would expose those who should persist to make a collective demonstration to certain collisions and shedding of blood; and as patriotism and humanity equally call on us to avoid such consequences, the Commission has decided that the banquet of the 12th arrondissement shall be adjourned. It leaves to the Government the responsibility of its provocation and its violence. It has the most entire confidence that the impeachment of a Minister who has led the population of Paris to the brink of a civil war, will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber; and that France, when called on, will, by the influence of its opinion, render justice to a policy which has so long excited the contempt and indignation of the country."

At the same time, the Electoral Committee of the 12th arrondissement expressed in a counter-document their surprise that the Deputies of the Opposition had not given in their resignation at the same time that they came to the determination of abandoning the Banquet, and inviting them, as the only measure capable of satisfying public opinion, to do so forthwith.

## TUESDAY.

## THE REVOLUTION.

At an early hour troops were in movement in every direction, and crowds of great magnitude began to assemble. By ten o'clock the river side in front of the Chamber of Deputies was thronged by some 6,000 men, chiefly students in blouses. All the avenues leading to the Palais Bourbon were occupied by horse and foot Municipal Guards and troops of the line. A squadron of dragoons was stationed in front of the edifice, while another, together with a battalion of the 69th, cleared the area in front of the Chambers, and the bridge of La Concorde, the mob quietly retiring before them, singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting "*A bas Guizot! Vive la Réforme!*" "*Vive la Réforme!*" On reaching the Place de la Concorde, they were joined by another dense column, with whom they proceeded, headed by two National Guards armed with sabres, towards the Boulevards, marching abreast in perfect order, and shouting in chorus the "Marseillaise." In this manner they arrived in front of the hotel of M. Guizot, whom they treated with a volley of groans. Some few began throwing stones, and several *gamins* kicked at the gates, one of whom took up a huge paving stone, and dashed it against the boards.

A body of the Municipal Guards, commanded by a Commissary of Police in coloured clothes, but wearing a tri-coloured sash, turned into the court, and deliberately loaded their guns. They were then drawn up before the door, and a body of Horse Municipal Guards rode up and dispersed the mob. The troops showed great forbearance. From time to time could be heard "*Au nom de la loi*" from the mouth of the Commissary of Police, calling on the people to disperse; and from the people, "*Vive la Ligne!*" intended to flatter the soldiers.

It was singular to observe, in most respects, the perfectly similar appearance of that quarter to-day and at the same hour of the 27th July, 1830. The same species of attack on the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères (then inhabited by Prince Polignac)—the same measures of repression—the same expression of hatred towards the Minister on the part of the people—the same air of severity on the countenances of the gendarmes. Near to the gate occurred an incident precisely of a kind that was witnessed on nearly the same spot on a former occasion. A horse-soldier ordered a man to move on, telling him that if he did not he would cut him down. The man, folding his arms, and looking sternly at the soldier, replied, "Would you, coward?" The trooper rode off.

In other quarters the collision between the soldiery and the mob assumed a less serious aspect. In the Place de la Concorde, the Municipal Guards of the post, at the corner near the Turkish Embassy, sallied out and attempted to drive the crowd before them, but, instead of succeeding, were obliged to retreat into their fortified guard-house to avoid being disarmed; for not only did the people not give way, but absolutely pressed upon them. The soldiers had scarcely secured themselves within, when the people ran off in their turn, fearing that they would be fired upon.

Immediately afterwards the people stopped a carriage in which was a Ministerial Deputy on his way to the Chambers, which is only separated from the Place de la Concorde by the bridge. They made him alight, and then shook him for several minutes. Ultimately they allowed him to proceed. A different process was adopted towards, it was said, M. Marrast, principal editor of the *National*, whom they cheered, and all but "chaired." Thus the proceedings of the day displayed the same mixture of the grave and the gay, of tragedy and farce, that a French assemblage always exhibits. All that has been described was done in the presence of an immense force of Municipal Guards by a perfectly unarmed crowd. They were charged scores of times by the cavalry, who inflicted some very serious wounds with their sabres; but the people scampered off laughing, and subsequently returned to their previous position, and provoked new assaults by mockeries and execrations of the Municipal Guards and their employers.

During the great part of the day, in fact, no great apprehensions were entertained as to the results of the popular commotion. In support of this, a significant fact was cited, namely, that, far from falling, the funds at the Bourse had actually risen. So extraordinary an anomaly, however, leads one to suspect that this was no natural result of confidence on the part of the speculators.

Nevertheless, barricades were thrown up in several quarters, and became the centres of conflicts that threatened to become serious, although the greater portion of the people were unarmed. The soldiers, however, manifested generally considerable repugnance to the painful duties which they were compelled to discharge, and displayed the utmost forbearance; while, on the other hand, in the midst of apparent recklessness, and in spite of occasional disaster, the utmost good feeling seemed to be preserved by the assembled crowds.

The Chamber presented a gloomy aspect. Few Deputies were in attendance; the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour; he looked pale, but confident. He was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who was believed to have accepted the military command of Paris in the event of a revolt, took his seat close to the Ministerial bench. The Chamber then resumed the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux.

At three o'clock M. Odilon Barrot entered the hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Pagès, &c. Their appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards M. de Haurance went up to the President and handed him a paper, supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of Ministers. This paper having been communicated by the President to M. Guizot, the latter, after perusing it, laughed immoderately. MM. Thiers, Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Crémieux, and the Minister of the Interior and Justice, next made their appearance; but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until five o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred. When the discussion terminated, M. Odilon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table a formal proposition to the effect of impeaching Ministers. The President, however, raised the sitting without reading it to the great disappointment of the Opposition, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the *bureaux* on Thursday.

The following is a copy of the Impeachment, which was published the same day in the Opposition papers:—

"We propose to impeach the Ministry of being guilty—

"1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.

"2. Of having falsified the principles of the Constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of citizens.

"3. Of having, by a systematic course of corruption, attempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion the calculations of private interest, and of having thus perverted the representative Government.

"4. Of having in a Ministerial interest trafficked in public situations as well as in all the attributes and privileges of power.

"5. Of having, for the same interest, undermined the finances of the State, and so compromised the national strength and greatness.

"6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent in every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed by the Charter, by the law, and by precedents.

"7. Finally, of having, by a policy openly counter-revolutionary, thrown into doubt the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound perturbation."

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* The document alluded to in the text was discovered in the cabinet of M. Berthois, the first aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe.

1RE ZONE (CAROUSEL).

1 bataillon du 21ème de ligne—à l'Alle Neuve.
2 bataillons du 25ème id. Ecole Militaire.
1 bataillon du 69ème—Rue de Lille.
200 Chasseurs d'Orléans—Vincennes.
Tous les disponibles du 8ème Dragons—Quai d'Orsay.
Idem du 13ème Chasseurs—Ecole Militaire.
30 hommes de Gendarmerie. 4 pièces—Ecole Militaire.
Lieutenant-Général commandant la 1ère Division, intendant,
Général PRETOT, de la Cavalerie.

2ME ZONE (PLACE DES VICTOIRES).

1 bataillon du 21ème de ligne—Assumption.
100 hommes Garde Municipale à pied.
20 cavaliers du 13ème Chasseurs.
Général FRIANT, de la Garde Nationale.

2ME ZONE (ST EUSTACHE).

2 bataillons du 1er Lége.—Nouvelle France.
1 bataillon du 99ème—Babylone.
100 hommes du Chasseurs d'Orléans—Vincennes.
3 pièces d'artillerie—Ecole Militaire.
Général ST. ALDEGONDE.

4ME ZONE (HOTEL DE VILLE).

2 bataillons du 14ème de ligne—Ecole Militaire.
2 bataillons du 7ème Léger—Montetard.
100 Chasseurs d'Orléans—Vincennes.
60 cavaliers du 8ème Dragons—Quai d'Orsay.
60 cavaliers Garde Municipale.
2 pièces—Ecole Militaire.
Général TALLANDIER.

5ME ZONE (LA BASTILLE).

2 bataillons du 29ème de ligne—Popincourt.
2 bataillons du 74ème de ligne—Reuilly.
1 bataillon du 45ème de ligne—Ave Maria.
400 Chasseurs d'Orléans de ligne—Vincennes.
140 cavaliers du 8ème Dragons—Quai d'Orsay.
2 pièces d'artillery—Vincennes.
Général DUHOT.

6ME ZONE (PLACE DU PANTHEON).

2 bataillons du 55ème de ligne—Oursine.
Colonel du 7ème Léger.

9ME ZONE (PLACE BALLE CHASSE).

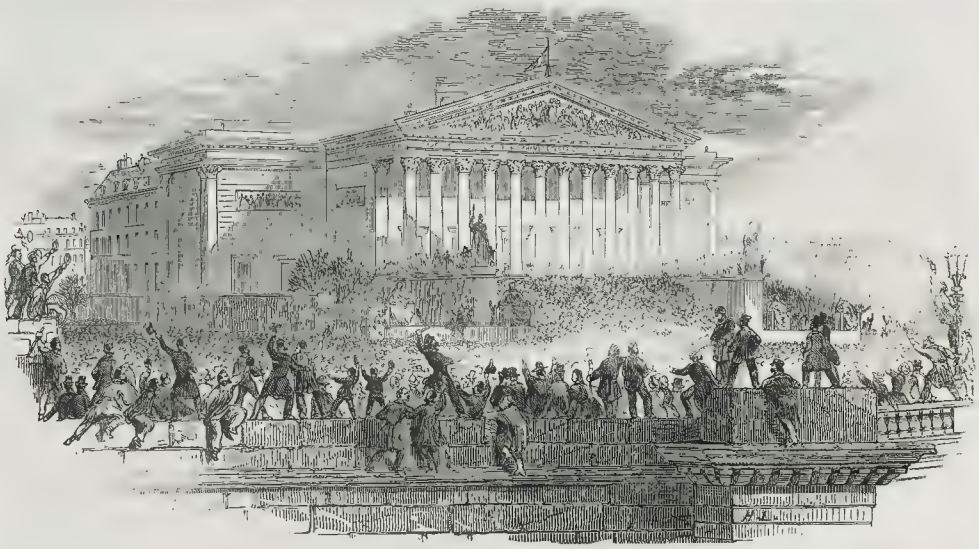
1 bataillon du 9ème Léger—Ecole Militaire.
Colonel LEMOURIER, de la Garde Nationale.

CME ZONE (BOULEVART ST. DENIS).

2 bataillons du 32ème de ligne—Pépinière.
1 bataillon du 49ème de ligne—Ave Maria.
180 hommes de la Garde Municipale à pied
120 cavaliers du 13ème Chasseurs—Ecole Militaire.
2 pièces d'artillerie—Vincennes.
Général GARRAUBE.

7ME ZONE (PLACE DE LA CONCORDE).

1 bataillon du 6ème Léger—Ecole Militaire.
140 cavaliers du 13ème Chasseurs—Ecole Militaire.
4 pièces d'artillerie—Ecole Militaire.
Général DELARUE, de la Garde Nationale.



ATTACK ON THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

It was signed by the following members:—

| MM. | MM. |
|---|---|
| Odilon Barrot | Bixio. |
| Duvergier de Hauranne | Lafayette (Georges) |
| Thiard (général) | Marie |
| Dupont (de l'Eure) | Carnot |
| Isambert | Bureaux de Puzy |
| Léon de Malleville | Dussolier |
| Garnier Pagès | Mathieu (Saône-et-Loire) |
| Chambolle | Drouyn-de-l'Huys |
| Bethmont | D'Aragon |
| Lherbette | Cambacérès (de) |
| Pagès (de l'Ariège) | Druult |
| Baroche | Marquis |
| Havin | Bigot |
| Léon Faucher | Quinette |
| Ferdinand de Lasteyrie | Maichain |
| De Courtais | Lefort Gonsollin |
| Hortensius-Saint-Albin | Tessié de la Motte |
| Crémieux | Damarçay |
| Gaultier de Rumilly | Berger |
| Rimbault | Bonnin |
| Boi-sel | Jouvencel (de) |
| Beaumont (de la Somme) | Larabit |
| Jessepa | Vavin |
| Mauguin | Garnon |
| Créton | Murat-Ballange |
| Abatucci | Taillandier |
| Luneau | |

During the day great surprise and disapprobation had been expressed that the National Guards had not been called out. This omission was attributed to the fact that the National Guards, at the same time that they had announced their readiness to make every exertion for the preservation of peace, had expressed their sympathy with the cause of Reform. Several of them, however, had appeared in their uniforms in the midst of the populace, and had endeavoured, by their efforts, to calm the prevailing excitement. At length, at five o'clock in the afternoon, it was thought expedient and safe to beat the *rappel*. The manner in which it was done, however, was curious and significant. The drummers, who were preceded and followed by two sections of armed National Guards, were accompanied by some hundred young men in blouses, armed with long sticks, proffering shouts of "*Vive la Reforme!*" and singing the various revolutionary ditties.

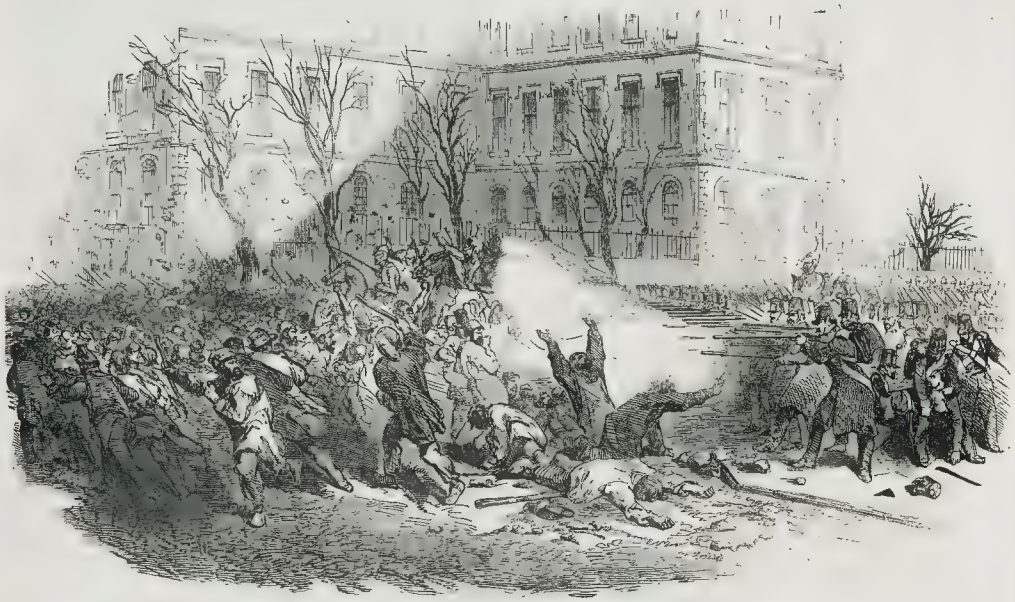
## WEDNESDAY.

The barricades thrown up on the previous day had, during the night, been everywhere demolished; and, to withdraw as much as possible the means of forming them afresh, early in the morning all hackney-coaches, cabs, omnibuses, and every description of public carriage, had been cleared from the public stands. It was observed also, that, at the Hotel of the Minister of Marine, in the Place de la Concorde, at the Churches of the Assumption and of St. Roch, and other places, the iron railings had been torn down, to supply the populace with weapons.

At about half-past eleven o'clock, the National Guards of the 2nd *arrondissement*, to the number of about 500 or 600, collected in front of the Opera House in the Rue Lepelletier. Soon after a general stir and excitement was visible among them. Loud shouts broke forth from the populace of "*Vive la Reforme!*" "*Vive la Garde Nationale!*" "*Vivent les vrais défenseurs de la Patrie!*" which were accompanied with the waving and casting up of hats, and concluded with the chorus of the Marseillaise, in which the National Guards loudly joined. They had declared in favour of Reform, or, at least, agreed in the condemnation of the existing Ministry. From that moment the cause of Reform may be said to have triumphed, and the Ministry to have received its doom.

An hour afterwards the National Guards formed in line and marched towards the Tuileries to declare their sentiments. They were hailed in all directions with the same cries, to which they returned a hearty response. In this manner they reached the Rue Rivoli, where between the Rue du Dauphin and the Rue 29 Juillet, they halted and drew up. Immediately an orderly officer from General Jacqueminot rode up, and after exchanging a few words with the Lieutenant-Colonel rode back in all haste to the château. The National Guards were soon surrounded by an immense crowd of the populace; and the same interchange of the popular cries took place, which must distinctly have reached the ears of the King and the Royal Family. Nevertheless no troops were ordered in that direction, and the people and National Guards were allowed to fraternise without disturbance, although the two extremities of the street were occupied by an immense force.

At about one they returned and re-occupied the Rue Lepelletier. A squadron of cuirassiers and half a squadron of *chasseurs à cheval* shortly after arrived. The *chef d'escadron* gave orders to draw swords. The



THE SLAUGHTER AT THE DOOR OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CROWD CHAUNTING "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

ranks of the National Guards closed. The cries of the people redoubled, although not a man of them was armed. The squadron made a half movement on the Rue Lepelletier, when the officer in command of the National Guards drew his sword, advanced, and saluted the officer commanding the Cuirassiers. A few words were exchanged between the two officers in command of the respective parties. They separated. The one placed himself at the head of his soldiers, and gave the word to wheel and "forward," and they resumed their march, accompanied by cheers and clapping of hands from the multitude. The officer of the National Guards returned quietly to his post, and sheathed his sword.

These words, it is said, were as follows:—

"Who are these men?" "They are the people." "And those in uniform?" "They are the second legion of the National Guard of Paris." "The people must disperse." "They will not." "I shall use force." "Sir, the National Guard sympathise with the people—the people who demand Reform." "They must disperse." "They will not." "I must use force." "Sir, we, the National Guards, sympathise in the desire for Reform, and will defend them."

It is added that the officer and the cuirassiers cried "*Vive la Reforme!*"

In the meantime the Nationals of the third Legion collected to the number of 300 on and about the Place des Petits Pères; and their officers having held a council, agreed to depute their Colonel to the King to acquaint his Majesty with the wishes of the National Guard, in other words, Reform and the dismissal of the Cabinet. That officer immediately proceeded to the Palace, but was not admitted into the Royal presence; he merely saw General Jacqueminot, the Commander-General of the National Guard, who promised that he would himself carry the memorial to the King. The National Guards remained assembled on the square awaiting the return of the Colonel, their determination being to march upon the Tuileries if the reply was negative. Occasionally strong patrols were sent out, to interpose, if necessary, between the combatants; but no hostilities took place in the neighbourhood, the troops quietly remaining on the adjoining Place des Victoires, without giving the least provocation. The Nationals filed by them crying for Reform and the dismissal of Ministers, surrounded and followed by an immense mass of people uttering the same cries, and the soldiers by their countenances testified that they concurred in that wish. In one of the by-streets a detachment of troops, stationed there to intercept the passage, accepted bread and wine from the people, and their officers looked on, and even encouraged them to accept the provisions offered to them.

In every direction similar scenes to these occurred. Everywhere the National Guards were fraternising both with the mob and with the soldiers. The initiative, however, appears to have been taken by the 3rd legion of the National Guard, who, at the *mairie* of the 3rd arrondissement—Place des Petits Pères—declared for Reform this morning. The Municipal Guards, whose barracks adjoin the church of the Petits Pères, were ordered to disarm them, and advanced with charged bayonets on them; but the movement was imitated by the National Guards, the bayonets crossed, blood was about to flow, when the Colonel of the National Guards, M. Textorix (a stockbroker, I believe), cried out, "Hold, soldiers! These are the people; respect the people." The effect was electric. The Municipal Guards raised their bayonets shouldered arms, and marched off.

At half-past three, the Marché des Innocens and the Faubourg St. Martin were the scene of a melancholy and unequal conflict between the people and the Municipal Guards—a volley fired by the latter wounded a great number. A strong patrol of National Guards, however, arriving, interposed, and compelled the Municipal Guards to surrender their colours.

At the Filles du Calvaire there was also fighting, several cannon-shots having been fired in that street; and the General commanding the troops (Feyronet Tiburce Sebastiani), brother of the Marshal, is said to have been shot by a man *en blouse*.

Ten of the people made prisoners by the troops were confined in the guard-house of the Boulevard des Bonnes Nouvelles, which has uniformly been taken by the people in every *émeute*. The people attacked it at five o'clock, disarmed the soldiers, discharged the muskets, and then returned them, liberating the prisoners. They carried off the flag that adorned the entrance, and presented it as a trophy to the 3rd Legion of National Guards. The 5th regiment, which joined the people in July, 1830, was present during this affair, and again fraternised with the people. The people proceeded at five o'clock to the Prefecture of Police, to liberate the prisoners confined there. On their way, they called at the *Reforme* newspaper office, and were told that all was not over, that the Banquet must take place, and that good care would be taken to secure their liberties.

At three o'clock, M. Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, waited upon the King to inform him that the Municipal Council had decided on de-

BARRICADE IN THE RUE ST. MARTIN

manding the resignation of the Ministry. The King immediately convoked a council of Ministers, and brought the subject before them. The Ministers replied "*Sire, renvoyez-nous.*" Having accepted their resignation, the King sent for M. Molé, who replied that he accepted of the *Ministère de l'Emeute.*"

Towards half-past four an officer of the Etat Major passed along the Boulevards, announcing the change of Ministry, and the appointment of Count Molé to the Presidency of the Council. The feelings with which this announcement was received showed that this concession would not be deemed sufficient—that securities would be demanded for the future. "There shall be no mistake this time" was an exclamation heard in numberless groups.

Nevertheless, there was a short interval of lull; the firing had ceased; the troops were everywhere returning to their barracks, and some hope might be entertained that all might yet terminate without further disaster. In the course of the evening, however, an incident occurred which at once gave a fatal turn to the events of the day. As the crowd assembled before the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were uttering the usual cries, the soldiers fired without any previous notice, and fifty-two persons fell dead or wounded. A cry of vengeance was immediately uttered by the people, the victims of this abominable outrage, and several of them hastened into the neighbouring streets, shouting "To arms! to arms! We are being assassinated!" Shortly after a cart arrived at the offices of the *National*, containing dead bodies. The vehicle was surrounded by people, who were weeping and full of indignation, and who showed the bloody bodies, crying, "They are assassins who have slain them! We will avenge them! Give us arms!—arms!" The torches, casting their glare by turns on the bodies and on the people, added to the violent emotions of the scene. M. Garnier Pagès, being at that moment in the offices of the *National*, addressed the people. He promised that he would employ his efforts to obtain for the people thus attacked the satisfaction which was required from their impious and atrocious Ministers. M. de Courtais, Deputy of the Opposition, hastened to the Boulevard des Capucines, to inquire into the causes of this shameful butchery. He ascertained that the colonel of the regiment which had caused the firing to take place was in consternation at what had occurred. He thus explained what he called a deplorable imprudence. At the moment at which the crowd arrived, a bullet from a gun, which went off by accident in the garden of the hotel, broke the leg of the lieutenant-colonel's horse. The officer commanding the detachment believed that it was an attack, and, immediately, with a guilty want of reflection, commanded his men to fire. This officer was immediately placed in prison. Of this unfortunate incident another account is given, which attributes the firing of the soldiers to a spontaneous movement of their own, occasioned by seeing a young man walk up to the officer in command and blow his brains out with a pistol. This account receives no corroboration, however, from the French papers, and is probably unfounded.

A few minutes after, the buzz of an approaching multitude was heard from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a low song of death, "*Mourir pour la Patrie*," was chanted by the throng, instead of the victorious "Marseillaise." Mingled with this awful and imposing chorus, the noise of wheels could be heard. A large body of the people slowly advanced. Four in front carried torches. Behind them came an open cart surrounded by torch-bearers. The light was strong, and discovered four or five dead bodies, partly undressed, which appeared to have been carefully ranged in the cart.

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it.

The Revolutionary storm again rose, loud and violent. The night was one of immense activity. Barricades were raised at the corner of every street. One of prodigious strength was built at the end of the Rue Richelieu. Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevards has been felled for use in the barriers.

A significant occurrence took place in the Boulevard des Italiens: three regiments of the line, armed to the teeth, preceded by five hundred National Guards, a regiment of Cuirassiers, three field-pieces, and three *caissons* of ammunition, appeared. The people coolly stopped and unharnessed the horses, and opened the *caissons* and distributed the ammunition. Numbers then mounted astride the guns, and were dragged off by their comrades in derisive triumph: the troops of the line, the Guards, and the people fraternising with enthusiasm.

The inhabitants were politely conducted to their residences. Fires were lighted for the bivouac. In the Rue Rambuteau, the people, carrying torches, knocked at the doors until some one answered. They then cried, "Have you arms?" "Yes." "Then give them." When the arms were given, the people wrote on the doors, "*On a donné les armes*."

During the day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Left had mustered in considerable numbers. M. Vavin, one of them, a Deputy of Paris, rose amidst profound silence, and said that he had a solemn duty to accomplish, which was to call the Minister of the Interior to account for the scenes then passing in the capital. During twenty-four hours serious disturbances had taken place in Paris, and the population remarked with astonishment the absence of the National Guard. On Monday orders had been given for its attendance. Why had they been countermanded? Why was it only after a first collision that the drummers were permitted to beat to arms? If from the beginning the National Guard had been called out, fatal misfortunes would have been avoided.

M. Guizot had shortly before entered the Chamber, followed by the groans of the 10th Legion of the National Guard, stationed without, who had saluted him with cries of "*A bas Guizot!*" He rose and said, "I have nothing to say at the present moment to the interpellations of the honourable member. The King has sent for Count Molé, who is empowered to form a Ministry." (Loud cries of "Bravo," and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annoy M. Guizot. He then continued.) "We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain in office, which will be till our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act in everything we do according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the interests of the country."

After some interruption created by this announcement, M. Odilon Barrot rose, and said:—"In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday (the impeachment). (Loud cries of "Yes, yes," and "No.") I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point. (No, no.)"

M. Dupin then rose, and said, "The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the will of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations cannot be in the public streets. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the Ministry, who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order, and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment to the proposition presented yesterday. (*A cries of "No, no.*")

M. Guizot: "As long as the Cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs, it will make the law be respected. The Cabinet sees no reason why the Chamber should suspend its labours. The Crown, at the present moment, is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the Cabinet is upon these benches, no business need remain suspended."

The President then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odilon Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the Opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the Conservatives were against it. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

A minute after the entrance of M. Guizot into the Chamber of Deputies, M. Muret (de Bort) came out and announced that M. Guizot and his colleagues were out of office. The announcement spread like wildfire, and in less than half an hour was known all over Paris. At about eight o'clock in the evening an immense crowd proceeded to the residence of M. Odilon Barrot, and entered the court-yard of his house. Several even made their way into his apartment, although in the most peaceable manner. A deputation advanced towards him. He was at the time in company with many of his colleagues. M. Barrot addressed the deputation as follows:—"My Friends, I think I see your fathers of July, 1830: it is a display of the same courage—the same generosity. (Unanimous cheers.) And to be, like them, worthy of liberty, be calm in triumph; that is the character which is suitable to the cause of right and liberty."

Loud cries of "Long live Odilon Barrot!" were then raised. M. Garnier Pagès added a few energetic words to persuade the crowd to retire peaceably. The shouts recommenced with increased strength, and were taken up by the people in the Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins.

Late in the night the King sent for M. Thiers, M. Molé having declined the task of forming a new Ministry. M. Thiers immediately undertook, with more readiness than insight into his own position, to submit to his Majesty the list of a new Cabinet, making a proviso, however, that he might be permitted to join with him, as one of his colleagues, M. Odilon Barrot. To this his Majesty was graciously pleased to accede.

## THURSDAY.

Upon Thursday Paris passed completely into the hands of the populace. The news of the dissolution of the Guizot Cabinet, and the summons of M. Molé to the presence of the King of the French, had caused the most lively satisfaction; but the destiny that decides the fate of empires had doomed the dynasty of Orleans. The gasconading brutality or ill-judged zeal of an infantry officer became the more immediate cause which threw the Crown of France into the market, and will, probably, change or modify the whole of the present political combinations of Modern Europe.

The indignant people, no longer satisfied with having effected a change of Ministry, now demanded a new form of government. The fall of the House of Orleans was henceforth inevitable.

During the whole of the night the people worked at the barricades. Pale, but resolute and fearless, they wrought in perfect silence; and when the morning broke, Paris was prepared to dispute her streets inch by inch, if need were to do so.

The majority of the populace was but scantily supplied with arms; yet the indomitable spirit which animated them supplied the place of weapons, and not a doubt or fear was entertained with regard to the termination of the conflict. This, except on a few scattered points, was happily avoided. The National Guard had fraternised with the people and the regiments of the line with the National Guard. The National Guard would not fire on the people; the line would not fire on the National Guard. The force of the Government was paralysed. It was about nine o'clock that the 45th regiment of the line fraternised bodily with the National Guard. The 30th regiment gave up their arms to the people at the first summons. At eleven the quarters of the five companies of Pompiers were assailed, and the whole of their arms and ammunition were given up to the insurgents. Similar reports were every moment brought to the Tuileries; and it became evident that if something were not done, and that speedily, the whole of the troops would desert the Sovereign. At eleven o'clock the following Proclamation was issued:—

"CITIZENS OF PARIS,—Orders have been given to suspend the firing. We have just been charged by the King to compose a Ministry. The Chamber will be dissolved immediately. General Lamoricière has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris.

"MM. O. Barrot, Thiers, Lamoricière, and Duvergier de Hauranne are Ministers.

"LIBERTY! ORDER! UNION! REFORMS!

(Signed) "ODILON BARROT and THIERS."

Earlier in the day this proclamation might have satisfied the people, but now they knew their power, and were determined to guarantee and ensure the liberties which were within their grasp. The pusillanimous hesitation of M. Thiers to identify himself completely with the Reforming party had rendered him personally unpopular; and while on his way to the presence of the King, in company with Odilon Barrot, hitherto one of their favourite leaders, the populace assembled round the Tuileries had given audible manifestations of their displeasure.

Scarcely had the address of the new Government, hastily printed in the offices of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Presse*, been posted, than it was torn down. The march of events had swept past the original leaders of the Reform party. M. Odilon Barrot had himself in vain addressed the people. Listened to with cold respect alone, it was obvious that, if he wished to maintain his leadership, it must be by swimming with the current. Clinging to M. Thiers and the Orleans dynasty, he could but sink with them. Such is the usual course of Revolutions. The leader of this hour is the laggar-behind in the next. As the Girondins were effaced by the Mountain, M. Odilon Barrot was blotted out by the progressive will of that Reform he had adopted partly from conviction and partly from necessity. The active energy of the people had already left him behind.

The troops had been gradually concentrated round the Tuileries as they were withdrawn from the barricades. The people had been informed that they had been ordered back to their barracks. No sooner was this piece of duplicity known, than an immediate cry, "*Aux Tuileries! Aux Tuileries!*" arose; and from every part of the capital the insurgents began to march upon the Palais Royal and the Tuileries.

The suddenness and unanimity of this movement was extraordinary. By twelve o'clock the whole of this quarter of the town was invested, and it was evident that an attack was contemplated. The alarm in the Palace may be imagined from the fact that at one o'clock the following Proclamation was posted at the Bourse and in most of the streets:—

"CITIZENS OF PARIS,—The King has abdicated in favour of the Count de Paris, with the Duchess of Orleans as Regent.

"A General Amnesty.

"Dissolution of the Chamber.

"Appeal to the Country."

But this was again too late. It was in vain that M. Emile Girardin, who was, according to his own journal—the *Presse*—one of the most earnest counsellors of the abdication, appealed to the people, urged by their wrongs, or to the gallant Lamoricière, whose gratitude to the Orleans family for the rank to which he had risen in their service effaced itself in the bitterness of his feelings towards the Marshal Duke of Islay, and the consistency of his own Republicanism. The terrible cry of "*A la potence Louis Philippe!*" was now heard. At half-past twelve the attack on the Palais Royal commenced. It was taken by storm after a battle which lasted for nearly an hour. At half-past one the Palace of the Tuileries surrendered, and was taken possession of by the National Guards and the people. The carnage on both sides must have been very great. The computation is that there are upwards of 500 killed and wounded, but this is probably an exaggeration.

It was fortunate that the King and Queen, and Royal Family, were able to escape before the Tuileries was abandoned to pillage. The Queen and the Duchesses of Nemours and Montpensier left at one o'clock, escorted by a large body of cuirassiers and dragoons. They directed their way along the quay between the gardens of the Tuileries and the river, which was still in the hands of the Royal troops, and crossed the Place de la Concorde, towards the Barrière de Passy. It was generally believed that beyond the barrier they had taken the road to Dreux. It was also supposed that the King had accompanied the Queen and Royal Family in their flight; but, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, he left the Palace by the garden of the Tuileries disguised as a citizen, and walked to the station of the Rouen Railway, accompanied by two friends, with whom he took his place in one of the second-class carriages of a train about to start, and departed almost immediately. The same reports stated his destination to have been Havre. In London, on the Sunday evening, it was confidently stated that he was at the Château of Eu.

It now only remained for those who yet adhered to the monarchical form to endeavour to establish the claim of the young Count of Paris to the throne.

The Chamber of Deputies was to have met at three o'clock, but the events of the morning having deranged the order of business, the President took the chair at one o'clock, the time at which the *bureaux* ought to have met.

About three hundred Deputies were present.

The first proposition was that of M. Charles Laffitte, that the Chamber should declare its sitting permanent. A brief discussion left this question unsettled, except by the tacit determination of the members not to propose or carry an adjournment. No explicit resolution having been assented to, about half-past one it was rumoured that the Duchess of Orleans and the two Princes, her sons, were on their way to the Chamber. Shortly after, the Duchess and her children entered, followed by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. The Count of Paris was led in first. With difficulty he penetrated as far as the semicircle in front of the President's chair, so crowded was it with Deputies and National Guards. The Duchess seated herself in an arm-chair, with a son at each side of her, in the space just alluded to.

Immediately after, the passages to the various parts of the Chamber were filled with an immense body of the people and National Guards, both armed. Cries of "You cannot enter!" "You have no right to enter!" were heard; but the next moment a number of men belonging to the people forced their way into the Chamber, and placed themselves under the tribune.

The Duchess of Orleans then rose, and, taking the young Princes by the hand, led them to the range of seats behind the Deputies, and in front of the President. The Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier placed themselves immediately behind the Princes and her sons. The greatest agitation prevailed, and it was a moment after increased by the public tribunes having been invaded by another body of the people.

M. Dupin, who ascended the tribune amidst deep silence, said, "In the present situation of the capital and of the country, the Chamber was bound to assemble immediately. The King has abdicated. He has disposed of the Crown in favour of his grandson, the Count of Paris; and has constituted the Duchess of Orleans Regent." (Applause from all the Centre and some of the public tribunes, with loud disapprobation on the Left.)

A Voice (from one of the Tribunes): "It is too late!"

An agitation impossible to describe here arose. A number of Deputies collected round the Duchess of Orleans and the rest of the Royal group. National Guards without ceremony mingled with the Deputies who had done so.

After the tumult had in some degree subsided, M. Marie said "The position of the people had changed since the morning, and as the Regency had been given by an act of the Chambers to the Duke de Nemours, it could not be transferred to the Duchess. A Provisional Government ought to be nominated, for the purpose of consulting with the two Chambers on the necessity of satisfying the wishes of the country." After a few words in support of this proposal from M. Crémieux and the Abbé Génoude, M. Barrot, who had just entered, made an appeal on behalf of the Count of Paris and the Duchess of Orleans, during which the Duchess herself attempted to speak. M. de la Roche Jacquelin followed, in a temperate but firm speech, insisting on the right of the people themselves to decide on a future form of Government. M. Michel Chevallier then ascended the tribune, but was violently interpellated during the few phrases he uttered, on the score of not being a member of the Chamber.

While he was speaking, a crowd broke into the Chamber, dressed in the most heterogeneous manner—some in blouses, with dragoons' helmets on their heads; others with cross-belts and infantry caps; others in ordinary clothes; but all with arms—swords, lances, spears muskets—and tri-coloured banners. They at once seized on such seats as were unoccupied; several even ascended the tribune. The President, to mark his disapprobation of their proceedings, put on his hat. This created a dreadful uproar, and the cry of "Off with your hat, President!" broke from the new-comers. Several of them even directed their muskets at him. The scene was one of almost unimaginable violence.

M. Ledru-Rollin, from his place, overpowering the tumult with his voice, called, in the name of the people, for silence. A number of the Deputies now withdrew, and the crowd took possession of their places The tumult was tremendous. The Duchess of Orleans, however, sat calmly amidst the uproar.

After some time, M. Ledru-Rollin succeeded in making himself heard. In the name of the people, he protested against the kind of Government which had just been proposed. (Immense applause; cries of "Bravo! bravo!" from the new-comers, and their comrades in the public tribunes.) Already, in 1842, he had demanded the constitution of 1791. (Cheers.) That constitution declared that it should be necessary to make an appeal to the people, when a Regency bill was to be passed. (The loudest applause.) He protested, therefore, against the Government that it is attempted to establish, in the name of the citizens who for the last two days had been fighting, and who would, if necessary, resume arms. (Cries of "Yes, yes;" cheers, with brandishing of arms, and in some cases, raising of muskets to the shoulder.) He concluded by demanding, in the name of the people, a Provisional Government. (Great applause.)

M. de Lamartine followed the same line of argument as that adopted

by M. Ledru-Rollin, and was continually interrupted by thunders of applause.

At this moment a violent knocking was heard at the door of an upper tribune, which was not entirely filled. On the door being opened, a number of armed men rushed in. Several of them forced their way to the front seats, and pointed their muskets at the Deputies. Some of the weapons were also turned in the direction of the Royal party.

The persons immediately around the Duchess and her children now endeavoured to persuade her to quit the Chamber, and in a few moments she did so, accompanied by her sons and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier.

M. Sauzet, at the same moment, withdrew from the President's chair. M. Ledru-Rollin then proposed the names of MM. Dupont, (de l'Eure), Arago, de Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier Pagès, Marie, and Crémieux, as members of the Provisional Government.

These names were received with acclamation. Cries of "No Civil List, and "No King!" were then raised by the crowd. Amidst the tumult which followed a shot was fired by one of the mob into the painting of "Louis Philippe swearing to the Charter." Great confusion ensued, and the painting would have been hewn from the wall, but for a workman who mounted the tribune, sabre in hand, and called upon his brethren, to prove that the people knew how to conduct itself with propriety after victory.

M. de Lamartine was then called for. On mounting the tribune, he said that the Provisional Government at once ought to be proclaimed. The names were then again read aloud, in the midst of cries and tumult; and at four o'clock the members of the new Government proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, inaugurated by their own happy audacity, backed by the will of some hundreds of National Guards and as many of the people; scarcely ten Deputies having remained to the conclusion of the sitting.

Meanwhile, the Duchess of Orleans, who in the crush and confusion had been momentarily separated from her children, passed through the residence of M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by M. Crémieux and several other Deputies, in the direction of the Hôtel des Invalides, where a carriage was in waiting. It was, however, understood in the evening that the Duchess and her children were still in Paris.

The Duke de Nemours, who conducted himself throughout the events of the day with coolness, rode away with a large party of General officers, and no certain intelligence was to be learnt about him. The Duke de Montpensier was said to be at Vincennes.

During these events the insurgents had not been idle. The two palaces had been abandoned to pillage. The garden of the Tuileries was strewed with dresses, bonnets, music-books, and other ladies' gear. The furniture had been nearly all burnt on three huge fires, the one in the Rue Rivoli, and the others on the quay. The cellars of the palace were filled with drunken rioters.

Between the railing which separates the Tuileries from the Place de Carrousel, on which spot Louis Philippe had, at nine o'clock, reviewed a portion of the troops who were so soon to desert him, there were thousands of bloused and armed citizens, in all stages of drunkenness. The same distaste for personal plunder had, however, been evinced by the people as that which had distinguished the Revolution of July; and every man or woman who issued from the Tuileries was scrupulously searched by the guards stationed by the leaders of the populace at the gates. In the Palais Royal a similar scene had taken place. A huge fire kindled in the court had consumed the gilt chairs, paintings, canopies, sofas, settees, curtains, and tables, which were hurled by the mob from the windows. Amongst these was the throne on which Louis Philippe, for the first time, sate, as King of the French, ere he took possession of the Palace of the Tuileries. It was thrust into the fire amid thunders of applause, and the charred and burning fragments were subsequently trampled under foot in savage sport. Some of the splendid draperies were borne in frantic triumph along the Boulevards. The Palace was gutted by the insurgents from garret to cellar.

At five o'clock the Provisional Government issued the following proclamation:—

"TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS!

"Paris, Feb. 24.

"A great revolution has just been accomplished. In two days public opinion has declared itself with an energy and a unanimity which, we have no hesitation in saying, find no precedent in our history.

"Eighty thousand National Guards are out: upwards of one hundred thousand citizens have taken up arms!

"You are providing for the wants of liberty; but the necessity of order must also be thought of.

"Therefore, organise yourselves, form patrols, mingle with the National Guard, unite together the different points of the capital. Whilst waiting until the public powers be reconstituted on their mutual bases, until the men who will undertake the direction of affairs have commenced accomplishing their duty towards you, it is you who guard Paris. Paris has confidence in your patriotism and your devotedness. Above all, let there be no division.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

| MM. | MM. |
|---|---|
| Arago | Marrast. |
| Dupont (de l'Eure) | Louis Blanc |
| Lamartine | Ferdinand Flocon |
| Ledru-Rollin | Albert (a workman)." |
| Marie | |

After this, tranquility was restored, only to be disturbed by the cries of drunken persons who paraded the streets.

Thus, after a reign of seventeen years and a half, fell Louis Philippe of Orleans, first King of the French. As a successful intriguer, called by a people to the throne from which the will of the same people had finally ejected him, he fell in the same fruitless struggle as that which had destroyed a preceding dynasty.

## FRIDAY.

The first morning that dawned on the new Republic found Paris in an excited but perfectly peaceful state. The flush of a great and decisive victory was visible in the bearing and attitude of the people, who thronged the streets in immense multitudes; but their behaviour was marked with the utmost moderation and propriety. A large proportion of them were armed with every variety of weapon, from the regular musket to the improvised pike; yet was there no disturbance nor tendency to use them for anything but the maintenance of order, and the legitimate precautions of defence required by the new position of affairs. The barricades remained protected by bodies of armed citizens, whose deportment was everywhere characterized by the utmost civility. It must not, however, be supposed that crimes were not occasionally committed. So apparently convenient an opportunity for the misdeeds of the malefactor was certainly not allowed to escape. But in every instance the offenders, when discovered, fell the victims of popular justice, the decrees of which were summarily executed on the spot. Several thieves taken in *flagrante delicto* were tried by the bystanders, and shot without further ceremony. In some cases the bodies of the marauders thus signally punished were allowed to remain where they had fallen, with the inscription "Voleur" affixed to them, as ghastly warnings to such as might be similarly inclined.

The Provisional Government installed the previous day in the Hôtel de Ville, under the sanction of the sovereign people, was officially announced in the following Proclamation, which appeared in the *Moniteur* and other morning papers:—

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"To the French People,—

"A retrograde Government has been overturned by the heroism of the people of Paris.

"This Government has fled, leaving behind it traces of blood, which will for ever forbid its return.

"The blood of the people has flowed, as in July; but, happily, it has not been shed in vain. It has secured a national and popular Government in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

"A Provisional Government, at the call of the people and some Deputies in the sitting of the 24th of February, is for the moment invested with the care of organizing and securing the national victory. It is composed of MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Crémieux, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pagès. The Secretaries to this Government are MM. Armand, Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon. These citizens have not hesitated for an instant to accept the patriotic mission which has been imposed upon them by the urgency of the occasion.

"Frenchmen, give to the world the example Paris has given to France. Prepare yourselves, by order and confidence in yourselves, for the institutions which are about to be given you.

"The Provisional Government desires a Republic, pending the ratification of the French people, who are to be immediately consulted.

"Neither the people of Paris nor the Provisional Government desire to substitute their opinion for the opinions of the citizens at large upon the definite form of Government which the national sovereignty shall proclaim.

"*L'unité de la nation*, formed henceforth of all classes of the people which compose it.

"The government of the nation by itself.

"Liberty, equality, and fraternity for its principles.

"The people to devise and to maintain order.

"Such is the democratic government which France owes to herself, and which our efforts will assure to her.

"Such are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

(Signed) "Dupont (de l'Eure), Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Bedeau, Michel Goudchaux, Arago, Bethmont, Marie, Carnot, Cavagnac, Garnier-Pagès."

The Municipal Guard is disbanded.

The protection of the city of Paris is confined to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais.

These are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure), President of the Council
M. de Lamartine, Minister of Foreign Affairs
M. Arago, Minister of Marine
M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice
General Bedeau, Minister of War
M. Marie, Minister of Public Works
M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior
M. Bethmont, Minister of Commerce
M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction
M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finances
M. Garnier Pagès, Mayor of Paris
M. Recurt, Adjoint
M. Geunard, Adjoint
General Covaignac, Governor of Algiers
General de Courtais, Commandant-General of National Guards.

The other Mayors are provisionally retained, as well as the Adjoints, under the name of Mayors-Adjoints of Arrondissement.

The Prefecture of Police is under the orders of the Mayor of Paris, and will be re-constituted under another bill.

The Municipal Guard is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais, superior Commandant of the National Guard of Paris.

In some copies of this document the following paragraph is inserted:—"When blood has flowed, when the capital of France is in flames, the mission of the Provisional Government is the public safety. All France will listen to it, and lend it a patriotic concurrence. Under the popular Government which the Provisional Government proclaims, every citizen is a magistrate." While, on the other hand, that beginning "Neither the people of Paris" is omitted. Another name also is added to those of the secretaries, that of Albert, who, in the printed proclamation placarded on the walls, where his name also appears, is described as a working mechanic. Whether these modifications were unintentional, or made with a view to adopt the Address to different classes of readers, it is difficult to say. Probably the latter is the truest interpretation.

In the course of the day the following notices were also published:—

"IN THE NAME OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

"Citizens,—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru-Rollin, Recurt, Marrast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the Government.

"The will of the people has also chosen for delegates in the department of the Police the citizens of Coessidière and Sobrier.

"The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et. Arago to the Direction-General of the Post Office.

"As first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible."

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"The Provisional Government decrees: -

"The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Chamber of Peers is prohibited from meeting.

"A national assembly will be convoked as soon as the Provisional Government shall have regulated the measures of order and police necessary for the vote of all the citizens.

"Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin,
"Louis Blanc, Secretary.

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

"Paris, 24th February."

"THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"Citizens,—Your attitude in these late and glorious days has been such as was to be expected from men long accustomed to struggles for liberty. Thanks to your fraternal union with the people and the schools, the Revolution is accomplished. The country will be grateful to you for it. At the present hour all the citizens form part of the National Guard; all are bound to co-operate actively with the Provisional Government for the regular triumph of public liberties. The Provisional Government reckons on your zeal and devotedness to second its efforts in the difficult mission which the people have conferred upon it."

Proclamations, addresses, exhortations, and every species of document now pour forth from the Provisional Government, couched in language semi-official, semi-bombastic. Oratorical tropes figure side by side with peremptory decrees, and give a strange excited look to all the acts of the new Government. The utmost eagerness is displayed to testify its presence to every department of the State, and to drive off full gallop with the car of Government, lest its wheels should meet with untimely obstruction from its lively constituents. The multitude and rapid succession of these proclamations render it difficult to introduce them into our narrative with any degree of order.

The distress among the working classes, the absence of work, and the dearness of provisions, formed, if not the immediate, a very powerful incentive to the revolutionary outbreak. Hunger and desperation were the arms with which the people resisted and vanquished a tyrannical and corrupt Government. The following address to the working men was accordingly well calculated to induce tranquility and confidence:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"Paris, Feb. 25.

The Government of the French Republic pledges itself to guarantee the existence of the working man by his labour. It engages, also, to guarantee work to all citizens. It recognises the fact that working men are entitled to unite together to enjoy the legitimate advantages of their labour. The Provisional Government restores to the working classes, to whom it belongs by right, the million which falls in from the Civil List.

"Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris."

In the morning the people had been enjoined not to lay aside their arms, but to preserve an attitude of defence, as an attack from the fortress of Vincennes, though not anticipated, was yet possible. Preparations were made to march against that fortress the same day. All fears as to any danger from that quarter were allayed by the following:—

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The garrison of the Fort of Vincennes has acknowledged the Government of the Republic. All the troops are sending in their adhesion to the movement with which all France has been carried along. At every moment the Provisional Government of the Republic receives from the towns and populations the most impassioned testimonies of sympathy with the cause of the people. "*Vive la République!*" Paris, 25th February, 1848.

The members of the Provisional Government,

Dupont (de l'Eure).
Lamartine.
Garnier Pagès.
Arago.
Marie.
Ledru-Rollin.
Crémieux.
Louis Blanc.
Marrast.
Flocon.
Albert (Ouvrier).

Measures were taken in the various Ministerial departments to prevent any branch of the public service from suffering any interruption. The Minister of the Interior addressed a circular to the Prefects, calling on them to proclaim directly the Republican Government. The Court of Cassation, on the demand of the Minister of Justice, and in conformity with the views of M. Dupin, Procureur-Général, passed a decree, declaring that henceforth justice should be rendered in the name of the French people.

To ensure peace in the midst of an armed populace, and abstinence from all lawless pillage, a competent supply of food was one of the most urgent necessities, and the following measure was wisely concerted:—

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The Provisional Government decrees:—

"The bakers of Paris are required to place at the disposal of the chiefs of posts of the National Guard one-fifth of their make of bread, in exchange for checks of payment, which shall be paid to them at the Hôtel de Ville, for bread destined to the nourishment of the armed citizens.

"The distribution shall be made by the said chiefs.

"Hôtel de Ville, 25th February. "By delegation."

In the same view of ensuring order and tranquility, by giving a useful direction and employment to a number of armed men, whose want of occupation might render them dangerous, the following notice was conceived:—

"The Provisional Government decrees:—That twenty-four battalions of National Guards for active service shall be immediately recruited in the city of Paris; the enrolment shall commence at twelve o'clock this day, in the twelve mairies in which the persons enrolled may reside. These National Guards shall receive 1f. 50c. per day as pay, and shall be clothed and armed at the cost of the country. The Minister of War is charged to concert with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine for the organisation, the prompt instruction, and the arming the said battalions. "Lamartine."

"Hôtel de Ville, Feb. 26, seven o'clock in the morning.

"Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris."

The interests of the poorer classes are again wisely consulted, and their adhesion to the new Government strengthened, by the following decree:—

"The Provisional Government decrees as follows:—

"All objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété, from Feb. 4, consisting of linen, clothes, and other small articles, on which not more than 10f. have been lent, shall be given back to the parties to whom they belong. The Minister of Finance is charged with the task of providing for the expense which the present decree will occasion.

"The Provisional Government decrees that the Tuileries shall henceforward serve as an asylum to invalided workmen."

It was reported during the day that a body of men had threatened or actually begun to visit the various printing-offices, for the purpose of breaking the machinery in them, and the following placard appeared on the walls of Paris:—

"Brothers! "Paris, Feb. 25, 6 P.M.

"We learn that, amidst the joys of triumph, some of our companions, misled by perfidious counsels, have wished to tarnish the glory of our

LOUIS-PHILIPPE, EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

Revolution by excesses which we disapprove of with all our energy: they have threatened to break the mechanical presses! Brothers! These men are in the wrong. We suffer, as they do, the perturbations caused by the introduction of machinery into manufactures; but, instead of quarrelling with inventions which abridge labour, but multiply produce, we charge none but egotistical and improvident Governments with being the cause of all our grief. In future this can never be. Therefore spare the machines. Besides, to attack machinery is to stop the march and stifle the voice of the Revolution. It is, under the grave circumstances by which we are surrounded, doing the work of bad citizens."

An unfortunate incident occurred in the course of this day, through which the Pont Louis Philippe was destroyed. The toll-house having been set on fire about one o'clock, the flames caught the joists where the chains of the bridge are connected with the wood-work; they gave way, and the platform was precipitated into the Seine. The shock was tremendous, and several passengers who were crossing the bridge at the fatal moment were submerged and perished.

The bridge is henceforth to be called "Le Pont de la Reforme." Changes of a similar nature in the names of various public edifices and streets were also announced. "Liberté," "Egalité," "Fraternité," are to be inscribed again on all public monuments. The Royal colleges of Paris are to resume their old names, such as Lycée-Napoléon, Monge, Chenier, Fourcroy, &c. The town of Bourbon-Vendée is to be again Napoleon-Vendée. The Place Royale is Place de la République, and the same denomination is to be restored to the Place Louis Quinze and bridge. The Rue du Chemin de Versailles, where the famous banquet was to have taken place, is to be called Rue du Banquet.

The *Commerce* of this day announced that all the departments were following "the sublime movement at Paris." Rouen, especially, had joined the Revolution heart and soul; and 300 inhabitants of that city and Havre, with a copious supply of arms, had arrived in the capital that morning by the Rouen Railroad. Among the incidents of the day was the procession of a large number of people to St. Cyr, to bring in the pupils of the Military School, and to apprise them of the downfall of Royalty, and the proclamation of the Republic, which had been concealed from them. The young men of the school, to the number of 600, repaired forthwith to the Hôtel de Ville, and sent in, by a deputation, their adhesion to the Provisional Government of the Republic, with an offer of their services.

In the course of the night M. Arago, the Minister of the Marine, sent for all the French Admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic? They replied, "All." He then said that he required a man of courage and steadiness—that he knew them all to be so, and that he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose to select. They declared their willingness to abide by his own decision. M. Arago then said that he had equal confidence in all, but that there was one among them who enjoyed an advantage which determined his choice—that of popularity, he therefore appointed Admiral Baudin to the command of the Toulon fleet. The nomination was at once approved of by all the Admirals.

This fact brings us to the termination of the first day of the Republic, which has the glory of having been marked throughout, although amidst circumstances of the most exciting nature, by singular order and tranquility.

## SATURDAY.

In the interval which had elapsed since the first establishment of the Provisional Government, order had been in great measure restored. To this mirable conduct of the National Guard had chiefly contributed; but it must be admitted, that, but for the wisdom and temper exhibited by the people themselves, it would have been all but impossible to have preserved tranquility. From the country round Paris, and the provinces, however, accounts were scarcely so favourable to the pacific wishes of the more moderate Republicans, for the prevalence of public order. The fort of St. Valerian, the last of the fortifications which held out against the Provisional Government, had surrendered, after a considerable degree of resistance; but the Château of Neuilly had been sacked and burnt to the ground during the night. The splendid country mansion of Baron Rothschild, at Surennes, had also been burnt, under the impression that it was royal property. On the Northern Railway, at different intervals as far as Pontoise, the rails had been taken up. A viaduct had been destroyed between Paris and Amiens, and another between Amiens and the frontiers of Belgium. The railway stations at St. Denis, Enghien, Pontoise, &c., had also been burnt. The destruction of the bridge of Asmeres, on the Rouen line, had also put a complete stop to traffic. These wanton displays of insurrectionary rage were likely to be severely felt in Paris, as they would probably interpose new obstacles to the arrival of provisions, a probable dearth of which had already demanded the attention of the Provisional Government. In addition to this, rumours of the most idle and occasionally contradictory nature were circulated through the whole of the day for party purposes. The public papers asserted Belgium to have declared itself a Republic. It was reported that London was in flames, and the Queen Victoria a fugitive; that Louis Philippe was dead from an attack of apoplexy immediately consequent on his arrival in London, and that the Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Paris had demanded their passports. It was also reported, late in the day, that the prisoners had escaped from Poissy. On the other hand, it was positively known that the Minister of the Interior had received telegraphic intelligence, that the Republic had been proclaimed at Lille, Tours, Bordeaux, Dijon, Boulogne, Amiens, and many other towns, and had everywhere been adhered to with joy and enthusiasm.

Early in the morning Admiral Baudin left Paris for Toulon. He was immediately to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, and to proclaim Algeria an integral province of the French Republic.

The following address to the citizens of Paris appeared in the *Moniteur* of this day, bearing date from the preceding evening:—

"CITIZENS OF PARIS,—

"The emotion which agitates the capital would compromise, not the victory, but the prosperity of the people; it would retard the advantages to be derived from the conquests which it has effected in these two immortal days. This emotion will calm down in a little time, for it has no longer any real cause in existing facts.

"The Government, which was overturned on the 22nd, has fled.

"The army returns hour by hour to its duty towards the people, and to its glory, which consists in devotedness to the nation alone.

"The circulation, suspended by the barricades, is being prudently but rapidly established; provisions are assured, and the bakers are provided with flour for 35 days.

"The Generals bring in to us the most complete and most spontaneous adhesions.

"One thing alone still retards the sentiment of public security, and that is, the agitation of the people, which is want of work, and the ill-founded distrust which causes the shops to be kept closed, and puts a stop to business.

"To morrow, the uneasy agitation of a suffering part of the population will disappear, under the impression of the works which are about to be resumed, and of the enrolments of men receiving pay, which the Provisional Government has decreed to-day.

"It is not weeks which we demand from the capital and the people to show a popular power fully re-organised, and to exhibit a return of that calm which full work and occupation produce: two days more, and public peace will be completely restored! two days more, and liberty will be immovably established! two days more, and the people will have its Government."

This address was signed by the Provisional Government, and immediately preceded the following decrees, bearing the same date:—

"The Provisional Government of the French Republic being informed that certain soldiers have put down their arms and deserted, gives the most severe orders in the departments, that the men who thus abandon their corps may be arrested, and punished with all the rigour of the law Never had the country more need of its army to assure its independence, abroad and its liberty at home. The Provisional Government, before having recourse to the law, appeals to the patriotism of the army.

"The Provisional Government decrees as follows.—All objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété, from Feb. 4, consisting of linen, clothes, and other small articles, on which not more than ten francs have been lent, shall be given back to the parties to whom they belong. The Minister Finance is charged with the task of providing for the expense which the present decree will occasion.

"The Provisional Government decrees that the Tuileries shall henceforward serve as an asylum to invalided workmen.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—The National Guards, dissolved by the former Government, are re-organised. They will immediately resume their duty throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

"The Provisional Government decrees:—The children of citizens killed are adopted by the country. The Republic charges itself with all assistance to be given to the wounded, and to the families of the victims of the monarchical Government."

(Signed by the Provisional Government.)

"The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees:—General Subervie is appointed Minister of War; General Bedeau to the command of the first military division; M. Etienne Arago, Director-General of the Post-office; M. Guinard, Chief of the Staff of the National Guard of Paris; M. Buchez, Deputy to the Mayor of Paris; M. Recurt, Deputy to the Mayor of Paris, is delegated by the Mayor of Paris to the Prefecture of Police; General Duvivier is charged with the organisation of the moveable National Guard, of whom he is appointed Commander-in-Chief.

"Given at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Feb. 23"

(Signed by the Provisional Government.)

By a decree signed by M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice and Member of the Provisional Government, the following Procureurs-General at Courts of Appeal were dismissed from their functions:—M. Delangle, at the Court of Appeal of Paris; M. de Peyramont, at Angers; M. de Golbéry, at Besançon; M. Parès, at Colmar; M. Corbin, at Orleans; M. Blanchet, at Grenoble; M. Preux, at Douai; M. Didelot, at Bourges; and M. Lepeytre, at Caen.

The Provisional Government has also announced that the civil, judicial, and administrative functionaries are released from their oath, and that the tricolor is to continue the national flag.

The whole of the colonels of the twelve Legions of National Guards have also been dismissed, and all political prisoners set at liberty.

It was not of course to be supposed that the regularity and determination with which the Provisional Government had entered on their functions could inspire at once a perfect sympathy in the citizens. As on the preceding day, however, malefactors were summarily disposed of by the populace themselves, without the intervention of the magistrates. A man who attempted to set fire to the Palais Royal was shot near the Prefecture; and two others, one for endeavouring to set fire to the buildings in the Parc Monceau, and the other for a barbarous assassination and robbery, met with a similar fate. In the Rue Richelieu two thieves were shot, and their bodies left lying on the spot, with a paper on their breasts, having the word "*Voleur*" in large characters inscribed upon it. Another band of eight robbers was brought out for execution in the same unceremonious manner in the Place de la Madeleine. Somewhat staggered by the largeness of the number, the improvised executioners hesitated; but on carrying them to the *mairie* of the first *arrondissement*, and obtaining the sanction of the Mayor, the criminals, of whose guilt there could be no doubt, as they were caught in the act of pillage, were rapidly disposed of in the usual manner.

During this, of course, the usual personal intrigues incidental to the transition of a Revolution continued. The cry of "*Plus des Bourbons!*" had been exchanged for that of "*Plus de Royauté,*" and all emblems of Royalty on the palaces and public buildings had been defaced; but occasionally a cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* was to be heard, and the name of Louis Napoleon was from time to time mentioned.

The *National* was also obliged vehemently to contradict the report of disunion existing amongst the members of the Provisional Government, and several times during the day the members of the Government itself had to contend with the excited and heated passions of the unruly portion of the Republican party.

About twelve o'clock, a great number of workmen, armed, presented themselves at the Ministry of the Interior. Some of them having manifested an intention of entering, M. Ledru-Rollin, in an energetic address, enjoined them to withdraw. They then offered to go to Vincennes, and possess themselves of the arms in that fort, lest they should fall into the hands of the enemies of the people, but the Minister of the Interior reassured them on that point, by announcing that M. F. Flocon had been sent to take possession of the fort. M. Ledru-Rollin then invited them to proceed to the Ecole Militaire, to be organised as National Guards for active service, with which recommendation they ultimately complied. Several similar scenes took place in the course of the day, at the Hôtel de Ville, where the members of the Government had been permanently sitting since the close of Wednesday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Five times, in the course of the day, the Government had recourse to the eloquent words of M. de Lamartine, for the purpose of quieting the enthusiasm of the people. On one occasion he defended the resolution of the Government to return the tricolor or the national flag, in the following eloquent words:—"It is thus you are led from calumny to calumny against the men who have devoted themselves head, heart, and breast, to give you a real Republic. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name of the people of Paris, the rights of 35,000,000 of men, to vote an absolute Republic, instead of a Republic invested with the strength of their consent; that is to say, to make that Republic, imposed and not consented to, the will of a part of the people, instead of the will of the whole nation. To-day you demand from us the red flag instead of the tricolor. Citizens! I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain why I oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tricolor flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trained through torrents of the blood of the people." Subsequently M. de Lamartine appeared before the people in front of the Hotel de Ville, and, on the part of the Government, proclaimed the Republic in the following terms:—

"CITIZENS!

"The Provisional Government of the Republic has called upon the people to witness its gratitude for the magnificent national co-operation which has just accepted these new institutions.

"The Provisional Government of the Republic has only joyful intelligence to announce to the people here assembled.

"Royalty is abolished.

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"The people will exercise their political rights.

"National workshops are open for those who are without work.

"The army is being reorganised. The National Guard indissolubly unites itself with the people, so as to promptly restore order with the same hand that had only the preceding moment conquered our liberty.

"Finally, Gentlemen, the Provisional Government was anxious to be itself the bearer to you of the last decree it had resolved on and signed in this memorable sitting, that is, the abolition of the penalty of death for political matters.

"This is the noblest decree, gentlemen, that has ever issued from the mouths of a people the day after their victory. It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of its Government. We have brought it with us, and I will now read it to you. There is not a more becoming homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnanimity."

This speech was received with tremendous applause and cheers. As the decree for abolishing the penalty of death for political offences not appear in any of the reports of the scene, it is probable that it was not read. But M. Dupont de l'Eure, leaning on the arm of Louis Blanc, and accompanied by the other members of the Government, afterwards appeared on the balcony of the room which was formerly called the Chamber of the Throne to receive anew the consecration of the popular voice. The people then separated peaceably, but with renewed acclamations.

In spite of the occasional doubt inspired by these and similar ebullitions of popular feeling, confidence was nevertheless gradually restored; and, as barricades were removed, and paving-stones returned to their old places, the shops opened, and trade resumed its functions—a significant testimony of the faith entertained by the *bourgeoisie* in the strength and Constitutional tendencies of the new Government. To this, most undoubtedly, the conduct of the Bank of France in no slight degree contributed—so infallible a thermometer of the confidence to be reposed in a Government is the state of commercial affairs. The Bank had, during the day, accepted the bills which were remitted to it by merchants, and kept at their disposal the value in cash.* At a meeting of the principal merchants of Paris, it was decided to postpone by twelve days the right of exacting commercial bills falling due from 22nd Feb. to 5th March next.

M. de Rothschild had also intimated to the Provisional Government that he was prepared to observe all his engagements towards the State for the new loan.†

From these indications, it may be reasonably concluded that the check to business will only be a momentary one, and that commercial affairs will soon resume their ordinary course.

In addition to the previous proclamation of the popular will, the following was subsequently published, and posted on the walls of Paris:—

"THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE

"Declare,

"That the Government, having betrayed its trust, is *de facto* and *de jure* dissolved!

"Consequently,

"The people resume the full exercise of their sovereignty, and decree as follows:—

"The Chamber of Peers, which only represents the interests of the aristocracy, is suppressed.

"The Chamber of Deputies, which is the mere representative of privilege, monopoly, and corruption, and the majority of whose members have been participators in the unpardonable crime of the Government, which has subjected the citizens to a murderous fire, is hereby, and remains, dissolved.

"The nation, from the present moment, is constituted a Republic.

"All citizens should remain in arms, and defend their barricades until they have acquired the enjoyment of all their rights as citizens and as operatives.

"Every citizen who has attained his majority is a National Guard.

"Every citizen is an elector.

"Absolute freedom of thought and liberty of the press, right of political and industrial associations, to be secured to all.

"As the Government of the future can only respect the wishes and the interests of all classes, all Frenchmen should assemble together in the respective communes, in deliberative assemblies, in order to elect new and real representatives of the country.

"Until the nation has formally declared its will on this head, every attempt to restore obsolete powers must be deemed an usurpation, and it is the duty of every citizen to resist any such attempt by force!

"Brethren! Let us be calm and dignified, in the name of liberty, equality, and human fraternity!"

(Signed by the Provisional Government.)

M. Portalis, the new Procureur-General, had also, in the course of the day, issued a warrant for the arrest of the late Ministers. This warrant was granted on an act of accusation‡ presented to the

* To the amount, it is said, of 7,000,000 francs.

† M. Rothschild is also understood to have transmitted 50,000 francs to the Mayor of Paris, as a contribution to the subscription on behalf of the wounded.

‡ The form of this requisition was as follows:—

"We, Procureur-Général to the Court,

"Considering that the Ministers of the ex-King Louis Philippe, in preventing an act not forbidden by the law, and in placing in many parts of Paris masses of troops with orders to fire on the citizens, are guilty of a crime provided for by art. 91 of the penal code:—

"That in fact that act, if it be established by the instruction, does constitute the crime of attempting to excite the citizens and inhabitants to arm themselves against one another, and to carry devastation, massacre, and pillage in the communes of Paris.

"Considering that after that attempt, and to ensure its execution, the same inculpated parties gave on the days of Wednesday, the 23rd, and Thursday, the 24th February, instructions and orders to fire on the citizens, which equally constitutes a crime provided for and punished by our penal laws.

"Considering that in all affairs the courts of appeal, even though they have not decided if there be cause for pronouncing the act of accusation, can by their office, whether there be or be not an instruction com-

Court of Appeal. It was, however, considered unlikely that they were still in Paris," those, at least, who are most compromised by the late changes.

The ex-Prefect of Police and the Duke of Montebello, ex-Minister of Marine and the Colonies, arrived in London on Saturday. The latter is at present residing with the Hon F. Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, at their residence, in Chesham-place.

In the position of affairs.

The only one of the Diplomatists present in Paris, who had taken any decisive step with regard to the Provisional Government, was Mr. Rush, the Ambassador from the United States, who visited the Hôtel de Ville, in the course of the day, for the purpose, it is believed, of recognising its authority, and presenting his warm congratulations.

In the evening the city was illuminated. The "Marseillaise" and the hymn of the Girondins resounded on all sides; the voices of women and children joining in concord with the male tones of the heroes of the 24th. In the Passage Verdot, the Lyric Society of the children of Paris sang popular hymns, composed and arranged for the event, which drew forth peals of applause at the end of every strophe. At the barricades yet undestroyed the citizens and National Guards did duty, and the strictest military aspect was observed. No breach of the public peace was reported on the following morning.

## SUNDAY.

The proclamation abolishing the penalty of death for political offences, alluded to by M. de Lamartine in making the official declaration of the Republic on the preceding day to the citizens assembled in front of the Hôtel de Ville, was this morning published—a proclamation alike honourable to the principles of the Government and the cause which it represents, and worthy of the sacred character of the day on which it was first issued.

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Provisional Government, convinced that greatness of soul is the highest degree of policy, and that each revolution effected by the French people owes to the world the consecration of an additional philosophical truth;

"Considering that there is no more sublime principle than the inviolability of human life;

"Considering that in the memorable days in which we live, the Provisional Government has remarked with pride that not a single cry for vengeance or for death has dropped from the mouths of the people;

"Declares:—

"That in its opinion the punishment of death for political offences is abolished, and that it will present that wish to the definitive ratification of the National Assembly.

"The Provisional Government has so firm a conviction of this truth, that it proclaims, in the name of the French people, that if the guilty men who have just caused the blood of France to be spilt were in the hands of the people, it would in their opinion be a more exemplary chastisement to degrade them than to put them to death."

An order from the Minister of Justice was also published, carrying out the noble principle laid down in this document.†

Garnier Pagès had already published a proclamation taking the public edifices under the care of the Government as national property. This was now followed by an address to the citizens of Paris, calling on them to permit the collection of the duties and tolls at present existing, for the unavoidable expenses which the municipality of Paris would be obliged to incur in the reconstruction and reparation of public buildings, and the replacing the pavement torn up for the purposes of the barricades. One of the most remarkable proclamations of the day is, however, a general one addressed to the citizens by the Provisional Government, and posted throughout Paris. It is singularly characteristic in its form and style; and, as will be seen, concludes with an appeal to those instincts of order which have already done so much towards calming the popular mind. It was to be considered as an announcement on the part of the new Government, that it no longer recognized any necessity for the preservation of the attitude hitherto maintained by the citizens and population, whom they had in the first instance recommended not to lay down their arms.

"THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"CITIZENS!

"Royalty, under whatever form it assumes, is abolished.

"No more legitimacy—no more Bonapartism—no regency.

"The Provisional Government has taken all the necessary measures to render impossible the return of the ancient dynasty, or the advent of a new one.

"The Republic is proclaimed.

"The people are united.

"All the forts in the vicinity of the capital are ours.

"The brave garrison of Vincennes is a garrison of brothers.

"Let us preserve with respect that old Republican flag, whose three colours have gone the round of the world with our fathers. Let us show that this symbol of equality, liberty, and fraternity is at the same time the emblem of order—of order the most real and durable, since justice is its basis and the people its instrument. The people have already comprehended that the supply of Paris calls for a freer traffic in the streets, and the hands which erected the barricades have in several places made openings large enough to admit the free passage of carriages laden with provisions.

"Let this example be followed everywhere. Let Paris resume its usual aspect, commerce its activity and confidence. Let the people watch, at the same time, over the maintenance of their rights, and continue to assure, as they have always done, the tranquility and security of the public.

"Dupont (de l'Eure).
"Lamartine.
"Garnier Pagès.
"Arago.
"Marie.
"Ledru-Rollin.
"A. Crémieux.
"Louis Blanc.
"Armand Marrast.
"Flocon.
"Albert (Operative)."

Decrees were also published by the Provisional Government, condemning the destruction of private property—for the immediate re-construction of the broken-up railways, and the immediate resumption of the public works. In addition to these, the Minister of Public Works published the following address to the working classes:—

"WORKING MEN,—

"By a decision of this day (Saturday, February 26), the Minister of Public Works has ordered that the works in course of execution shall be immediately resumed. From Wednesday, March 1, important works will be organised on different points. All workmen who wish to take part in them should apply to one of the mayors of Paris, who will receive their applications, and direct them without delay to the different work-yards.

"Working Men of Paris,—You wish to live honourably by labour; all the efforts of the Provisional Government will, you may rely on it, be directed to assist you in the accomplishment of that wish. The Republic has a right to expect, and it does expect, from the patriotism of all its citizens, that the example it gives may be followed. In that manner the extent of the works may be increased. Let labour, therefore, everywhere resume its wonted activity. Workmen, after victory, labour is again a fine example which you have to give to the world, and you will give it.

"MARIE,
Minister of Public Works."

In fact the great object of the Saturday's labours of the Provisional Government would appear to have been the re-establishment of order by those legitimate means which can alone ensure the stability and tranquility of the Republic. Rumours of every kind are of course prevalent, but there appears little cause for immediate apprehension on behalf of the public peace. Legitimacy, wherever it has attempted to interfere, has been coolly laughed down by the people. Ten young men attempted on Saturday evening to get up a Legitimist manifestation in the Faubourg St. Germain. The people, seeing them all dressed in black, with white cockades in their hats, cried out "*Tiens! Tiens!* A funeral! They are undertakers' men!" The young men, finding the people in good-humour, immediately set to work. "Friends," exclaimed they, "remember Henry IV., and proclaim his descendant. Long live Henry V.!" The people, in the same good-humour, immediately cried out, "Ah, how is he, the dear Prince? Is he not dead? So much the better! Make our compliments to him, if you please, gentlemen. How happy he will be! *Vive la République!*"

The ex-King and brother of the Emperor, Jerome Bonaparte, had already signified his adhesion to the new Government. The Prince Louis Napoleon has also placed his services at the disposal of the nation; and it was understood that Marshal Bugeaud had tendered his support to the new system. Too late in the day, as political influences, MM. Barrot, Billault, Thiers, and Dufaure, with the remaining members of their party, had also decided, at a meeting held on the Saturday, to give in their adhesion to the Provisional Government.

A reply to the notification of the Proclamation of the Republic, addressed by M. de Lamartine to the representatives of the Foreign Powers, immediately on the Saturday, has also been received from the Papal Nuncio. It is couched in the following terms:—

"Paris, Feb. 27.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you have just made to me, under date the 27th of February, and I will hasten to transmit it to our Most Holy Father Pope Pius IX. I cannot refrain from profiting by this opportunity of expressing the lively and profound satisfaction with which I am inspired by the respect which the people of Paris have shown to religion in the midst of the great events which have just been accomplished. I am convinced that the paternal heart of Pius IX. will be profoundly touched by it, and that the common father of the faithful will call down in all his prayers the blessing of God on France."

We have quoted this in full, as, with the exception of the visit of congratulation, made on the preceding day by the Minister of the United States, to the Hotel de Ville; it is the first positive diplomatic communication opened with the Provisional Government by any of the resident Foreign Ministers. It was, however, believed that they had resolved unanimously, at a meeting held on Saturday at the hotel of the Turkish Ambassador, to remain in Paris until they should receive communications from their respective Governments.

The Inauguration of the Republic had been postponed until this day. Two o'clock was fixed for the ceremony; and in spite of the tempestuous character of the weather, and the great quantity of rain which had fallen in the earlier part of the day, it attracted a large portion of the population of Paris to the Place de la Bastille. At the hour previously named, MM. Arago, Dupont (de l'Eure), Marrast, Flocon, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pagès proceeded from the Hôtel de Ville to the Column of July, where, before the National Guard and the people, they proclaimed the Republic. The National Guard, which consisted of two battalions from each of the twelve legions of Paris, the 13th legion of cavalry, and the battalions of the Banlieu, was drawn up from the Madeleine to the Bastille. During the ceremony of the inauguration the patriotic song of the "Marseillaise" was sung by the National Guard and the people, accompanied by repeated cries of "*Vive la République!*" The citizen troops assembled on this occasion in immense numbers, to testify by their presence their approval and support of the Provisional Government. The appearance of the cavalry was magnificent, and formed with the infantry, in *grand tenue*, a most imposing sight. The aspect of the newly-organised part of the force was, as might be expected, less satisfactory as a military spectacle. These volunteers, however, made up for their want of discipline by heartiness and zeal, and already handled their arms with a zest and dexterity which went far towards proving the adage that "*Tout Français est né soldat.*" About three o'clock all the troops filed off before the column of July, among cries of "*Vive la République!*" and to the spirit-stirring strains of the "Marseillaise" and the "Chorus of the Girondins." The members of the Provisional Government, preceded by a detachment of the National Guards and some officers, and surrounded by a number of pupils of the Polytechnic School, and of the Military School of St. Cyr, then descended the Boulevards, followed by all the National Guards. They were greeted with enthusiastic cries of "*Vive le Gouvernement!*" and there were also hearty shouts of "*Vive Lamartine!*" "*Vive Arago!*" "*Vive Louis Blanc!*" &c. Immense masses of spectators lined both sides of the Boulevards, and all the windows of the houses, as the National Guard marched along, accompanied by a vast crowd. The procession occupied a long time in passing. The National Guards and the volunteers chanted the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic airs, and the chorus was taken up by the spectators. The effect produced by the thousands of voices joining in the burden of the songs, was of the most imposing character. With the exception of these, and similar manifestations of pleasure in the completeness of the triumph, nothing occurred on the part of the people which might not have marked an ordinary day of *fête*.

It was understood that on the following day (the Monday), the attention of the Provisional Government was to be directed to the constitution of a scheme for calling together a National Assembly. The Government are said to be strongly disposed to adopt the principles which were laid down in the elections of 1791.

According to the *Moniteur*, all the principal towns of the departments have sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government. At Lyons the abdication of Louis Philippe was known on the 25th, and no disturbances took place. At Blois the Mayor resigned his functions. At Macon the populace contented themselves with singing the "Marseillaise." There are, however, contradictory reports current in the capital. At Rouen, Lyons, and Strasbourg, serious disturbances had taken place; and in the two latter places collisions had taken place between the populace and the troops.

M. de Cormenin (Timon) has been appointed Conseiller d'Etat, and M. Achille Marrast Procureur-General to the Court of Appeal of Paris.

Masses were said for the dead in all the churches of the capital during the day; and in the Cathedral of Notre Dame the Abbé Lacordaire preached with such effect, and in so popular a spirit, that one passage elicited loud acclamations, which even the holiness of the place could not repress, from the auditory.

So completely had public order been restored since the events of the early part of the week, that six malefactors, who had attempted to set fire to the *entrepôt* and railway station at the Batignolles, and were seized by the populace and National Guards with combustible materials in their possession, were quietly handed over to the legal authorities. Everything has entered into its regular order. The Magistrates, ex-Peers, Deputies, and officers of the army and navy, are every hour sending in their adhesion to the Government. Place-hunting has begun. The shops are again opened, and the *cafés* frequented as usual. On the Monday Louis Philippe of Orleans entered into a contest with the people, and on the Sunday following the New Republic was proclaimed from the base of that very column which had been erected to the memory of the victims of that Revolution which had called him to the throne of Charles the Tenth, last Prince of the elder branch of the Bourbons.

## THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The Three per Cents. which had fallen on the two preceding days to 73f. 85c. closed on Wednesday at 73f. 50c. The Five per Cents. which had been down as low as 115f. 90c. closed at 116f. 15c. Business was then suspended, it having been understood that the Society of *agens de change* would come to a decision for the regulation of all commercial operations. They subsequently took measures analogous to those adopted in 1830, having assumed as a basis for all compensations the lowest quotations of the last Bourse, thus providing against a crisis which threatened so greatly to endanger public credit. Thanks to the attitude taken by the great financial establishments of the capital, such as the Bank of France and the Caisse Gouin, commerce and industry will triumph over the political shock which the country has just suffered. The commercial measures of the Provisional Government have all tended to give confidence to public credit. The subscribers to the public loan have already intimated, through M. Rothschild, their intention to fulfil towards the French Republic the obligation entered into with the preceding Government, respecting the loans, and there can be little doubt that the temporary shock given to commerce will be speedily removed, if no want of wisdom on the part of those who now administer the affairs of France, destroys the confidence of trade and finance in the strength and consequent stability of the new system.

## MONDAY.

Paris was to-day perfectly tranquil, and the intelligence received of the suppression of the incendiary riots at Maisons Lafitte by the National Guard and a squadron of Dragoons, after a sharp struggle, tended to increase public confidence in the ability of the new *régime* to preserve order. In this affair a large number of the rioters were taken prisoners, and it is said that eight were killed.

All the Prefects of the Departments have been superseded, and the civil and military administration are to be placed in the hands of delegates from the Government.

Victor Hugo is appointed Mayor of the 9th *arrondissement* of Paris.

M. de Cormenin is appointed Vice-President of the Council of State.

M. Orfila is superseded in his office of *doyen* of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

The Inspectors of the Public Domain have been ordered to prepare an inventory of the property of the Civil List, for the purpose of its being taken possession of in the name of the nation.

Early in the day, the Ministers of the Argentine Republic, and that of Uruguay, repaired in person to the Hôtel de Ville, and officially recognized and congratulated the Provisional Government. At twelve o'clock on the same day, the Ambassador of the United States of America, accompanied by the First Secretary of the American Legation, a second time waited on the members of the new Government, and congratulated them in his official character, and in the warmest terms, on the order and tranquility with which the Revolution had been accomplished. He stated his conviction that his Government would approve of the step he had taken, and concluded by quoting the hope expressed on a similar occasion by Washington, "that the friendship of the two Republics might be co-extensive with their duration." M. Arago replied to the address in terms of lively satisfaction, and told the Ambassador that France had expected no less from a Government with whom she allied herself more intimately by the proclamation of a Republic." In offering the American Minister his hand, the aged President of the Council, M. Dupont (de l'Eure), assured him "that the French people offered the hand of friendship to the American nation." On quitting the Hôtel de Ville, the guards presented arms, and the Ambassador

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manced, ordain proceedings, cause documents to be brought before them, inform or cause to be informed, and decree, in fine, that which appertains to them.

"Considering that, in the circumstances in which we are placed, and to show to all citizens how their magistrates interest themselves for their safety, and for the punishment of such crimes if they be proved;

"We demand an inquiry against the undersigned, as authors, and if there be cause, against their accomplices, according to the terms of the Article 235 of the Code of Criminal Instruction, and that such be immediately deliberated on.

(Signed) "AUGUSTE PORTALIS."

* M. Duchâtel, the ex-Minister of the Interior, was supposed to have escaped towards the Belgian frontier or the south of France, to pass into Italy.

† "THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"The Minister of Justice, Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, to M. Faustin Hélie, Director of Criminal Affairs.

"Paris, Feb. 26, 1848.

"Despatch immediately to the Attorney-Generals the order to suspend all capital executions, which were to have taken place in virtue of Sovereign decrees, and the definitive order which authorized those executions.

"You will present to me the documents relative thereto, and annex a new report to the reports already made by your predecessor. If, after examining them, I can commute the penalty, I will propose the modification to the Provisional Government. As respects the convicts in whose case no change appears possible, I will suspend all decision until the day when the National Assembly shall have pronounced on the question relative to the penalty of death. "CREMIEUX."

THE PEOPLE IN THE THRONE-ROOM OF THE TUILERIES.

and First Secretary were saluted with loud cries of "*Vive la République des Etats Unis!*" which Mr. Rush acknowledged by repeatedly uncovering to the crowd. The English Ambassador had also a long interview with M. de Lamartine, at the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, the particulars of which have not yet transpired; but it is generally believed in Paris that a friendly disposition had been exhibited to the new Government on the part of England. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Holland replied to the note addressed to them by M. de Lamartine, that they could not recognise the new Government until they should have received instructions to that effect from their Courts. It was understood that they intended in the meantime to retire from Paris to Versailles or St. Germain-en-Laye, leaving a Secretary of Legation in the capital, to transact necessary business.

In the course of the day, a body of two thousand workmen repaired to the Hôtel de Ville to demand the reduction of the hours of labour to ten per day, the abolition of the system of *marchandage* (middlemen), and prompt measures to effect a good understanding and association between masters and workmen. The deputation was received by the Provisional Government, and M. Louis Blanc presented himself on the steps of the Hôtel de Ville to declare to the people on the part of the Government that this question would not fail to engross its most serious attention.

The following decree on this subject was subsequently published:—

"Considering that the Revolution made by the people ought to be made for [illegible] time to put an end to the long and iniquitous sufferings of workmen;

"That the labour question is one of supreme importance;

"That there is no other more high or more worthy of the consideration of a Republican Government;

"That it belongs to France to study ardently, and to resolve a problem submitted at present to all the industrial nations of Europe;

"The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees a permanent commission, which shall be named *Commission de Gouvernement pour les Travailleurs*, is about to be nominated, with the express and special mission of occupying themselves with their lot.

"To show how much importance the Provisional Government of the Republic attaches to the solution of this great problem, it nominates President of the Commission of Government for Workmen one of its

ORGIES IN THE PALACE WINE-CELLAR.

SCENES IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES.

members, M. Louis Blanc, and for Vice-President another of its members, M. Albert, workman.

"Workmen will be invited to form part of the Committee.

"The seat of the Committee will be at the Palace of the Luxembourg.

"LOUIS BLANC.
"ARMAND MARRAST.
"GARNIER PAGÈS."

Reports that the Duke of Montpensier had been arrested, and that M. Guizot had surrendered to the warrant issued against the bodies of the late Ministers at the requisition of the Procureur-Général, were also circulated, but neither rumour obtained much credit.

From the provinces it is stated that the towns of Angoulême, Grenoble, Lyons, Nogent-sur-Seine (Aube), Arras, Nimes, Avignon, Besançon, Narbonne, Bayonne, Valence, Bercy, Tours, Saumur, Brest, St. Brieux, Alençon, St. Amand, Montluçon, Montaign, Bordeaux, Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon, Langres, Chaumont, Bar-sur-Aube, Troyes, St. Dizier, Bar-le-Duc, Vitry, all the cities in the north with their garrisons, St. Lo (where the soldiers fraternised with the people), Guadaloupe, Toulouse, Nevers, Nancy, Verdun, Strasburg, Caen, Agen, Laon, Chalons-sur-Saône, St. Quentin, Angers, Valenciennes, Cambray, Blois, Perigueux, Montpellier, Clermont-Farrand, Mezières, the Indre, &c. have declared for the new Government. At Rennes, Havre, Boulogne, and Calais there was some little opposition, but the Republic was eventually hailed with acclamations; and at Rheims, the city where the Sovereigns of the "dynasty of a thousand years" were wont to be crowned, the triumph of the cause that has extinguished Royalty was hailed with unanimous acclamations.

By a decree of the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, the Royal Colleges are to resume their former name of Lyceums. The College of Louis le Grand is in future to be called Lycée Descartes; the College of Henry IV., Lycée Corneille, the College of St. Louis, Lycée Monge; the College Bourbon, Lycée Bonaparte, its former name; and the College Charlemagne, Lycée Charlemagne.

Amongst the adhesions given in to the Provisional Government are those of the Parisian Bar, whose Council has presented its congratulation to the Minister of Justice; of the three Colonial Delegates, Messrs. Jabrun, Reiset, and Sully Brunet; and of M. Piscatory, ex-Ambassador from the Court of the Tuileries to that of Athens, who, with a very commonplace plasticity, is anxious to transfer his services from the dynasty of Orleans to the Republic, by proceeding to Madrid for the purpose of obtaining a recognition of the French Republic on the part of Spain.

Traffic on the Great Northern line of rail is re-established. The trains leave Paris—morning, 8h. 30m.; noon, 12h.; evening, 7h.

Several most important mercantile failures were spoken of. Two large banking houses are said to have suspended their payments.

Amongst the more curious accidents of a Revolution so complete and rapid may be cited the incidental arrival of a dispatch from the Duc d'Aumale, addressed to M. Guizot, in which the fallen Minister is warmly congratulated on the energetic attitude he had assumed with reference to the Reform Banquet. Nothing can be more strikingly illustrative of the ignorance which seems to have blinded the fallen Monarch, his children and his Ministers, to the real feeling of the people, from which alone these meetings derived the ominous significance to which subsequent events have given so fearful an interpretation.

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The "liquidation" (settlement) on the Bourse fixed for the Three Per Cents, is, at the end of the month, at 70f. 50c.; the shares of the larger railroad companies at a fall of 25f., and of the smaller companies at 19f.

## TUESDAY.

The Provisional Government continued their multifarious exertions with indefatigable zeal, and everything appeared to be returning into order and regular organisation. In the districts contiguous to Paris, however, the same tranquility did not exist, symptoms of the tendency to outrage and disorder being perceptible. Detachments of students of

[illegible] IN A SALOON OF THE TUILERIES.

the Polytechnic, and of the Military School of St. Cyr, were despatched in all directions to repress such outbreaks, and the best effects were expected from this measure. Adhesions from Marshals, Generals, and other functionaries, continued to pour in from all quarters. Among these were Marshal Soult, Molitor, Sebastiani, Reille, and Dode de la Brunerie, and Generals St. Yon, M. Guizot's colleague in the War Department, Fabvier Schramm, Aupick, late Governor of Paris, Grouchy, Preval, Monthelon, Feuchères, Oudinot, Achard, Gourgaud, Lahitte, Paixhans, &c.

The late garrison of Paris—on which odium was thrown, in consequence of the collision of some of the regiments with the people during the Revolution—had, to a great extent, been disarmed and disbanded, and the numbers of the different regiments changed, in order to efface all recollection of their participation in the unfortunate event.

The following important proclamation was published:—

"French Republic.

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

"The Provisional Government, considering that equality is one of the great principles of the French Republic, and that it ought, in consequence, to be immediately carried into effect, decrees as follows:—

"All the ancient titles of nobility are abolished, and the qualifications which were attached thereto are prohibited. They cannot be used publicly, or figure in any public document whatever.

"Signed by

"Dupont (de l'Eure)
"Lamartine
"L. Blanc
"Garnier Pagès
"Arago
"Albert
"Crémieux
"Marrast
"Flocon
"Marie
"Ledru-Rollin."

M. La Rochejaquelein, the celebrated Legitimist Deputy, addressed his adhesion to the Provisional Government, "without," he said, "any mental reservation," his motto being "*Le pays avant tout.*"

M. Dupin had been superseded by M. Baroche in the functions of Attorney-General in the Court of Cassation.

The following are additional particulars respecting the commencement of the King's flight, the end of which is still buried in obscurity. There is little known in the capital respecting the fugitives. The ex-King, after leaving the Tuileries with the Queen, got into a brougham in the Place de la Concorde, and drove off to St. Cloud as rapidly as possible. After taking some papers, the ex-King entered a hackney-coach at St. Cloud, and drove on to Versailles, and thence to Trianon. He there entered a travelling-carriage; but before leaving the park he saw at a distance approaching him six men on horseback, and became afraid that they were in search of him. He therefore ordered the coachman to stop, alighted, and ran into a guard-house at the gate of the park, near the railroad station (Montretout), and concealed himself behind a stove. The men having passed, an aide-de-camp informed him that there was no danger. He then re-entered the carriage and drove off. At the village called La Queue, on the road to Dreux, he was joined by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. Nothing more than that he then went on to Eu, and embarked at Tréport on board the *Fusee* steamer, is known.

## WEDNESDAY.

Paris had resumed its usual air of business and pleasure.

Numerous deputations of workmen had, as usual, waited on the Government.

It was said that M. Rothschild had, with the view of confirming public confidence, deposited a very large sum in Treasury Bills as guarantee for the fulfilment of the condition of the loan.

Adhesion to the Republic had arrived from almost every leading town in the Provinces.

The Clergy had, through the Archbishop of Paris, pronounced for the Republic, as will be seen by the following document:—

"Archeveche de Paris.
"Republique Francaise.
"Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.

"Paris, Feb. 23.

"The Archbishop of Paris invites Messieurs the Curés to conform to the orders of the Government, and to raise the flag of the Republic upon the religious edifices. "Denis, Archbishop of Paris.

"Seen by the delegate of the Republic at the Department of Police.
"Caussidiere."

## ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND OFFICIAL PAPERS.

### THE EXHIBITION AT THE LOUVRE.

Feb. 24.

Everything that concerns the direction of the *beaux arts* and the *musées*, hitherto in the attributions of the Civil List, will constitute a new division of the Ministry of the Interior. The jury charged to receive the paintings for the annual exhibitions will be named by election. Artists will be convoked for this purpose by an early decree. The exhibition of 1848 will be opened on the 15th of March.

Ledru Rollin.

### THE PUBLIC EDIFICES.

Feb. 24.

The French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Mayor of Paris being informed that some citizens have manifested their intention of destroying the residences which have belonged to the fallen Royalty, in order to remove the very last vestige of tyranny, reminds them that those edifices henceforth belong to the nation; that, in consequence of a resolution adopted by the Provisional Government, they are to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to relieve the victims of our glorious Revolution, and compensate the losses sustained by trade and manufactures. It accordingly invites all good citizens to recollect that those national edifices are placed under the protection of the people.

Garnier Pagès, the Mayor of Paris.

### CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE AGENTS AND ACCOUNTANTS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Feb. 25.

Sir,—The Provisional Government has just confided to me the direction of the administration of finance. In accepting this position, I believe that I do an act of devotedness and of a good citizen—that is also I doubt not what France must expect from the agents and accountants of the Ministry of Finance. Out of the pale of struggles and passions, you have been ess mixed up therewith than any body else. Let this position remain yours. Employ the same uprightness, and the same exactitude in the discharge of your duties, and all of you may count on my co-operation and my support.

I also count on you, and on your devotedness to France.—Receive, &c.

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance.

### PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

Feb. 25.

Generals, Officers, and Soldiers,—The Administration by its attempts against liberty, the people of Paris by its victory, have caused the fall of the Government to which you swore obedience. A fatal collision has drenched the capital with blood. The blood of civil war is that which is the most repugnant to France. The people forgets all in pressing the hands of its brethren who bear the sword of France. A Provisional Government has been created; it has risen from the imperious necessity of preserving the capital, of re-establishing order, and of preparing for France popular institutions, similar to those under which the French Republic rendered France and its armies so great.

You will salute, we doubt not, the flag of the country, but in the hands of the same power which first raised it. You will feel that these new and strong popular institutions, which are about to be formed by the National Assembly, open to the army a career of devotedness and services which the nation, become free, will appreciate as much and even better than Kings.

Union between the army and the people, interrupted for a moment, must be re-established.

Swear love to the people, among whom are your fathers and your brethren! Swear fidelity to its new institutions, and all will be forgotten except your courage and your discipline!

Liberty will not demand from you any other services than those of which you will have to rejoice before it, and to glorify yourselves before its enemies.

Garnier Pages,
Lamartine.

### CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CLERGY OF PARIS.

Feb. 26.

Monsieur le Curé,—In presence of the great event of which the capital has just been the theatre, our first movement has been to weep for the fate of the victims whom death has struck in such an unforeseen manner. We weep for them all, because they are our brethren; we lament them, because we have learnt once more what disinterestedness, respect for property, and generous sentiments fill the hearts of the people of Paris.

We must not confine ourselves to shedding tears: we will pray for all those who have fallen in the struggle; we shall beseech God to open to them the place of light and peace.

You will consequently perform, as soon as possible, a solemn service, to which you will give all the pomp which your resources permit. The mass shall be that *In Dies Obitus*, with *Pro pluribus Defunctis*. This service must take place as soon as you can have given notice of it to your parishioners, were it even on a Sunday. During the mass a collection shall be made for the poor families of those who are killed or wounded. The produce of this collection shall be paid into the hands of the Mayor of the arrondissement. The present letter to be affixed as may be necessary.—Receive, &c.

Denis, Archbishop of Paris.

### DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Feb. 26.

Monsieur le Ministre—The Chamber of Commerce of Paris hastens to associate itself to the movement of glorious national regeneration, and to join its efforts to those of all good citizens for the prompt re-establishment of order after victory. Ready to give its co-operation to the Provisional Government, it places itself at your disposal for all the necessary relations of the Government with the trade and manufactures of Paris. It will occupy itself from the present moment, and within the range of its means, on the task of sustaining commercial credit, facilitating the resumption of affairs, and contributing to the welfare of the working classes. We are with devotedness your fellow citizens, the Members of the Chamber of Paris—Legentil, President; Horace Say, Secretary; Lanquetin, Treasurer; T. Baudot, Bayvet, Bertrand, Devinck, F. Gaillard, Hemon, Moder aîné, Moinery fils, G. Thibaut.

Horace Say, Secretary.

### CIRCULAR TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Paris, Feb. 26.

General,—A great national act has just been accomplished; Royalty has disappeared before the sovereignty of the people. All good citizens, all men of sound feeling, ought to rally round the Provisional Government of the Republic. The Generals in command of divisions and sub divisions will, therefore, assemble the troops under their command, will proclaim at their head the new Government, and will call forth a manifestation of their adhesion. They will afterwards transmit without delay to the Minister of War documents declaratory of their adhesion. The Generals will besides employ all the means in their power to maintain discipline amongst the troops; they will see that their wants are regularly provided for; and they will give all the necessary orders for that purpose. They will concert with the administrative authorities, in order that public order may be respected, and, to that end, they will seek support from the National Guard, to whom is more particularly confided the task of defending our public liberties. The Government counts that the army, faithful to its duties, will always remain in the path of honour. You will acknowledge the receipt of the present circular, the execution of which I confide to your patriotism.

Subervic.

### INAUGURATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Feb. 26.

The French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

To-morrow, Sunday, 27th of February, at two o'clock, Messrs. Arago, Dupont (de l'Eure), Albert (an operative), Armand Marrast, Ferdinand Flocon, Lamartine, Marie, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier Pagès, members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, will leave the Hôtel de Ville for the Column of July, where they will inaugurate, in the presence of the National Guard and the people fraternally united, the great era of reconquered liberty.

### COLLECTION OF THE TOLLS.

Feb. 26.

The French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Municipality of Paris.

Citizens,—The victory of the people imposes great expenses on the municipality of Paris. It is obliged to re-pave the streets in order to restore circulation, to reconstruct the municipal edifices destroyed to serve as barricades, to relieve the families of the citizens who died for the cause of liberty, and to ensure labour and bread to the working classes. Such are the expenses for which immediate provision must be made.

The principal, and, it may be said, the only revenues of Paris consist in the tolls. That tax shall be soon revised, and so modified as to render it less burdensome for the labouring classes. But, until your representatives shall have discussed with maturity that important question, it is necessary, in order that the public service may not suffer, that the present duties should be collected.

We, consequently, entreat all the good citizens to assist the excisemen in collecting a tax intended to feed the defenders of the people.

Buchez, the Deputy-Mayor of Paris.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

Feb. 26.

All the works on buildings and public edifices undertaken at the charge of the state, with the exception of the works on the forts, will be immediately resumed. The contractors of these different works are, therefore, called upon to organise their different work-yards.

Payments on account will be made monthly, according to the degree of progress given to the works.

Marie.

### DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Feb. 26.

French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Provisional Government having been informed that malefactors have gone to various points to devastate public and private property, burn bridges, cut off the great lines of communication so necessary for provisioning Paris, and to interrupt the circulation of the railway, declares:—

Public and private properties, bridges, roads, railways, monuments, are placed under the safe keeping of the Republic.

Whoever shall be caught committing any ravages on the public roads, or making any attacks on private property, destroying or cutting off the rails of the railways, injuring objects of public utility, will be instantly arrested, prosecuted, and punished according to the laws, particularly the law established for the police of the railways, with all the rigour authorised by the circumstances of the case.

Citizens, The destruction of property is always an odious act; under existing circumstances it is treason against the Republic. Lend, therefore, your vigilant and active concurrence: in defending yourselves, you defend the sacred interests of the country.

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

### PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Feb. 26.

Art. I.—There shall be immediately organised companies of workmen—1. To clear away the cutting of Clamart, and carry the earth into Paris, in order to prepare a terminus for the West railway between the external tunnel and the Boulevard. 2. For the execution of the Paris terminus of the Chartres Railway. 3. For the improvement of the navigation of the Oise. 4. For the extension of the railway from Sceaux to Orsay.

Art. II.—The engineers charged with the direction of the works will demand the immediate co-operation of the railway companies to secure the execution of the preceding arrangements.

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

### ADHESION TO THE REPUBLIC.

Feb. 26.

The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynasties has passed for France! The law of proscription, which weighed on me, has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the Government of the Republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed on us by foreign Powers.—Accept, &c.,

Jerome Bonaparte.

### ADHESION TO THE REPUBLIC.

Feb. 26.

At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the Hôtel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble round the Provisional Government of the Republic; I consider it the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed.—Receive, &c.,

Napoleon Bonaparte.

### CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE RECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITIES BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Feb 27

M. le Recteur,

The condition of the primary instructors is one of the principal subjects of my solicitude. It is the members of the hierarchy of the University that most directly affect the whole people, and it is to their hands that the bases of the national education are confided.

It is not only important to raise their condition by a just augmentation of their stipends, but the dignity of their office must be elevated in every possible manner; and with this view I wish the principle of emulation and reward to be introduced amongst them.

Instead of confining themselves to the instruction which they have received in the primary normal schools, they must be constantly solicitous to increase it.

The progress which they may find it possible to realise in this course of solitary education must be ascertained and proved in the same way as that which they accomplished in the schools wherein they were trained.

This progress must become a source of profit to themselves, no less than to the Republic.

There is nothing to prevent those who are competent to the task from raising themselves to the highest conditions of our hierarchy. Their lot, as regards advancement, cannot be inferior to that of the soldiers—their merit has also a right to advance by degrees.

Those who have been endowed with genius only require a few books of mathematics, physics, natural history, and agriculture, to attain by their studies the loftiest ranks of science. But in order that all may be animated in a path of emulation so glorious, intermediate positions must be ensured them. This will be effected in due course by the extension that is to be given, in the superior primary schools, to the teaching of mathematics, physics, natural history, and agriculture.

The primary instructors will be, therefore, invited, throughout the Republican territory, to prepare themselves to recruit the *personnel* of these schools. Such is one of the supplements of the establishment of the primary normal schools.

It is the interest of the Republic that the gates of the hierarchy

the University should be opened as widely as possible to these popular magistrates.

From this moment, M. le Recteur, have the goodness to communicate to the primary instructors of the normal schools of your district the views thus entertained by the Government with respect to them.

Receive, M. le Recteur, the assurance of my high esteem.

CARNOT.

## EXTRACT FROM THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SYNDICATE OF THE BAKERS.

Feb. 27.

DEAR COMRADES,

Yesterday, at half-past twelve o'clock, we were admitted to an interview with M. de Lamartine and the Provisional Government at the Hôtel de Ville, and we spoke as follows:—

"We come to protest the devotion of the trade to the cause of the French people and the security of the city. We affirm that the consumption of Paris is ensured for thirty-three days.

| | Flour. |
|---|---|
| The bakers hold— | |
| Deposited in granaries of reserve .. .. .. | 24,500 sacks |
| At home in magazines . .. .. . | 40,000 — |
| By the baking trade . .. .. . | 64,500 — |
| There are in the *Halle*, belonging to the trade . | 15,500 — |
| Total . . .. .. .. .. | 80,000 sacks |

which, at the rate of 2400 sacks daily consumption, furnishes a supply of bread for 33 days. But, in order that bread may not be wanting, we ask for aid and protection for the free delivery of bread in all parts of Paris, for the free circulation of flour, for the transport of the wood necessary for the heating of the ovens, for the arms of all our workmen. We demand these privileges with the greatest urgency, for there exist extreme differences between the supplies in the domestic magazines, some bakers having a supply of flour for a month's consumption, and another for only two days. The same with wood. Not an hour, therefore, must be lost, but measures be taken to raise the supply to the level of the demand.

"Such was our declaration: M. de Lamartine promised us everything, and the fortunate results of his promise are everywhere rendering themselves apparent.

## VICTUALLING SYSTEM IN THE NAVY.

"Feb. 28.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

In the name of the French people,

The Provisional Government, considering that complaints, ascertained to be well founded, have long arisen against the insufficiency and composition of the rations of seamen employed on board the fleet, and that humanity is here in accord with the well-understood interest of the nation, has deemed it expedient to direct to that essential point the just solicitude of the Government.

DECREE.

Article I.—Measures shall be adopted forthwith to the effect of introducing into the victualling system practised on board the ships of the Republic such improvements as shall be deemed necessary.

Article II.—The Minister of Marine is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) (The Members of the Provisional Government.)

## ADDITIONAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following account is given of the mode in which the ex-King took his departure from the Palace of the Tuileries:—

"About one o'clock in the afternoon, a young man in plain clothes, who turned out to be the son of Admiral Baudin, on horseback, trotted past at a quick pace, crying out that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and requesting that the news might be circulated. A few instants after, the Pont Tournant, a troop of National Guards on horseback, from the Tuileries, at a walking pace, forming the head of a procession, and by gestures and cries inviting the citizens to abstain from every unfavourable demonstration. At this moment the King Louis Philippe, his right arm passed under the left arm of the Queen, on whom he appeared to lean for support, was seen to approach from the gate of the Tuileries, in the midst of the horsemen, and followed by about thirty persons in different uniforms. The Queen walked with a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and anger intermingled. The King wore a black coat, with a common round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen was in full mourning. A report was circulated that they were going to the Chamber of Deputies to depose the act of abdication. Cries of '*Vive la Reforme!*' '*Vive la France!*' and even, by two or three persons, '*Vive la Roi!*' were heard. The procession had scarcely passed the Pont Tournant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd on foot and horseback, and so crowded that they had no longer their freedom of motion. Louis Philippe appeared alarmed at this sudden approach. In fact, the spot fatally chosen by an effect of chance produced a strange feeling. A few paces off, a Bourbon King, an innocent and resigned victim, would have been happy to have experienced no other treatment. Louis Philippe turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, raised it in the air, and cried out something, which the noise prevented being heard; in fact, the cries and *pêle-mêle* were general. The Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling the King's arm, and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which was also lost, and, pushing back a hand which was extended near her, to urge her to proceed, she exclaimed "*Laissez, moi,*" with a most irritated accent, and seizing hold of the King's arm, they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first were two young children. The King took the left, and the Queen the right, and the children, with their faces close to the glass of the vehicle, looking at the crowd with the utmost curiosity; the coachman whipped his horse violently; in fact, with so much rapidity did it take place, that the coach appeared rather carried than driven away; it passed, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and Cuirassiers and Dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace, and the escort, which amounted to about 200 men, set off at a full gallop, taking the water side, towards St. Cloud. The horse in the coach in which the King was could not have gone the whole way, so furiously did he gallop under the repeated lashes of the coachman, whilst the surrounding crowds vociferated that they were taking flight.

In illustration of the ex-King's imperturbable confidence in the strength of his position, he is reported to have said on Tuesday to a foreign ambassador, "I fear nothing, I am so firmly seated in my saddle that I dread neither a change of Ministry nor a disobedience of my commands." The King also requested a gentleman about to quit the capital of France to remain and witness the quiet manner in which he (the King) was about to "put down" the mob.

The ex-Ministers, it is said, were assembled at the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior when the news of the King's abdication was brought in, and forthwith made their escape by back-doors, or, as some say, by leaping out of a low window.

A letter, published in one of the French papers, dated Dreux, stated that Louis Philippe arrived at the château there on the 24th, at eleven o'clock in the evening. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating-houses of the town. He was accompanied by Marie Amelie and the Duke de Montpensier. He slept at the château, after having sent for the Sub-Prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment, "Like Charles X.!" He left the next morning in a hired carriage, and by byroads, for Vernon. It was said that his passage through this latter town was not effected without obstacles.

By another account he was said to have just reached Dreux with only a solitary five-franc piece in his pocket, and that he had even this was owing to the presence of mind of the Queen, who, remembering in the hurry of leaving the château that they were without money, returned, at some risk, to a bureau in which were some few hundred francs. These, however, scarcely served to defray the expenses of the journey.

On the Thursday, when the crowd began to withdraw from the Tuileries, after flinging out of the windows all the rich articles of clothing, pictures, and furniture, a working man with a musket on his shoulder was going along the Boulevards to the Madeleine: he suddenly stopped before two gentlemen and a lady, who had ventured down to their *porte-cochère* to get a peep at what was going on. "Who do you suppose," said he, addressing the group, "will be most put out by this famous charivari? Why Abd-el Kader to be sure. For what now becomes of the famous promise made at his capitulation? *Enfoncé l'Arabe!*" And saying so, quite satisfied at having unburthened his mind to some one, he passed on his way.

It is rather singular that not fewer than three members of the Provisional Government are married to our countrywomen. De Lamartine to an Englishwoman, Marrast to an Englishwoman, Ledru-Rolin to an Irishwoman.

The number of wounded received into the Hospital of La Charité on the 24th and 25th of February amounts to 84; and into the Hospital Beaujon, 62.

The Archbishop of Paris on Saturday visited these establishments, wearing his full costume, and accompanied by his Grand Vicars and several of the clergy. He went through the wards, and gave his blessing and the consolations of religion to the wounded. The prelate was everywhere welcomed with gratitude and veneration. A pastoral letter has been published, announcing that all the churches will be opened on Sunday, and service will be performed for the dead. When the people, during the day of the 24th entered the Tuileries, they stopped with respect before the chapel of the château. It is said that a pupil of the Polytechnic School collected the sacred vases, and carried them to the Church of St. Roch, in the midst of a numerous crowd of people, with their hats off.

On taking the Tuileries, the people found a magnificent image of Christ, in sculpture. The people stopped and saluted it. "My friends," cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, "this is the Master of us all!" The people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the church St. Roch. "Citizens, off with your hats. Salute Christ!" said the people; and everybody inclined in a religious sentiment.

It is noticed by a French paper as a remarkable fact, that the Revolution in France, now so happily consummated, was achieved on the same three days of the week as the glorious triumph of July, 1830.

M. Guizot is said to have escaped from the Foreign Office in a servant's livery. When the people broke into the Hotel, his daughters were still there, but were left undisturbed by the people, who retired from their room.

It is stated that the Provisional Government has at its disposal 200,000,000f., deposited in the Bank of France. By a decree it has annexed the domains of the ex-Civil List to the domain of the Republic.

A new journal, entitled *La République*, appeared for the first time on Saturday. As it is the organ of the newly formed Government, the following quotation from its leading article will be interesting.

"The title and mottoes of our paper sufficiently explain what this journal will be. We desire liberty, progress, and order; but, above all, we desire that the laws which restrict the liberty of thought, of speech, of writing, and of meeting for political and other purposes, be for ever abolished; that the interests and the rights of everybody, rich as well as poor, be equally respected, and effectually maintained by institutions in harmony with the necessities of the age and the desire of the present period; that all citizens who share the burdens of France be electors, and even eligible; that gratuitous education be supplied to all French children; that material and intellectual labour be organized on new bases; that the relations of masters and workmen be definitively ensured; that the different branches of agriculture, trade, and commerce receive the ameliorations which they claim; that science, literature, and the arts be protected as they ought to be in France—in this enlightened nation, which has so long marched at the head of European intelligence. We desire, in a word, that our citizens may be free; that they may occupy all offices for which they are qualified; that they may enjoy all political rights; and that they may be for ever emancipated from the curse of want and misery! *Vive la République!*"

The editor-in-chief is M. Eugène Baraste. The *Journal des Débats*, the devoted and even servile organ of the ex-King, joined the Republican Government on Sunday, on which day it appeared in the usual form, and replete with intelligence of the ordinary commonplace character, including a *feuilleton*.

At a meeting held on Sunday evening by the friends of Armand Carrel, the editor of the *National*, some years since killed in a duel by Emile Girardin, it was resolved to propose to the people that his statue should be placed in the Pantheon. The proposition was made forthwith, and received with enthusiasm. At nine o'clock on Monday the procession charged with transporting the statue was to start for the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where it at present stands.

The following mysterious intimation of the whereabouts of Guizot has appeared:—"Every one has known for several days where M. Guizot was; it is understood that the police told him he must fly, or else they would be obliged to capture him, and to refuse it."

The first club, Société Républicaine Centrale, at its second meeting, proceeded to the *vérification des pouvoirs* and the election of a *bureau*. Blanqui, the famous conspirator, was the president. Every member had to give his name and address, and his "antecedents." A furious debate arose on the election of one man, who had been *rédacteur* of a popular journal at Toulouse, and afterwards was accused of coming to Paris to conduct a Carlist journal. His defence was, that he belonged to those "*Légitimistes qui voulaient sincèrement la République.*" The storm which arose on this ended at last by his expulsion. Then came such virulent attacks on Robespierre and the Jacobins, and furious defences of them and their policy, that it was surprising the parties did not come to blows. Then the Fourrieristes, Communists, &c., came on the scene, and the sitting ended in tumult; but no blood was shed, and the partisans of "order," on the whole, were in a majority.

A deaf lady, living in apartments at the Tuileries, heard nothing of the *émeute*, when she was surprised reading by the entry of the people. When she recovered herself, they told her she must quit the palace, but should be escorted whither she pleased, and might take her clothes and jewels with her, and leaving her to pack up her things, they locked her door and placed a guard before it. Three hours later they returned to take her away, when one of her large boxes, badly corded, came open, and all her things fell out; they packed it again for her, and marched away with three drums in front and a strong guard, and deposited her and her property at the house of one of her relations.

A gentleman, during Friday, went to the Hôtel de Ville on horseback with despatches from the Minister of War. He found the Place, and the streets leading to it, so crowded with people, "packed like herrings," that it was next to impossible for him to get there, and he said the sight of those innumerable bayonets was *effrayant*; he was obliged to shout "*Vive la République!*" *en route*, till he lost his voice.

The following is an animated description of the scene at the Tuileries immediately after its surrender:—"We then entered the court of the Tuileries, where a scene of tumult, and *fête*, and saturnalia presented itself which surpasses all description. The Place and palace, from the base to the roof, was crowded with the triumphant populace; the costumes and arms were of every conceivable variety; the exaltation of the public feeling amounted to frenzy; the Royal carriages and much of the furniture were burning in great bonfires in the courtyard; the provisions and contents of the cellar were being distributed, and many of the actors in the scene were drunk; the papers were being scattered from the windows, torn to atoms, or heaped on the fire—a cloud of paper ashes and fragments filled the air at one end from the top to the bottom of the palace; the people, whose hands were covered with smoke or dirt, sometimes smeared with blood, fraternized with the spectators; the shouts and patriotic choruses, and incessant discharge in the air of firearms of all descriptions, produced a discord which harmonized with, and heightened the effect of this unique and inexpressible spectacle. Meanwhile mixed posts at the gates watched vigilantly to prevent pillage, and a friend of mine, who entered with the first masses of the people, and traversed all the apartments, said, that sentinels were posted everywhere spontaneously in the first quarter of an hour to prevent wanton destruction and pillage, and many of these sentinels remained at their post till they were exhausted by fatigue and hunger."

"Everywhere was the National Guard paralysed by fear in the presence of the people, who continued to shout '*Vive la Garde Nationale!*' but showed that they felt themselves the masters, and this sometimes with expressions of contempt. The Municipal Guard had fired on the people, and the battle was begun again. After a desperate defence, the post of the Municipal Guard, at the corner of the Champs Elysées, had been stormed by the people, and the Municipal Guards almost all massacred, the National Guards looking on, '*Tuons au brasi*' Some of the victims sought refuge in the ranks of the National Guard, and were pursued there, and killed by the people. One in particular succeeded in dodging about in the ranks, and escaping his pursuers, till near the *grille* of the Tuileries, where the line were drawn up; some lookers-on, pitying the poor wretch, already severely wounded, and shrieking for mercy, followed among his pursuers to rescue him, but, when he reached the line of infantry, he escaped through them into the garden, and the soldiers fired at the moment on all who were before the unfortunate."

An idea of the zeal displayed by the National Guard may be formed from the fact that 85 patrols passed before the guard-house of St. Eustache on Sunday night.

M. Pasquier has quitted the Hôtel du Petit Luxemburg. The inscription "Chancery of France" has been effaced, and the national flag substituted, with the inscription "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Achmet Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the popular side with the greatest intrepidity. On the proclamation of the Republic, he hastened to offer his services to the municipality of his quarter.

Emile Girardin had found the greatest difficulty previously in persuading Louis Philippe to sign his abdication, but when he offered it to the people they answered with one voice, "*Non, non, nous ne voulons pas de ça,*" and he had but just time to save himself after they reached the Place de Carrousel.

Those who sacked and set fire to Neuilly were many of them so drunk that several were burnt in the Château.

When the King and Queen arrived at Neuilly, the National Guard clubbed together to give them enough pocket-money to continue their journey! (?)

The *National* publishes the following returns of the wounded admitted into the hospitals on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th inst:—

At the Hôtel Dieu—84 men, 3 women, 34 soldiers: total 120.
Pitié—8 people and 1 soldier: total 9.
Charité—89 people, 2 women, 28 soldiers: total 119.
St. Antoine—27 men, 9 soldiers: total 36.
Cochin—1 woman
Necker—[illegible] 2 soldiers: total 5
Bon secours—3 men
St. Louis—45 men, 3 women, 1 soldier: total 49.
Clinique—5 men, 1 soldier: total 6.
Maison de Santé—2 men.
Incurable—2 men
Hotel Dieu (a branch)—5 men, 2 soldiers: total 7.
Beaujon—62 men.

The whole number of wounded in the hospitals was 423: of whom 330 were civilians, and 73 military.

"The ex King and the ex-Royal Family preserved the strictest *incognito* at Dreux, but, unfortunately, the name of the King was accidentally pronounced by the only valet that accompanied them. The entire suite consisted of this man and two *femmes de chambre*. At one o'clock (on Thursday) the Duke de Montpensier arrived, announcing the irreparable ruin of the Royal Family. The fugitives were filled

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC AND STAFF BEFORE THE PORTE ST. DENIS

with consternation at this intelligence. The ex-King and his family quitted Dreux on Friday, at nine o'clock. In order to conceal their departure, the valet doffed his livery, and put on a great coat and other apparel purchased two hours before. The Sub-Prefect accompanied the carriage, and appears to have been instrumental in favouring the escape. The ex-King had scarcely passed through the forest of Anette, when the workmen of a neighbouring paper-mill reached the spot with the intention of arresting him."

The details as to the damage caused to the St. Germain Railway are most melancholy. The injury done is estimated at from four to five millions at least. The Pont de Bezons is destroyed, like that of Asnieres. The atmospheric apparatus has been devastated at Nanterre, and several other partial demolitions have been effected. The company is showing great zeal in re-establishing the service, partly by common carriages, and partly by the parts of the line which remain uninjured. On the Rouen and Havre line the damage has also been considerable, particularly about Rouen at both sides.

A captain of the National Guard waited upon Lord Normanby on Friday, on the part of the new Government, and stated that as the report was current, that the Ambassador was alarmed on account of the disturbances, the Government was ready to send a party of the National Guards for the protection of the Embassy. Lord Normanby at once declined the offer, declaring that he felt every confidence in the French people, and was well assured that the residence of the representative of a nation which had been so long on friendly terms with France would be respected. The result showed the correctness of Lord Normanby's judgment.

The most thriving trade in Paris on Saturday, was decidedly the sale of tricolored cockades. In fact, all that morning, along the boulevards, ambulating *marchands* plied a brisk trade for a couple of hours, offering their merchandize to all comers without fee or retribution, leaving the reward to the generosity of the citizen so supplied. Such a mode of carrying on the trade was not a losing one, as it might not have been a safe thing to offer for the distinctive mark of the Republic anything less than at least a piece of silver coin. The ultra-Republican party were most anxious for the red colour alone, and that distinctive mark was on Friday to be seen in almost every man's breast, either in the shape of a shred of ribbon, two pieces crossed, or a cockade. The women, too, wore nothing but red ribbons in their caps and bonnets; and, if the humour had continued, there is no doubt that red in all its shades would have been the fashionable colour of the coming season. But the choice of the national colours all at once became an object of contention.

At the Passage de l'Opera, a complete row took place between the favourers of the red colour alone and those who saw no reason for giving up the triple sign. "Why change," said the latter party, "that which has been so glorious for us? Why adopt the old type of the first revolution, which is only a sign of blood?" "No," cried the adverse party, "we must have the *république toute pure!* We must have nothing to remind us of tyrants!" The persons engaged in this wordy contest were respectable men, most of them speculators in the French *rente*, and constant frequenters of the Passage.

"The flight of Louis Philippe was marked by an incident which does so much honour to the feelings of our population that we hasten to mention it. At the moment the ex-King was escaping by the little low doorway nearly opposite the bridge, and going into the little carriage that waited for him, he found himself surrounded by the people. Two cuirassiers stationed in the Place de la Concorde rushed to his protection, and this brave regiment, without however using their arms, opened a passage. An officer, seeing the danger, cried out, 'Messieurs, spare the King.' To which a stentorian voice replied, 'We are not assassins—let him go.' 'Yes, yes; let him go—*qu'il parte*,' became the general cry. The people have been too brave during the combat not to be generous after the victory."

(The Series of Illustrations to the preceding Narrative, with additional descriptive details, is completed in Number 306, published with the present Sheet.)

[illegible] IN THE COURTYARD OF THE [illegible]

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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## FRANCE A REPUBLIC.

EVENTS of late have crowded on each other with such rapidity, and all rife with consequences of such importance to the whole of Europe, that it is impossible in the space of an article to state even their general bearings fully.

No one who has not studied attentively the history of the last ten years can conceive the utter loathing and contempt which was felt for the system of Louis Philippe, which he had identified with himself: it was corruption calculated in the coldest and most sordid spirit; it was fast demoralizing the whole community; and this storm is like the natural convulsion, which purifies the atmosphere when it is becoming dangerous: there is the noise of thunder and the dread flash of public indignation; but the danger of the tempest is as nothing compared with the living death of an all-surrounding pestilence.

We have repeatedly dwelt on the vices of the Bourbon race. It was fortunate when they were merely vicious; but generally they degenerated into criminals. If any one could sum up the millions of lives, the seas of blood, the waste of wealth that one family has cost the world, it would convince all men that they were like those races of the ancient Greeks, over whom a doom always hung—a fated line, producing little but disasters and tragedies. But it has played its last stake: as a Royalty it will trample the world no more. Both branches have been tried, and both have brought themselves to ruin. The Orleans family is doubly lost; for, raised to the throne by choice and election, it has no other principle to appeal to: its deposition is perfectly logical; the power that raised it has hurled it to the dust. The steps by which Louis Philippe mounted the throne and descended from it were—the Barricades of Paris.

His great error was one that no statesman could have committed. A form of government or a charter may be worked by means perfectly legal, and yet cease to return to the posts of command those who represent the tendencies of the age; and, if they do not, they must rely on something beyond opinion for their strength. It can only be found in force; it succeeds to a certain point; but, pressed too far, it recoils and shatters to pieces the system that, trusting to it, defies the thought and rising intellect of the age. Most of the acts of Louis Philippe were according to the written law; his policy was approved by the elected Legislature; but the base of the representative system was narrow, and, being small, had been corrupted by the bribes of wealth and office. In such a case, to mistake a majority for a power is fatal. That mistake has been made, and this is the result. No earthly power can long keep a pyramid standing on its apex; its tendency is ever to destruction, and the slightest accident suffices to produce what Mirabeau called *la culbute générale*.

What a rebuke to the calculations of despotism, that relies on the physical means of slaughter as a defence in the commission of wrong, have these late events given! What are armies and forts, when the armies themselves share the feelings of the people from whom they are taken! The instrument breaks in the hand; or its edge, "like an ill-sheathed knife, doth wound its master." To attempt a desperate stroke, without absolute certainty of the power that is to effect it, is mere destruction.

The Republic is established and recognised; but it is surrounded with difficulties and dangers: those from without are not, perhaps, the greatest. There is, no doubt, a deep under-current of Communism—theories respecting property that may produce a war of classes. The first efforts of the Government are to give employment to these dangerous numbers. It is its first necessity.

The Republic having been established, the great question now arises, what will be its foreign policy? It cannot be disguised that, though the late declaration of Lamartine, and the scarcely less important manifesto of Emile Girardin in the *Presse*, assert the importance of peace, yet the chances of war are imminent. All the traditions of the old Republic are warlike; the people are "jealous of honour, sudden and quick in quarrel," and the bubble reputation

DEFENDERS OF THE BARRICADE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.—(SEE PAGE 168.)

will lead them further in its pursuit than any race in the world. The frontier of the Rhine is an object on which their hearts are set, and if a quarrel can be picked at all, it will be first with the Rhenish cities of Germany. It is to this, though indirectly, that De Lamartine [illegible] does not recognise the [illegible] Vienna, and the sympathy of the French people for the Polish nation is not likely now to be confined to a barren annual vote in the Chamber, or [illegible] England, to a few public meetings and a [illegible] to support that treaty? It is a difficult question; and though an immediate solution will not perhaps be required, it will present itself in a formidable shape by-and-bye. This is the cause of the anxiety which the Republican declaration is known to have given to the diplomatists of Europe. The soil of France teems with hundreds of thousands of unquiet spirits, for whom no employment can be found; the Republic, to preserve itself a day, has been obliged to enrol thirty thousand of the *enfans de Paris*, and true *enfans terribles* they are. They wait but the word to march to the frontier with the greatest pleasure; and there are twice the number in Paris alone, whose backs the citizens would be delighted to see, for though all is quiet at present, there is under it a strong feeling of inquietude. Commerce is deranged, the banks are stopping their business. It is impossible to foresee from day to day what will happen.

The difficulties from within the state must, however, occupy the Government, under any form, for a considerable time. The first step to calling the National Assembly has been taken; there is to be one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants; every man of twenty-five years of age may be elected; all who have attained twenty-one can elect; and the vote is secret: universal suffrage and vote by ballot are, therefore, to be tried at once in a population of thirty-four millions, without preparation. These violent oscillations between remote extremes, from a narrow Beaurconcratic Monarchy to a Republic, from the smallest base of the franchise to the widest that can exist, are not the mode in which constitutions grow that are to be long-lived. The fate of the gourd of the prophet that sprung up in a night, and withered again as quickly, will, in all probability, be that of the Government so established. There is an abyss of Communism yawning under its feet, that has not yet been fathomed; and many are impressed with the belief that a war of classes is beginning—the eternal struggle between those who have and those who have not. There are plenty ready to play over again the part of the Gracchi. Everything depends upon whether France can produce a man able to bridle the fierce democracy; if it is done, it will only be by turning the devouring flood towards the frontiers. And if there is a curse from which the world should pray to be delivered, it is the advent of another Napoleon. The gradations of the three revolutions are significant. The first and the bloodiest was the revolt of the middle class, assisted by the mass of the people, against the privileges and tyranny of a profligate feudalism: the second reduced Royalty to an elective authority, which was skilfully turned for eighteen years to a despotism: the last is as much directed against the middle class as against Royalty; though at present the citizens seem united, when the two classes divide again, there will perhaps be another and a worse conflict. For a time the policy of foreign powers should be that of non-intervention: let things settle for a while; one spark thrown among the inflammable spirits of France at this moment would shake every throne of Europe to the dust.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.—THE REVOLUTION.

At accounts from Paris to the date of our last publication concur in representing the tranquility of that city as completely restored as though the recent unparalleled Revolution had been but a minute spectacle of the Carnival.

This exterior quiet, however, must not be mistaken as an indication of true or a symptom of paralysis in the country, it is but the dignified calm of mighty elements after a commotion sufficiently violent to call into full action their power without exhausting it. If proof were needed, the general prevalence of order, and the activity of the Provisional Government, might be indicated [illegible] of public business got through by its members in the most satisfactory, social and political state of things is as much as it is satisfactory, seeing that the extent, the intellect, the prudence and moderation, displayed by these extraordinary men, in converting one of the most perilous crises recorded in history into an occasion of extensive and fundamental amelioration of national institutions, afford the most secure guarantees for the reign of order at home and of peace abroad. The genius of De Lamartine is the ruling spirit of the scene: at once poet, orator, philosopher, and statesman, he exalts the character of the movement to the dignity of his own noble soul, imparting to its every [illegible] exhibited in the several provisional decrees, poetic grace, vigour, and [illegible]. His circular to the diplomatic agents of the French Republic may be taken as the text of the principles which will guide the Young Republic in its conduct towards foreign nations. It is a most remarkable document, and, notwithstanding the great pressure on our space this week, we give it in full. It will be found in another column.

All France has at once, with alacrity, accepted the Republic, and the Provisional Government, like the advanced guard of a great army, is busy in clearing the way for its great successor, the National Assembly, which is to establish the permanent Government of the Republic. In the interim, measures of immediate necessity, required by the actual state of things, are decreed and carried into execution with vigour and despatch.

The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard had informed the citizens of Paris that every able-bodied man from twenty to fifty-five years of age was entitled to enter the National Guard, and invited them to present themselves at their respective municipalities, where registers would be opened to inscribe their names. The Provisional Government was to arm all, and those who should not [illegible] to put a period to the level complaints that had burst forth when the duty on [illegible] was ordered to be maintained.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Finances has determined that from the 4th inst., and until further orders, the interest on Treasury bonds at five months' date shall be [illegible] per cent., and on those at six months' date and upwards at 3 per cent.

[illegible] the duration of the law [illegible] or for the working classes, to [illegible] de.

FRENCH REPUBLIC

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

"CITIZEN LABOURERS.—Considering that the decree of the 2nd of March 1848, which fixes the duration of effective labour, has given rise to demands of [illegible] on the part of the operatives in some manufactories where the people [illegible] without exception, twelve hours;

"That the intention of the Provisional Government, such as it [illegible] the decree, has been to spare the strength of a portion of their race for their intelligence;

"The President of the Commission of the Government [illegible]

"DECREES:

"Article 1. [illegible] effective labour in Paris and in the suburbs is fixed at ten [illegible]

"The President and Vice-President of the Commission of Government for the [illegible]

[illegible] BLANC.

[illegible] (operative)."

A Correspondent of a morning paper, writing under this date, mentions the establishment, in accordance with the above decree, of the *Gouvernatore des Travailleurs*, which is now holding its sittings at the Luxembourg, in what was the Chamber of Peers. "The benches, he observes, [illegible] are now occupied by the representatives of labour. There the matters of state, are now occupied by the representatives of labour. There the matters of state, are now occupied by the representatives of labour. There the questions of their condition are formally discussed; M. Louis Blanc takes the most prominent part in the debates. The results I up to the present time are partial enough; the demands of the deputation had been granted to the full extent. The hours of labour have been shortened by a decree, manual toil is limited, in Paris, to ten hours [illegible] ten hours, and in the provinces from twelve to eleven hours. The principle of [illegible] workmen, or what we should call the practice of taking small contracts for [illegible] and the payment between the employer and the [illegible] workman, is to be established as a standard [illegible] as to the amount of labour done. Whether [illegible] is to be regulated by the piece, or by the number of men chosen to do it, [illegible] the wages equally, according to the amount of labour done. Whether these questions will be [illegible] remains a doubt. The Government cannot inspect every workshop of a nation and in the infinite variety of occupation many [illegible] are overlooked in practice which run counter to perfect theory.

The change of the [illegible] functionaries entering upon office is dispensed with by decree.

Slavery is abolished.

[illegible] decree of the 4th of March, M. Comider, Advocate, has been appointed Attorney-General to the Court of Appeal of Nismes, by the Provisional Government of the Republic.

Other decrees direct that the members of the National Assembly are each to receive an indemnity of 25f. per day during the session. Paris is to have 34 Representatives, and Algeria and the colonies are to return 18.

The Prince de Ligne, Ambassador of Belgium, waited on M. de Lamartine on Sunday last, and informed him that his Government was desirous to maintain friendly relations with that of France.

On Sunday Paris was not as gay as is customary during the time of the Carnival. The evening ordinarily gaiety with which Shrovetide was formerly celebrated in the French capital was vastly contrasted by the almost complete absence of masks in the streets and Boulevards. The [illegible] arrival had for some years been going out of fashion; the late Revolution had suggested a serious reflections, and the weather had become most unfavourable. Circumstances which were held to account for the comparative *tristesse* of [illegible].

"Generally speaking, says a letter, "the Revolution has, for the moment, injured Paris. Its English have already left in great numbers, nor has the panic yet subsided.

"The pet resorts of houses and hotels, of the *restaurants* and *cafés*, and, in fact, all who hold upon the caprices of foreigners in the capital, are nearly in the F. each

were two colossal bronze hands in friendly grasp. Branches of laurel, and evergreen, and blooming flowers were luxuriantly disposed over the body of the car, which was covered with crimson velvet trimmed with gold. On reaching the column, the assembled thousands waiting the arrival of the *cortège* were collected on the Boulevards, on the military post of the Place de la Bastille, on the roofs of houses, and at the windows of every house. The *cortè* were filled with visitors, but there was no demand made for places. A *demi tasse* of coffee secured as good a view of the procession as the most splendid rental. *Epatish* was certainly the order of the day, for two horrible-looking women, with handkerchiefs on their heads, in the *vieille mode*, asserted their right to mix with the well-dressed customers. At a small marble table was seated a venerable and benevolent woman, dressed in deep mourning, accompanied by a National Guard, who, from the likeness, I should take to have been her brother. She was quiet, modest, and unassuming, evidently shocked at the influx of men and women of all grades into the *café*. The two women of the people to whom I have referred took it into their heads to insult most grossly the inoffensive young lady; and why? Because the latter had a bonnet. "We are Republicans now—we are all equal, although we have no bonnets on our heads," began the beldames, and following up the sally with very gross language. I mention the incident, because it was the only instance of bad behaviour I met with during the day. The people were orderly in their conduct, freely exchanging jokes, and provoking mirth by ludicrous criticisms on the actors of the day. As regards the funeral, it was evidently regarded as a *spectacle*—as a *fête*. As a political demonstration, nothing could be more flat. There were very few cries of "*Vive la République!*" All eyes, all ears seemed to be directed to the procession.

The published programme was not adhered to, and the various parties marched as it were at random. A fine squadron of dragoons was the first seen along the Boulevards, and then a squadron of cuirassiers. A company of artillery closed the *cortège*. The National Guards were in great force, horse and foot, and amongst them, or in separate legions, were the newly-enrolled citizens, with paper labels on their hats or caps, and without uniform, armed with every description of weapon, ancient or modern. I doubt whether Falstaff would have marched through Coventry with such a set. The music of the military bands and the choruses of the societies gave life and variety to the military part of the display. Not even the presence of the relatives of the deceased could awaken the sympathies of the volatile population.

I was informed that upwards of 1200 coffins were interred in the morning, the sixteen hang left for the *fêtat* of the *cortège*. The official returns give 150 killed, and 500 wounded in the fighting; but I fear that the number was really much more considerable.

The weather was magnificent, and the sun's rays on the Column gave the most brilliant aspect to the scene. The Column had two black crape streamers, with sprigged stars, floating at the summit. The clergy alone descended into the vaults to chant the last prayer for the dead. The troops presented arms as they passed, and the *Orphéoniste* sung the Girondin chorus :—

"Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
Tout le peuple en chantant
Dans ce jour la rendra
Tout le sort le plus beau.

The members of the Ministry were present, save M. Lamartine, whose absence was accounted for on the ground of excessive fatigue. The orators were—M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the venerable President of the Council; M. Crémieux, the Israelite, Minister of Justice and Religion; M. Garnier Pagès, the Mayor of Paris. Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*.

## CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO ALL THE DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Sir,—You are acquainted with the events at Paris, the victory of the people, their heroism, moderation, pacification, order restored by the co-operation of all citizens, as if in this interregnum of visible authorities the general reason were alone the Government of France.

The French Revolution has thus entered its final period. France is a Republic: the Republic needs not be acknowledged to exist. It is of natural right.

It is of national right. It is the will of a great nation that demands its title [illegible]. Nevertheless, this [illegible] wishing to [illegible] Constituted Governments a regular power, and not as a phenomenon disturbing European order, it is proper that you should promptly inform the Government you are accredited to of the principal considerations that shall henceforth direct the French Government's external policy.

The proclamation of the French Republic is an act of aggression against no form of Government in the world. Forms of Government have more or less a lawful as varieties of character, geographical situation, and intellectual, moral, and industrial development among nations. Nations have, like individuals, different ages. The primary ages, which seem to be successive phases, of Monarchic, Aristocratic, Constitutional, and Republican Governments are the transition of these different degrees of the maturity of the genius of nations [illegible] Nations are as they feel themselves capable of being more or less they demand more equality and democracy as they are inspired with more justice and love for the people. It is a question of time. A nation loses itself by anticipating the hour of its maturity as it [illegible] to retard it. Nothing is escape without seizing it. Monarchy and Republic are not, in the eyes of real statesmen, absolute principles that combat one another to death; they are tests that contrast and may live face to face, by understanding and respecting one another.

War, therefore, is not the French Republic's principle, as it became for evil and glorious reasons, in the years between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century. To revert after half a century to the principle of 1792, or to the principle of conquest of the Empire, would be not to advance, but go back in time. Yesterday's reaction is not to-day's watchwords. The world and its ideas do not march to transform and cause.

If the mission of the French Republic in 1792 accounted for war, the differences existing between that period of our history and the present period account for peace. Strive to understand these principles, and cause them to be understood around you.

In 1792 the nation was not use. Two people existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle protracted itself between the classes stripped of their privileges and the classes who had just conquered. Equality and liberty, the stripped classes united with equality and liberty, and with the foreigners, to deny France her Revolution, and repudiate on her not [illegible]thy, aristocracy, and theocracy by invasion. There are now more modern and unequal classes. Equality before the law has levelled all. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and the blessings of which the National Assembly is to organize, is about to unite all. There is not a citizen in France, whatever class he belongs to, that will not before all join the principle of the country, and, by that very union, render it inexpugnable to the attempt and anxieties of an invasion.

In 1792, it was not the people that had taken possession of the Government, it was the middle class only that wanted to exercise and enjoy liberty. The triumph of the middle class was then selfish, as the triumph of all oligarchy always is. It wanted to reain for itself alone the right conquered by all. For that purpose it must effect a strong diversion to the accession of the people, by making them rush to fields of battle, in order to prevent their entering its own Government. That diversion was war. War was the thought of the Monarchiens and Girondins; it was not the thought of more advanced democrats, who wished, as we do, the sincere, complete, and regular reign of the people themselves, including in that term all classes, without exclusion or preference, of which the nation consists.

In 1792, the people were but the instrument of the Revolution; they were not its object. The present Revolution has been effected by and for them; they, entering it, they bring with them their new want of labour, industry, instruction, agriculture, commerce, morality, welfare, property, cheap life, navigation, and civilisation, which are the wants of peace! The people and peace, it is a same name.

In 1792, the ideas of France and Europe were not prepared to understand and accept the grand harmony of nations between them in the benefit of equality. The thought of the age that ended was but in the heads of a few philosophers Philosophy is now popular. Fifty years of freedom of thinking, speaking, and writing have yielded their result. Books, journals, and tribunes have established the "apostolat" of European intelligence. Reason, radiating everywhere across the frontiers of nations, has created between minds that great intellectual nationality which will be the finishing of the French Revolution, and the consolidation of the international fraternization over the globe.

Lastly, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality a scandal, and the Republic a problem. The title of nations, scarcely discovered by Fénélon, Montesquieu, Rousseau, was so completely forgotten, concealed, profaned by the old feudal, dynastic, sacerdotal traditions, that the most lawful intervention of the people in their affairs caused a monstrous thing to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made both thrones and the foundation of society tremble. At present, thrones and nations find themselves to be on the same ground. Giving it to the regular agitations of liberty exercised in various proportions in all states, even the Monarchic one. They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form among the many governments. They will recognise that there is a Conservative liberty. They will acknowledge that there may be in the Republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that Government of all for all, than in the Government of the few for the few.

But besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consolidation and the duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesmen of France the thought of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in the war, it is liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget in [illegible] men. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. [illegible] of a glorious name will be the attack upon the sovereign right of the nation. The Republic desires glory, without doubt; but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons.

Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place due to a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object: to make sovereign [illegible] and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of France by the language and respecting one another. The Republic desires glory, without doubt; but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons.

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[illegible] resolutions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept [illegible] The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France are [illegible] It will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase its strength and its glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be a terrible responsibility for France if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial genius, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory, and redoubtable, perhaps, be and its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recoil action of its conquests, which diminished the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance—the spirit of nations, and the genius of civilisation.

According to these principles, sir, which are the cool principles of France—principles she can present without fear, as without suspicion, to her friends and to her enemies,—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourself the following declarations.

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, their territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de départ* in its relations with other nations.

But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declares openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at those modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honourable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

Enfouraz, sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe.

The treaties of 1815 declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities oppressed in Europe or elsewhere should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence, if Switzerland, our friend and ally since the time of French [illegible] were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her Government, in order to lend additional strength to the facies of democratic governments,—if the independent states of Italy were invaded, if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations,—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force,—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect those legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home. She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principle abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations, who wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not endeavour any immoderate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbours. She knows that there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its soil. But it will exercise by the light of its ideas—by the spectacle of order and of peace which it hopes to give to the world—the sole and honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. That is not war; it is nature. That is not the agitation of Europe; it is life. That is not to embroil the world; it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire, for humanity, that the peace to be preserved, the war which it had given rise to for Europe, by the entirely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventeen years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown as Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on peace. The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself—let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of its natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles, than on the successions of the House of Bourbon.

Such is, sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank, firm, and moderate, which you will have to represent.

The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of those three words applied to our external relations is this—the breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principle and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations. If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of freedom and civilisation in the present age, there is not one of these words which can cause her fear. It is prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify *peace*.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed) LAMARTINE,
Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic,
and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 2, 1848.

## BELGIUM.

The injurious effects to peace and order in Belgium, which were at first anticipated from the French Revolution, have not had any existence. King Leopold is in very powerful and constitutional contact with a country which had been called out has cheerfully responded to the call, to defend, if assailed, the nationality of their country. The Chambers have passed a law of electoral reform, relieving the poorer classes for the elective franchise by a lower scale demanded by the reformers, viz., the payment of twenty florins annually.

In every respect the aspect of affairs in Belgium is tranquil.

## SPAIN.

According to accounts from Madrid of the 1st, General Narvaez had applied to the Chambers for extraordinary powers to prevent a revolution, and these were granted; but private letters state that the feeling in favour of the Progressists was very strong, and that it would be impossible to prevent a revolution if Espartero should declare himself that way.

The Queen-Mother Christina is described as being in despair at the Revolution in France: she is perpetually in tears, and it is supposed meditates flight from Spain, but whither no one knows.

## ITALY.

The accounts from Italy are still of an alarming character. The Austrians insulted in the streets of Milan and the other towns of Lombardy whenever they appear. Some of the principal mercantile firms have refused to trade with Trieste. The *prima donna* declines every offer from a German theatre, and it needs but a blow to set the whole population in a blaze. At the theatres the Austrian officers in the boxes were seized by the people in the pit.

A private letter from Milan, published in an Italian journal, states that one of the sons of the Viceroy of Lombardy had been placed under arrest by order of his father. The Viceroy, Archduke Rainer, is married to a sister of the King of Sardinia.

Austria has now 110,000 troops *d'elite* in Italy, and 700 pieces of cannon.

The *Risorgimento*, a Turin journal, has the following accounts from Milan of the 27th ult. The events of Paris were not received in Lombardy, nevertheless considerable agitation continued to prevail throughout the country. At Milan, the prison of Santa Margherita was so overcrowded that the police was obliged to remove a number of prisoners to the House of Correction of Porta Nuova, and several omnibuses were employed for the purpose

The appointment of Count Strassoldo to the Viceroyalty produced a great sensation in that city. The son of the Duke of Parma and Prince Solagno being found too liberal, had been summoned to Vienna by the Austrian Government.

In Lombardy, even the mercenary soldiers in the pay of Austria appear indisposed to execute the orders of their Emperor with blind submission.

At Magenta there was a collision on the 26th ult., between the Croatians and the Hungarians. The latter, generally speaking, display a favourable disposition towards the Italians. Oppressed at home, they regret to be compelled to tyrannize over foreign nations.

There is also a great difference, as far as the Hungarians are concerned, in the conduct of the Lombards towards the Imperial troops. These symptoms augur well and if Radetzky put his part skilfully, it may be said that all the chances are in favour of the Liberator of Italy.

Advices from Palermo, of the 19th ult., state that Lord Minto had addressed an official note to the Sicilian Government, declaring that he would give a satisfactory termination to the affairs of Sicily—1st. That Ireland must become a separate kingdom, independent from that of Naples. 2d. That it must have a Government and Parliament of its own. 3d. That the Marquis of Normanby may be King of Sicily. 4th. That as to the common expenses of the two kingdoms, such as civil list, diplomatic body, &c., they should be settled by a mixed commission of Sicilians and Neapolitans. The Minister has answered evasively, giving to understand that the King would at least refuse the latter proposition; and, above all, he would not permit the army of Sicily to be composed of Sicilians. But, in a private audience, Lord Minto received from the King himself a favourable answer, and was referred to the Ministers.

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. state that the committee appointed by the Pope to prepare the constitution was actively engaged in that task. There are to be two chambers—the one composed of Cardinals and clergymen, and the other of representatives of the people.

## SWITZERLAND.

A revolution on a minor scale has occurred in this country. The Canton of Neufchâtel, which owned, in some respects, the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, has now declared itself independent, and proclaimed itself in every respect an integral portion of the Swiss Republic.

## PRUSSIA.

In a cabinet council held at Berlin on the 26th ult., it was decided that the 4th, 7th and 8th divisions of the Prussian army should immediately march to [illegible] and orders to that effect were issued. On second thought, however, these orders were recalled, and commands issued instead to the different commandants to be ready to march at two days' notice. Amongst the many reports in circulation respecting the alliance between Austria and Prussia, one generally credited is, that in case of a serious outbreak in Lombardy, Prussia is to occupy the kingdom of Bohemia, so as to enable Austria to draw off her troops to the south. This rumour may, however, arise from the fact that the sixth division of the Prussian army has been ordered to the Bohemian frontier. As might have been expected, the greatest excitement prevails in the Grand Duchy of Posen. The Poles look anxiously forward to the course of events, and their hearts throb with new hopes, though they dare not give loud utterance to them.

It appears from the debate on the 3rd inst. we learn that the King had summoned [illegible] in order to discuss the question of constitutional concessions to his [illegible]

## GERMAN STATES.

The Revolution in France has already stirred the stagnant pool of German politics. At Frankfort, a numerous meeting of the Burghers took place on the evening of the 3rd, when the following heads of a petition to the Senate were agreed on, as being "the concessions which are still wanting to that territory."

"1. The abolition of all the exceptionable laws passed since 1815.
"2. Entire liberty of the press.
"3. Trial by jury.
"4. General arming of the people.
"5. A German Parliament.
"6. Equality of political rights, for all citizens, without distinction of creed.
"7. Right of holding free assemblies
"8. Political amnesty, and complete institutions for the security of civil rights."

The Grand Duke of Baden has already effectually given a definite assurance to his assembled states of the arming of a popular force, the liberty of the press, and the trial by jury, and has thereby officially restored that "harmonious co-operation" of his government and his people, which the Supreme Diet deems so indispensably necessary.

The same is hourly expected in the Grand Duchy of Hesse and the kingdom of Wurtemberg by the popular representatives at this moment assembled in both States.

Each state in Germany, it is said, will have its "movement," and obtain concessions, and the great point of attraction will be the Diet at Frankfort The Diet has already given up the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, leaving it to the option of each respective state to examine for its own judgment in the matter. This decision of the Diet, which was made known on the 3rd, caused great joy. The decree, however, adds that it is granted under the guarantees which protect as much as possible the other federal states and the whole confederation against an abuse of the freedom of the press.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th of January have been received. The great interview of the Kaffir chiefs with the Governor, Sir H. Smith, took place as announced on the 7th of January. All the chiefs of British Kaffraria were present. His Excellency addressed the assembly in a most curious and interesting speech (adapted to the understanding of his auditors), wherein he exhorted them to live for the future in submission to Queen Victoria. Sir H. Smith afterwards exacted an oath from all the chiefs to obey the laws and commands of the "Inkosi Inkulu" (the great representative of the great Queen), to compel their people to do the same, to abolish witchcraft, to abhor and punish murder, to make their people honest and peaceable, to hold their lands from the Queen of England and not as a matter of right, to forbid the sale and purchase of wives, to acknowledge the Queen of England and her representative as supreme; and, lastly, to bring to King William's Town, on the anniversary of this solemn occasion, one fat ox, in testimony and acknowledgment of the land held from her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A most satisfactory sensation ensued between the Governor and the chiefs, who behaved with great humility, and seemed to be sincerely contrite for their past offences.

The ended one of the most exciting scenes that can possibly be imagined, as well as the most eventful and important to the future destiny of this country. As far as could be judged from appearances, the Kaffirs seemed to act with perfect sincerity; and the general impression upon all present was, that if the measures now in course of adoption be carried out with energy and promptness, future peace will be maintained in this country.

## UNITED STATES.

By recent advices from New York we learn that in Congress, on the 18th ult., Mr. Gass repudiated any desire on the part of the Government to absorb Mexico; such a course might be forced on them, but it was not intended.

[illegible] President has returned the following reply, dated Feb. 10. "No communication has been received from Mexico containing propositions from the Mexican authorities or Commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the 'counter project' presented by the Mexican Commissioners to the Commissioners of the United States, on the 6th of September last."

A question of great interest has arisen in Congress, which will be likely to create much discussion. The question is, whether Congress will recognise slaves as property, and pay for it when it shall be lost or destroyed while in the service of the United States. Property in slaves, for certain purposes, is frequently recognized by law, and it has been very recently proposed in the House to impose a direct tax upon slaves, as personal property. But, singular as it may seem, Congress, though frequently asked to pay for slaves lost in the military service, has never complied with the request, except in one single instance. In the year 1828 this question was discussed in the House very fully, and with great warmth.

A bill passed the House of Representatives on the 17th, authorising a loan of 15,000,000 dollars at 6 per cent. at 20 years, with a restriction that the stock shall not be negotiated under par. A variety of reports were current in New York at the time. We would take the loan at 15,000,000. The house of Messrs. Rothschild was mentioned, but the rumour is contradicted by the American papers. It is stated that the Emperor of Russia was prepared to advance bullion to the amount required, but this was scarcely believed. A different impression was that the loan could not be negotiated at par at 6 per cent. stock.

The *New York Herald*, of February 20, states that agents of Louis Philippe were in New York, investing property in land. In case his family should after the death be driven from the throne of France, and it was estimated that his Majesty has 1,000,000 dollars invested in houses and American stocks, in anticipation of some outbreak in France.

The all-absorbing topic at New York was the election of President, in the room of Mr. Polk. The election was to commence on the 22nd.

## WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship *Clyde*, W. Symonds commander, arrived at Southampton on Sunday night

She delivered 830,000 dollars on merchants' account; platina, value £500; 149 casks of coffee, 3 bales of tobacco, 561 packages of sarsaparilla, 43 serons of indigo; precious stones, value £1600; 397 packages of sundries, and 50 passengers.

From the advices brought by her we learn that the West India Islands were generally healthy, and the weather seasonable.

The trade of the British West India Colonies is represented to be in a sad state of depression, and shippers are recommended to use the utmost caution in sending supplies of goods.

## SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

From the Spanish Main we have advices also by this arrival.

A revolution had taken place on the 24th of January at Caracoas, the capita of Venezuela, where the Congress was in session. A violent debate occurred, and a tumult arose in the Chamber of Deputies, in which five members were killed. Some fighting afterwards took place in the city, which ended about nine in the evening; but fresh outbreaks were expected.

## MEXICO

In the last advices we learn that the United States troops were by degrees [illegible] the mineral and other important points around that city, and that the [illegible] were being rapidly collected for the benefit of the army.

We have no further intelligence relative to the peace negociations.

The United States troops had taken possession of Orizaba.

San Luis Potosi, and other interior cities, had issued a *pronunciamento*, repudiating the Government assembled at Queretaro, and proposing to carry on the war with vigour.

So far as the operations metals are concerned, Mexico appears to be benefited rather than impoverished from occupation by the American forces; large quantities of specie are constantly being despatched for payment of the United States' troops, which specie is of coarse spent, circulated, and left in the country.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SNAKE."—A Court-Martial was held on Monday on board her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to try the officers and crew of the late sloop *Snake*. The Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Prescott, Captains William Fanshawe Martin, Richard Augustus Gates, Charles Eden, the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., Horatio Thomas Austen. The Court, pursuant to a Commission from the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 2nd day of March, 1848, and directed to the President, proceeded to try Commander Thomas Bourmaster Brown, late in command of her Majesty's sloop *Snake*, and the officers and ship's company of the said sloop, on the following charge, viz. "For that the said Thomas Bourmaster Brown, Esq., when Commander of her Majesty's late sloop *Snake*, and the officers and ship's company of the said sloop, on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1847, by want of care, caused the loss of the said sloop on a reef on the east coast of Africa, five miles and a half from Mozambique." After hearing all the evidence *pro* and *con*, which was of a very [illegible] character, and not at all conclusive as to the actual cause of the wreck, which occupied the greater part of two days, the Court agreed—"That the charge of not using sufficient care, by which the loss of the said sloop was caused, has been proved against the said Commander Thomas Bourmaster Brown, and Mr. Peter Chown, and do adjudge the said Commander T. B Brown to lose one year's rank as a Commander in the Royal Navy, and the said Mr Peter Chown to lose one year's rank as a Master in the Royal Navy; and the remainder of the officers and ship's company of the said sloop *Snake* to be fully acquitted."

ABERDEEN ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR FOR MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—More than the ordinary excitement exhibited on such occasions has been manifested among the students for some days, regarding the appointment of a Rector to their University for the current year. At twelve o'clock on Wednesday (last week) the election took place in the College, and the result given by the Precentors in the Senatus was that Lord Robertson had a majority of votes in each of the four nations. The other candidate brought forward was B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P. The students who were favourable to Lord Robertson were so elated with their success, that they formed themselves into a procession, and marched through the principal streets of the city, headed by the military band of the regiment at present lying in the barracks. It is understood that Lord Robertson will go [illegible] inaugural address to the students before the expiry of the present session.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS BORNE IN TRIUMPH BY THE PEOPLE.

THE five accompanying Engravings may be received as faithful episodal Illustrations of the recent Revolution, having been sketched for this Journal by Artists residing in Paris, and who were eye-witnesses of the scenes they have here depicted.

First, is one of the most characteristic incidents of Thursday, the 24th ult., when M. Alexandre Dumas, being recognised in the streets, was caught up by the enthusiastic crowd, and carried in triumph—that is, in the unstable position shown in our Engraving have the security of triumph. The scene is all French; even the boy has caught the political furor, and is shouting with all his might and main; and the fervour of the gentleman who has clambered up the barricade is we assure the reader, no artistical fiction.

## THE CHŒUR DES GIRONDINS.—THE ORPHEONISTES IN PARIS.

THE Singing-schools in Paris have contributed in a great degree to promote the patriotic feeling of the population, since the late Revolution. Not only have they taken a prominent part in all public processions and ceremonials; but every evening they promenade the streets and public places, singing their national airs amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the populace. Our illustration represents a body of Orphéonistes in the Galère d'Orleans of the late Palais Royal, singing the chorus of the "Girondins," composed by Varney, for the Théâtre Historique, in Dumas's revolutionary drama "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge," a piece which has had no small share in inducing the late Revolution. The Orphéonists have rich sonorous organs, and they sing in parts, first and second tenors, first and second basses. Their voices blend beautifully, and they sing with an intensity of feeling that gives to their national effusions an indescribable charm and solemnity.

## THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE.—THE BARRICADES.

THE three Illustrations, from the pencil of Valentin will convey an accurate idea of the Barricades and their builders.

A contemporary thus graphically describes the latter:—

The men looked pale—but resolute and fearless. Some uttered not a word, but silently and rapidly worked at getting up paving stones. Some mounted on the lamp-posts, waving their hats and exciting the mob. Some laughed, and seemed to act under the effect of an excitement more or less pleasurable. Amongst them I noticed the most opposite extremes, in point of aspect, amongst fresh handsome faces appeared visages the most scowling and sinister I ever beheld. Some were well armed, and had abundance of ammunition. One man told me he had passed the whole of the previous night making cartridges—relying on the pillage of a gun-shop to supply him a gun. The majority were, however, scantily supplied—on the average, I think, they had not enough for a dozen rounds. Several were mere boys of 15 or 16; these were amongst the most active and eager, if not the most resolute. I had but a few minutes for observation, for a troop of horsemen galloped down the street, sweeping everything before them. In the Rue [illegible] St. Martin murderous conflicts took place across the barricades. [illegible] were marched up to them to destroy them, and received the fire of the mob at [illegible] retreating [illegible] was.

The Boulevard Montmartre was the scene of many a hot conflict. In the first [illegible] portion of a barricade. A contemporary, writing from Paris, says:—

[illegible] those popular checks on miscalculating [illegible] idea of one by an illustration, that will be [illegible]. Suppose the Commissioners of Pavements [illegible] Fleet-street across the way instead of along it, inserting [illegible] the top with a few [illegible] and half [illegible] Temple-gardens [illegible] finish, that would be a barricade [illegible] been raised in [illegible] movement. They [illegible] but most formidable [illegible] troops can do [illegible] are quite useless as they are placed at all the intersections of the streets

SINGING THE "CHŒUR DES GIRONDINS," IN THE GALERIE D'ORLEANS, AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.—DRAWN BY VALENTIN.

SKETCHES FROM THE BARRICADES.—BY VALENTIN.

whichever way a battalion turned, it would find itself in a *cul de sac*. And they are formed with a rapidity truly marvellous. I have examined a hundred of them with more interest than I should feel in the pyramids.

The Boulevards have certainly presented a terrible proof of that recklessness of destruction common to all kinds of battle. The trees which were the ornament of these splendid streets, under which the Parisian was wont in the summer to sip his coffee while selecting his theatre for the evening, are all cut down. They were all severed about three feet from the ground, and formed a line of posts neither useful nor ornamental. The unsightly stumps have been rooted up, the trees themselves dragged down from the barricades, the branches cut and bound into faggots, and the trunks sawn into lengths convenient for burning. They were mostly elms, some of them of goodly girth.

The very spirited portraitures, by Gavarni, upon the front page of the present Number, are faithful types of the Defenders of a Barricade.

BARRICADE ON THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE.—DRAWN BY VALENTIN.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that SACCHINI'S FAVOLA D'ORFEO will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 16, when will be performed (for the second time in this country) Verdi's celebrated new opera, ATTILA. Odabella, Mdlle. Sofia Cruvelli; Foresto, Sig. Gardoni; Ezio, Sig. Ouzioni; Uldino, Sig. Gallli; and Attila, Sig. Beneli. After which, a Divertissement, in which Mdlle. C. Rosati and Mr. M. Barrett will appear.

To be followed by the Second Act of IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

To conclude with the highly successful, new, and original Musical Ballet, in Four Tableaux, of M. Paul Taglioni entitled PROSCITA ET LA REINE DES ELFFRIDES. The Music composed by Signor Pugni, the Scenery (entirely new) by Mr. C. Marshall. Principal Parts by Mdlle. Therese Heberle, Mdlle. Adeline Dumilatre, Mdlle. Louise Rousset, Pugni, and Mr. Marie Taglioni. MM. D'Or, Gosrier, Di Matteis, and Venafro.

Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box office of the Theatre

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12 First Sunday in Lent. The Moon enters her first quarter at 4h. 41m. A.M.

MONDAY, 13. The Sun rises at 6h. 20m., and sets at 5h. 56m. Jupiter and the Moon are in conjunction.

TUESDAY, 14. The length of the day is 11h. 44m., being 3h. 59m. longer than it was on the shortest day.

WEDNESDAY, 15. Ember week. Venus rises at 6h. 19m. A.M.

THURSDAY, 16. Jupiter sets at 7h. 9m. P.M.

FRIDAY, 17. St. Patrick. Mars sets at 6h. 59m. P.M.

SATURDAY, 18. Ember day. Saturn rises at 3h. 3m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. 0 30 | M. A. 1 0 | M. A. 1 30 | M. A. 2 0 | M. A. 2 30 | M. A. 3 0 | M. A. 3 30 |
| 6 55 | 7 20 | 7 55 | 8 30 | 9 15 | 9 55 | 10 40 |
| 11 20 | 11 58 | 0 0 | 0 39 | 0 55 | 1 35 | 1 40 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Query.*"—*Search for the will at Doctors' Commons.*

"*Kokorem.*" *a Subscriber*—*We cannot undertake the recommendation.*

"*Nigel.*"—*To obtain a certificate to practise as a conveyancer, the party, though not called to the Bar, must usually have kept his or her Court the number of Terms required for his call. This rule is, however sometimes departed from.*

"*Berkley-square.*"—*A newspaper unstamped is liable to postage as a letter.*

"*Ida.*" *Louis XVI. had two brothers*—*Louis XVIII. and Charles X.*

"*R. J. H.*"—*The Duke of Berri was the second son of Charles X. He married Caroline, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies*

"*S. M.*"—*Louis Philippe is a distant cousin of Charles X., the one being descended from the elder son of Louis XIII., who was Louis XIV., and the other from the younger son, who was created Duke of Orleans*

"*Helen.*"—*The Gregorian Chaunt is by Gregory the Great, by whom Chaunting in Churches was introduced into the Roman Catholic Service, in 600*

"*F. B. A.*" *Clapton. We do not remember to have received the M.S.*

"*D'Orsay.*" *Dean-ston, as recommended to consult Gilbert's "Etymological Dictionary," for the 11 definitions in question. We cannot spare room for such matters. Her Majesty's names are Alexandrina-Victoria*

"*D. W. H.*"—*A work descriptive of the various Regnants of the English Army is in course of publication. It may be seen at Parker and Co's. Charing Cross*

"*A Norfolk Curate.*"—*A Volume, detailing the Charities in the gift of the Public Companies of London, has been published by Mr. C. Knight*

"*Neptune.*" *The list of Lighthouses may be obtained at the Trinity House*

"*Milo,*" *Windsor.*—*We have no fault in "The Austria: Distributio"*

"*Reece*" *may, in our opinion, succeed. He should apply to some Lithographer.*

"*W. R. S.*" *should see the list of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Paul's "Mercantile Correspondence" will be found useful on shipping matters*

"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked for the Sketch of Landwade Church; but we have not room to engrave it*

"*A. H. G.*," *Liverpool. Declined*

"*Alpha Beta.*"—*Anglo "Self-instructing French Grammar."*

"*Endymion*" *may obtain the Engraving of the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" from Messrs. Smith, Pentonville, Islington. The other point in question is, doubtless, from an illustrated edition of Scott's Novels.*

"*J. C.*," *Hampstead.*—*We cannot spare room to repeat the question.*

"*Felix.*" *Widnes.*—*There is no law to aid your humanity.*

"*E. H.*" *Leicester, should order the late edition of our Journal.*

"*S. M.*" *Swansea.*—*The Prize Essay may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*J. B.*" *Bury. No further index can be given for Vol. XI.*

"*Arthur.*" *Liverpool, must excuse us. We have not room for such matters as he proposes*

"*J. S.*" *Wrote to Messrs Smith, Pentonville, Lash-street, Leicester-square.*

"*W. F. Burden, had better consult a solicitor*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Jermyn-street.*—*The Illustration is in the Engraver's hands.*

"*Oscar.*" *Cupar.*—*The probable depends upon circumstances not given*

"*F. B.*" *Kent, is desired to explain to that the Engraving was executed with a Durant Coranet, though in the Seal of the late Archbishop of Canterbury it is incorrect*

"*Edmundson, who wrote to this enquiring as "a practical Horse-keeper who can occasionally ride a race now and then, but not a regular jockey,*" *is informed that we cannot answer the question*

"*An Admirer.*"—*We believe, until the restoration of the Stuarts, in 1814.*

"*A Young Lady.*" *The Duchess of Orleans is daughter of the late Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and sister to the present Duchess. The Princess Clementine was married 20th April, 1843, to the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and Gotha*

"*A. L.*"—*The pay of a Full Colonel in the Line is £1 5s. 3d.; that of a Lieutenant-Colonel, 18s. 1d. per diem.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The date of Sir H. V. Webster's death was 20th April, 1847.*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the pencil sketch of the Commodore, but we have not room to engrave it.*

"*Henry,*" *Barkenhead, could not be liable to be drawn for the Militia if entered in the Victory Corps. We cannot inform him as to admission to the latter. A letter to the Secretary of the Amateur Musical Society may obtain a reply to the third question*

"*Gryphon.*"—*Boer and Co., Keppel-street, are the publishers of Mendelssohn's works. The Secretary of the Handel Society may be addressed at Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street. The cheapest edition of Handel or those now in progress by Alfred Novello; but the price of the Handel Society are the most volumin*

"*Alison.*"—*This contralto is in her 24th year, and is unmarried*

"*W. W.*"—*Great made her first appearance in London in 1838, in the character of Amelia, in "Gustavus III." Grand Duchess.*

"*T. W.*"—*No better work for the Violin can be studied than that by Spohr*

MENDELSSOHN'S MONUMENT.—*Subscriptions may be addressed to the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS, AND OTHER PURCHASERS OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER.—We are sorry to find that some dishonest persons, in selling the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, withheld one of the Sheets or Numbers, notwithstanding every precaution was taken to guard the public against such an imposition. Some vendors, not content with this deception, actually charged 1s. 6d. for a single number, instead of 1s. for a double one! The Newsmen are, generally speaking, very correct in their dealings; and we regret having to notice these practices of the dishonest exceptions.

*** The two-fold exertion attendant upon the production of the Double Number, some of the Illustrations to which were transmitted from Paris, drawn and engraved in an unprecedentedly short space of time, coupled with the extraordinary demand for the paper, were the causes of the delay; and to some of our Subscribers not receiving their copies at the usual time—an inconvenience which all the foresight employed on our part could not, unfortunately, guard against.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Next week we shall give a large Engraving of the impressive spectacle of the funeral procession, at Paris, of the persons who fell in the late Revolution. We shall likewise continue our Illustrations of this great event, with several other Engravings.

ERRATA.—In the Chronology of the Reign of Louis Philippe, last week, the date of the Abdication should be Feb. 24, not Feb. 23, as there given. In the Engraving on the front page, (in part of the Impression,) for "Count of Eu" read "Duke of Chartres."

## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED

Marie von Arnhelm.—Patterson's Zoology. Vol. 2.—Parlour Library. Vol. 13.—Queen de Sauvé.—Two Miller Tales.—Poems of Allan Park Paton.—Dr. Conquest's Letters to a Mother.—Starling's Noble Deeds of Women.

MUSIC. Three Songs, by Haydn.—"The Gold Amulet," and "The Spell."—"The Convent Bell."—"The Old Oak Tree."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848.

THE EFFECT which a country in Europe in which the existing influence of the recent extraordinary events in France has not begun to produce its effects. This is not only natural, but it would be unaccountably strange if it were otherwise, so closely united in the bonds of civilisation are the respective members of the great European family, however varied may be the aspect which each individually presents. Availing themselves of the general tone and temper of men's minds, created by the *bouleversement* in Paris, they have each, according to the wants or wishes of their respective communities, demanded a greater instalment of political freedom, and have in general obtained what they sought from their rulers.

The most remarkable feature in all this is the great moderation evinced by both governors and the governed. A calm, dignified reliance upon their own strength, and unfailing confidence in the common sense and justice of their rulers, have characterised the movement of the people, while "the Powers that be" have not falsified the expectations that had been entertained of them; and, from all that has occurred, satisfactory results for public order and true rational freedom may be anticipated. These remarks apply more especially to the German States and Central Europe, and furnish matter of gratulation to every lover of the common weal not only of Great Britain, but of every nation in Europe. The contrast which such a state of things presents to what the experience of former Revolutionary epochs might lead us to expect, is the most complete imaginable, and is the clearest indication of the vast progress mankind has made within the last half-century in the science and practice of genuine civilisation, which consists in the most keen and delicate appreciation of what is due to the dignity of man in every one relation of society, and the harmonious working of society thoroughly imbued with that feeling.

Perfectly free, and comparatively contented and happy as we are at home here in this country, the week has not passed by without letting us perceive that even here a slight whiff of the violent storm that has just burst with such rapidity over France has for an instant attracted attention; but, if evidence were needed to show how stable and irremovable is the "existing order of things" amongst us, we might point to the sorry attempts at disturbance with which this week has been visited in our commercial metropolis. Public meetings were held in the week; but which they have failed to carry beyond disorderly assemblages of thieves, pickpockets, costermongers, and that nameless crew of wretches whose only holiday is a day of execution, whose only occupation is to prey upon society. "The People," both in the metropolis and in the other localities which have been the scenes of riot, have stood aloof, in attitude of disgust and contempt at the hideous aspect of the *canaille*, who, after a brief display of their unsightliness, have skulked back to their dark dens of iniquity.

If it were not that a few of those misguided men who call themselves Chartists were amongst the herd, its appearance in the thoroughfares of the metropolis (notice of which appears in another column) would not have called for observation; but even the Chartists at last seemed thoroughly ashamed of the associates they had plucked up in their ardour to display their sympathy with the new French Republic, and having made some vapid speeches in a few localities, withdrew from the scene, and the police soon dispersed the *chevaliers d'industrie*.

In Glasgow we regret to find that some unemployed operatives, having their numbers increased by the accession of similar bad characters as those who thronged the streets of London, assembled on Monday and Tuesday, and made such demonstrations of violence as called for the interference of the authorities, when, unfortunately, two individuals were shot dead, and some five or six wounded: some property also was destroyed; but, according to the latest accounts, tranquility was completely restored.

## THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER, during the first four days of this week, was equally, and rain was frequently falling; and during the last three days it has been chiefly fine. The temperature during the week has been somewhat below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—On Thursday, March 2, the sky was chiefly overcast, and rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was N.W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 41°. Friday, the sky was mostly about one half covered by cloud; at half-past twelve a shower of rain and hail fell, during which the temperature of the wind from 46° to 39°; the direction of the wind was N.; the temperature for the day was 41°. Saturday, the sky was variable in appearance, being at times nearly free from cloud, and at others entirely clouded; the direction of the wind was N.W., and then N.E.; the temperature of the air for the day was 37½°. Sunday, rain was falling throughout the day; the directions of the wind were S. and W.N.W.; the average temperature for the day was 40½°. Monday, the sky was principally overcast till 9h. P.M., and chiefly clear afterwards; the directions of the wind were N.W., S.W., and E.; the average temperature for the day was 41½°. Tuesday the sky was for the most part till 4h. A.M. clear, and overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was E.; the average temperature for the day was 42°. Wednesday was a fine day, but the sky was principally cloudy; a thin haze was falling in the evening; the direction of the wind was W. by S.W., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 38½, and that for the week ending this day was 39½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, March 2, | the highest for the day was 44 deg., | and the lowest was 38 deg. |
| Friday, | March 3, | 46 | 36 |
| Saturday, | March 4, | 47 | 27 |
| Sunday, | March 5, | 42 | 39 |
| Monday, | March 6, | 45 | 38 |
| Tuesday, | March 7, | 50 | 30 |
| Wednesday, | March 8, | 46 | 33 |

Barometer, Thursday, March 9, 1848. J. G.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

ON Saturday, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Count de Syracuse, had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness was attended in his Excellency General Count Neipperg, the Neapolitan Ambassador, and the Chevalier de Collona. His Royal Highness was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies. The Queen was attended by Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle, Groom in Waiting. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred took an airing in the Royal gardens. In the course of the afternoon His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, went by special train to Claremont, to visit, upon their arrival in this country, the Count and Countess de Neuilly, which title the ex-King and Queen of the French have assumed. His Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the Household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday, the Queen walked during the morning in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Count and Countess de Neuilly visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their walking and pony exercises. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing in the Royal gardens. His Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday, the Queen walked both morning and afternoon in the gardens of the Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal took their accustomed drive. Her Grace the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Equerries in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Bouverie, were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, and visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, attended by Major the Baronne de Wangenheim and Baron Fritsch, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock on Saturday morning for the London-bridge station, *en route* to the Continent.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The unfortunate Duchess and her two children arrived on the 3rd instant at Ems, in Prussia. The party, accompanied by a French nobleman, escaped from Paris in a one-horse vehicle, with which they reached Aix-la-Chapelle. There they took the railway to Cologne. After passing the night at Deutz, opposite the latter city they took the steamer next day to Coblentz, and thence proceeded to Ems, where at the last accounts they remained. Shortly after their arrival they were visited by Madame Sthle, the wife of the commanding general of the district.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

VACANT STALL IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The stall in the Cathedral of Durham, which has become vacant by the elevation of the Bishop of Chester to the Archiepiscopic of Canterbury, has hitherto had an income attached to it of £2284; but, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, it will hereafter be limited to £1000, the surplus going to the augmentation of small livings, and the office (which is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham) must be filled by a professor in Durham University. It is probable that the Rev. Temple Chevallier will receive the appointment.

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, HOXTON.—The Lord Bishop of London consecrated another new Church in the parish of Hoxton on Saturday afternoon. The ceremony in question was performed by the Archdeacon of London, the Rev. A. P. Kelly, the Rev. John Saunders, the Rev. J. Hill, the Rev. C. W. Lane, and a large number of parochial clergymen, all of whom were in full canonicals. The new Church, which is dedicated to Holy Trinity, is a neat and convenient structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, containing upwards of two thousand sittings, all being unappropriated and entirely free. The new Church has an ecclesiastical district assigned to it, forming part of the parish of St. John's, Hoxton. The new Church was opened for the performance of Divine service on Sunday morning.

THE WAKEFIELD LECTURESHIP.—The Campden Lectureship of Wakefield, which was founded at the parish Church of All Saints, in 1652, by the worshipful company of mercers, London, conformably to the will of Lady Elizabeth Hungerford, the foundress, was established in 1641 to St. John's church, in that town. It has now, however, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bishop of Ripon, and with the full concurrence of the Mercers' company, been restored to the parish church, by the Rev. Dr. Sendor, Head Master of Batley Free Grammar School, and Campden Lecturer of Wakefield.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### THE INCOME TAX.

THE agitation against the Income Tax continues. On Monday one of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in the City of London took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of affording the electors an opportunity of expressing their strong disapprobation of the re-imposition of the Income Tax, and of representing the necessity of immediately devoting the earliest session of Parliament to a thorough revision and reform of the whole principles and details of the taxation and expenditure of the country. P. A. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair, and was supported by J. Pattison, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., M.P.; the High Bailiff of Southwark (Mr. Pritchard), Sidney Smith, Esq.; J. Ingram Travers, Esq., D. W. Wire, Esq., &c. Baron Rothschild, M.P., was prevented from attending. Mr. J. Pattison, M.P., proposed the following resolution:—"That the circumstances of the times demand from Parliament the most rigid investigation of the national expenses, and the most strict and rigid economy; and that this meeting sees in the re-imposition of the property tale for the year 1848 a direct impress the nation, except in a large deduction from the estimates." He (Mr. Pattison) assured the meeting he was heart and hand in their cause. Although he did not like the tax, he should vote for its continuance for one year, in order to give the Government money, it must be paid, and he was afraid that if the tax were withdrawn at the present time, one more obnoxious would be imposed. He should support Mr. Hume's motion for one year, in order to give the Government time to turn itself round. Still he feared that Mr. Hume's motion would be lost, for there was a majority against him. Dr. Bowring, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Anderson, M.P., moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the country will not any longer submit to the inquisitorial, unequal, and oppressive provisions of the present Income Tax, but that it is quite prepared to support, as an adjustment of the public burdens, or the plan of an extension of the principle of direct taxation, as shall assess upon each subject of the state such a contribution to its income as shall be fairly proportionate to his means." The resolution was seconded and carried, and several gentlemen having spoken against the imposition of the tax, a petition to Parliament, founded on the above resolutions, was adopted, and the meeting separated.

AT the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday last, Mr. Standford moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, praying the unqualified abolition of the Income Tax, and a revision of the whole taxation of the country, so that, without embarrassing her Majesty's Government, or compromising either national credit or honour, the taxes may be equally proportioned according to the wealth of the parties taxed. After a slight discussion, the petition was adopted.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY. The annual general meeting, and 26th election, of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of transacting the usual business, and of electing twenty pensioners on the present funds, and the candidate ninth on the roll to the Whittingham pension: Richard Taylor, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Hodson, the secretary, read the Report, which, after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to give the particulars of the printing business, the annual subscriptions were but a few pounds short of the previous year. After the last election the number of pensioners was raised to 81, of whom 19 died during the year, leaving 62 on the books. The yearly sum thus raised in 9 months to nineteen years, and that the subscriptions had not only been equal to the pensions, but left a surplus of £20. As regarded the anniversary dinner, the Committee had to announce that Lord Lincoln had, on the occasion, it was announced that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had consented to become, the patron of the society, and had accompanied this consent with a handsome donation of fifty guineas. The additional contribution of £50, making the entire amount of his subscription £100. The report next alluded, in highly flattering terms, to the exertions of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in behalf of the society, to the benefits it had derived, to the decease of a few noble authoresses of his acquaintance, the total receipts of the anniversary being £330 4s. The funded property of the society had also been increased £250, making the present capital £3,000. The funded property of the special fund also showed the total receipts, with the balance of last year, to be £1878 1s. 9d.; and the expenditure, £1250 9s.; leaving a balance of £117 12s. 9d. The Report was received, and, after a few observations by the pensioners having been transacted, the chairman announced the result of the poll for pensioners, which was as follows:—Samuel Hedgeland, 5017; John Case, 3571; John Rose, 3329, Thomas Goode, 3095; Charles Rowley, 3035; Henry Hilyard, 3019; Jemima M. A. Bullock, 2245; Elizabeth Campbell, 1982; and Elizabeth Arnold, 1642, the Whittingham pension. It was also announced that Mr. Brettell, late of Repton-street, had left a legacy of £100. Mr. Wilson, Hon. Sec. to the funds of the society; and that the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society, had consented to take the chair at the next anniversary meeting. The meeting was then dissolved.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday evening the seventy-fifth anniversary meeting of the members and supporters of the above Society was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; Walter C. Dendy, Esq., President, in the chair. The usual annual oration was delivered by F. Herd, Esq., which embraced the recent discoveries made both in medicine and surgery, the present position of the profession, medical reform in general, and the sanitary measures necessary to prevent the fatal effects of epidemics in the metropolis and large manufacturing towns. The learned orator was greeted, when he concluded, with loud applause. The President delivered the usual address, presented the "Fothergillian Medal" to Dr. Lever, of Guy's Hospital, for his prize essay "On Blood Tumours obstructing Parturition." A silver medal was also presented to Mr. J. A. Smith, surgeon, the secretary to the society, on his retirement from office, as a proof of esteem by the members for his valuable services. The president and other officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the meeting separated.

## IRELAND.

THE *Kerry Post* of the 1st instant says:—The landlords of Trughenackmy have applied for loans under the Landed Property Improvement Act to the amount of £24,000, pursuant to the 13th of December last, of which sum the expenditure of £24,000 has been already sanctioned by the Board of Works. But until yesterday we had not heard of a single penny having been made available for the employment of the people round Tralee, and the consequence is that the applicants for aid in this barony was George Day Stokes, Esq., J.P., of Tralee, who asked for £500 for a small property near Tralee, and £1700 for a highly improvable estate near Castleisland. He has not as yet received an answer about the larger application, but the £500 has been sanctioned, and an instalment of the money sent down to him, with which he commenced operations on Monday last. Mr. Stokes is the first proprietor for Trughenackmy who has availed himself of the measure of relief for the labouring classes practically into operation in this barony.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A new spirit seems to have been infused into the Repeal movement. Contributions still keep pouring in from all parts in crowds to excess, and the excitement and enthusiasm of 1843-44 seems to live again. That the French Revolution is beginning to operate on the popular mind in Ireland, is unquestionably manifested by the meeting of Monday last, and the general improvement in the prospects of the Repeal Association. Several members of Parliament and a large proportion of the Corporation attended, and the ladies' galleries were densely occupied. On the motion of Mr. M. O'Connell, M.P., the chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. M. O'Connell commenced the business of the day by submitting to the association a letter from the Very Rev. R. Kirby, Castleconnor, county Kilkenny, enclosing £28, the subscriptions of an equal number of Roman Catholic clergymen. The proceedings were pretty much of the usual kind, the Landlord and Tenant Bill was denounced by the majority of the speakers, and was generally condemned. The rent for the week was announced to be £77 13s. Previous to vacating the chair, Mr. J. O'Connell called on the people to refrain from exhibiting any revolutionary symbols, and to abstain from all infraction of the law.

THE ENGLISH WORKMEN EXPELLED FROM FRANCE. On Monday the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. Owen) received instructions from the Secretary of State relative to the disposal of the people brought to Portsmouth by the Brighton and Continental Steam Packet Company from Havre on Saturday and Sunday, and such others as may follow. His Worship is directed to pass each person to his own home at the Government expense. A number left on Monday, and nearly all the residue on Tuesday, for their respective destinations, with food and money, by the Brighton and South Coast Railway, in accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Sutton, the superintendent of this station. The Brighton and Dieppe steamers left Portsmouth on Tuesday, on their return to Havre for fresh passengers.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

There Lordships having met as usual at five o'clock, and sat for a short time, adjourned, after the despatch of some trifling routine business.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at four o'clock.

The Penzance Water Works Bill was read a second time and committed.

Lord MILTON took the oaths and his seat for Wicklow.

WINDOW-BREAKING.—Mr. Alderman SIDNEY said he yesterday presented a petition complaining of the offence of window-breaking in the metropolis. He now wished to give notice that, on the 23d inst., he should move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject alluded to by the petitioners.

### THE INCOME TAX.

The adjourned debate on Mr Hume's amendment was resumed, when

Mr. WILSON, in a very long and able speech, defended the principles of Free Trade, as exemplified in our present commercial legislation, and contended that if the House should, as he thought they ought, persevere in that course, they were wrong in not accepting the original proposition of an increased Income Tax for five years, which the Government had originally proposed, and declared that he had been prepared to support that proposition, and that he would now support their modified plan of a three per cent. for three years, that that was the only means of enabling them to try the great experiment of Free Trade, and that this House and the country would, ere long regret having offered any opposition to the Budget

Mr. G. H. SMITH, on the other hand, condemned the Government proposition, and declared his intention to vote for the amendment of Mr. Hume for one year.

A lengthened discussion followed, in which the Government proposition was generally condemned.

Mr DISRAELI assailed the Free Trade policy of Sir R. Peel, and attributed the present state of commercial affairs to it, while

Mr GLADSTONE, with great ability, defended it; and the debate was then adjourned to Monday.

### CONFIRMATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The confirmation of the Right Rev John Bird Sumner, D.D., who had been appointed to the Primacy, and who had been elected without any dissent by the Very Reverend the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, took place yesterday (Friday), at Bow Church, in Cheapside. At half-past 11 o'clock the church doors were opened, and a crowd of persons who had been collecting for some time, immediately poured into the church, which was in a very short time completely filled

At eleven o'clock the Archbishop elect entered the church, and took his seat in the Consistorial pew; the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Winchester, and Oxford, also entered at the same time, together with the Advocates and Proctors, the Vicar-General, and other persons officially connected with the ceremony. The service of the day was then performed by the Venerable Archdeacon Hamilton

At the conclusion of the service the above-named Bishops, the Queen's Commissioners, quitted the pews they had at first occupied, and took their seats at the tables, the Archbishop of York presiding, and the ceremony of Confirmation was proceeded with. The Royal commission having been read, the opposers of the Confirmation were called, but none appeared, and the Archbishop elect assumed his appointed place at the foot of the table, and took the customary oath. The ceremony was precisely analogous to that employed at the recent Confirmation of the Bishop of Hereford; but there being no opposition, came more speedily to a termination. At its conclusion, the Archbishop and the Commissioners retired, and the congregation quitted the church.

LANCASTER ELECTION.—The following is the state of the poll: Armstrong, 536; Stanley, 620. Majority, 16.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed John Divett, Esq., of Bovey Tracey, Chudleigh, to be his Grace's Secretary

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The stamp duty paid on the probate of the will of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, as the personal estate of this venerable prelate in England and Scotland, amounts to £30,000, which is exclusive of his income.

CONVERSION TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We understand that the Rev Mr Thomas, an Anglican clergyman, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, has received into the Roman Catholic Church the Rev Edmund's College, Herts, and confirmed by Dr. Wiseman on Sunday last

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—According to advices from Glasgow, received yesterday (Friday) evening, the operatives of that city have determined upon a demand for higher wages. The strike was to commence that morning, by the men refusing their work.—Manchester continued tranquil up to a late hour yesterday (Friday). Disturbances were, however, calculated upon, and provided for by the police.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE

A letter from Toulon announces that a steamer, bringing both the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville from Algeria, has cast anchor at the distance of a few leagues from Toulon, near to Cape Sapet. The Princes were waiting there for the orders of the Government, which, it was said, was about to place a steamer at their disposal to convey them to whatever destination they chose.

#### GERMAN STATES

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 7th inst. announces that the King of Bavaria has recognized the French Republic, and has confirmed the envoy of the Republic at the Court of Bavaria

At length the excitement created by the recent events in Paris continues very great. The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 4th states that, in order to satisfy the demands of the people, the King of Bavaria has dissolved the Chambers, and that the new elections are to take place immediately. The estates of the Kingdom are convoked for the 31st of May. The King has abandoned his right to exclude public functionaries who may be elected.

#### BELGIUM

The *Moniteur Belge* says:—"The Prince de Ligne, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, had his first interview with M. de Lamartine on the 5th inst. The Prince communicated to him a despatch from his Government, which authorised him to announce to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government, that the Government of his Majesty the King of the Belgians desired to maintain official relations with the French Government on an amicable footing."

#### AUSTRIA

Advices from Vienna to the 1st inst. mention that the news of the events at Paris has caused a consternation at Vienna difficult to be described, not only in high quarters, but in every class of the population. A grand Council of all the Ministers was immediately held. The rumour of the retirement of Prince Metternich was repeated, and generally believed to be correct.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### THE REV. GEORGE LEONARD JENYNS, OF BOTTISHAM HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

THIS venerable divine, who at the period of his decease had completed his eighty-fourth year, was son of John Harvey Jenyns, Esq., and cousin of Soame Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, M.P. for Cambridgeshire. The well-known writer; and was of the last century—whose estates he eventually inherited

The immediate ancestor of the family of Jenyns, of Bottisham, was Thomas Jenyns, Esq., of Hayes, father of Sir John Jenyns, K.B., whose son, Richard Jenyns, of Saundridge, was father of two eminently distinguished sisters, Frances (Mrs Soame Jenyns"), married to Richard Duke of Tyrconnel; and Sarah, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

The gentleman whose death we record married, in 1788, Mary, daughter of the late William Heberden, M.D., and has left three surviving sons, and as many daughters, viz. George, Charles, Leonard; Mary Harriet (wife of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge), and Elizabeth.

### COLONEL DURMAS

THIS officer who, up to a late period, held the Governorship of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, died on the 4th inst. at Lewisham. He had been connected with the British army for a period of fifty years. His rank of Colonel he obtained in 1838. The Colonel served at the blockade of Malta in 1799, and in Egypt in 1801, where he received a medal for his gallantry. He was also at the battle of Maida, in 1806. He has been on half-pay since 1832.

### COLONEL CHENEY, C.B.

COLONEL CHENEY, a Waterloo officer, who was formerly connected with the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Scots Greys, has died recently. He entered the army as a Cornet, in 1794, and rose to a Colonelcy in 1838. The deceased served throughout the late war with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in Flanders, Holland, and other parts of the Continent. On the memorable 17th, June, 1815, the command of the regiment devolved on him, when he had no less than five horses shot under him: he was also, as stated, at Waterloo.

### MR. VALE

SAMUEL VALE was for many years a favourite comic actor at the Surrey Theatre. His powers of humour and burlesque, though sometimes vulgar, were not without force and merit. Mr. Vale, who earned a competency during his dramatic career, died, for some time, retired from the stage. His death, which has recently occurred, will be much lamented in the dramatic profession.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT CALAIS.—On Saturday last, the *Honfleur* steam packet-boat had been lying off this harbour, waiting for the mail to be sent out to her for Dover. While she thus plied on and off the shore, she unfortunately grounded on the sands about one mile eastward of the pier. The wind was very high (south-west), and the sea equally so. All efforts to float her were unavailing; the wind pressed her heavily down, and the tide was falling. In this state, unhappily, five persons, Lieut. Coombe, R.N., Englishman, one German, and three Frenchmen, took a boat; it upset, and all were drowned. This morning, Lieut. Coombe was interred: the British consul and other English subscribers attended his funeral. It is understood that he has left a widow and three young children. The *Honfleur* still lies on the sands.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The whole of Louis Philippe's family, it is at present understood, will assemble and remain at Claremont.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, and the Countess Dietrichstein, have postponed their departure for Vienna, *sine die*, in consequence of the unexpected Revolution in France.

Lord Brougham is detained at Cannes by indisposition.

Her Majesty has nominated the Earl of Dalhousie to be a Knight of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Moray.

The memorial of the electors of Manche-ter to Messrs. Milner Gibson, M.P., and Joh- Bright, M.P., which has been adopted at a meeting at the Electric Commercial-rooms, yesterday, protesting against the increasing expenditure of the country, and against the unfairness of the Income Tax in its present form, received, in one day, the signatures of 5030 electors (nearly half the constituency), including persons of all political opinions.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Saturday morning for St Leonards, Hastings.

Colonel Herman is appointed Vice-Consul of Great Britain, at Rennes, in Tripoli, in place of Mr. F. H. Gibert, promoted to be her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has had communicated from Mr. Walsh, the Consul-general of the United States in Paris, a letter from Lieutenant Maury, the Director of the National Observatory of Washington, giving an account of a warm stream which arrives on the north-west coast of America, apparently from the coast of China. Its rate of speed appears to be about sixty miles per day

The Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his fourth parliamentary dinner at his mansion in Eaton-square, on Saturday last.

The *Donegal*, Brown, from Hartlepool for Margate, was wrecked near Calais, on the morning of the 3rd instant; crew saved.

The "Sarsfield" Repeal Club of Limerick lately illuminated in honour of France, and has arranged an address to M. Ledru-Rollin.

The Charing-cross Hospital has been benefited by a legacy of £500, bequeathed by the late Miss Ann Colyer, of Farningham, Kent, who also left to the Westminster Hospital £2000, to the London Hospital £2000, and to the King's College Hospital £1000.

The tunnel of the Cork and Dublin Railway, only recently commenced in the vicinity of Cork, is progressing rapidly. The greatest depth of surface over any part of the tunnel will be about 90 feet.

On Saturday, Charles Dixon, Esq., forwarded the sum of £500 to the secretary of the University College Hospital, for the use of that institution The same gentleman, about a week since, presented £500 to the Hospital for the Cure of Consumption, at Brompton.

The treasurer of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels has received a donation of £163 in aid of the funds, from an individual assuming the initials of "R. S." The same person has also forwarded £100 for the Additional Curates fund.

So numerous are the applications to the Provisional Government at Paris for places, that the large area before the Hôtel de Ville is absolutely blocked up with petitioners. The *Charivari* of Saturday proposes that an order be issued commanding all *solliciteurs* to form in the Place de la Madeleine, and to march from that place abreast to the offices of the Government

The Princess Alexander of Wurtemburg was safely delivered of a son on the 7th ultimo, at her palace at Stuttgard. This Prince is, at present, heir-presumptive to the Wurtemburg throne.

A tuscany, which has been in the possession of a gentleman of Lympne upwards of sixteen years, has, within the last few days, had an egg

The Speaker's Levees are to take place on the 11th, 18th, and 25th March.

The *Elizabeth Mary*, of Leith, for Clarente (with coals), got on the main shore during thick weather on the night of the 3rd inst., and bilged soon after.

The Princess Lieven has arrived in town from Paris, and is staying at the Carendon Hotel.

Sir De Lacy Evans supported Mr Horsman's amendment against the Income Tax as at present assessed; having parted with Sir J. Y. Buller, who was in favour of the Government measure.

A New York paper mentions that the man who cut the first tree in the wilds of Ohio is still alive His name is Daniel Cashwell. He resides on a small farm in Oneida county, New York State.

In our haste to find work for the Court, at the late Lancaster Assizes, the Grand Jury, after they had been sent to their business, returned into court with what the foreman described as a "true bill," but which turned out to be a list of themselves.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, went on Sunday afternoon to Claremont, to visit the Count and Countess de Neuilly, upon their arrival in this country.

The Drogheda Railway Company make no dividend for the last half-year, owing to the decline of their business

The Cashel Railway Company have called in the tenth and eleventh instalment of 50s. per share.

Mr. Henderley, Q.C., the Chancery Barrister, will be the new Master in Chancery, in place of Sir Giffin Wilson, resigned

Three hundred and fifty-six labourers on the estate of the Knight of Glin, whom he had employed under the Drainage Act, have been idle the week, owing to some novel stringent regulations adopted by the Grand Jurors

The charge for emigrant passage to America is raised at Limerick to £5 per head.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new castle as a residence, half-way between Glenarm and Cushendall, on the maternal estates of the Marchioness of Londonderry, took place, in presence of a large assemblage of the tenantry and of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood

The number of prisoners in the county of Antrim gaol is thirty-four; there being but one for murder, and one for manslaughter: the other cases being chiefly arrestes and felonies of a minor description

The first anniversary of the French Republic was greeted at Lanarkin [illegible] with a salute of 101 guns

It is reported that Prince Metternich has resigned the presidency of the Austrian councils.

Lord John Russell has stated, in reply to an application from the rate-payers of the Dunmanway Union, that a parliamentary inquiry shall be instituted on the subject of poor-law town-land rating in Ireland, and to ascertain whether any change can be beneficially made in the unions or in the electoral divisions

The Emperor of Russia is seriously indisposed.

In Sydney Gardens, Bath, the Gothic Hall was sold on Friday by auction, by Mr. Frederick Morris, to the proprietors, for the low sum of £63 The building originally cost £700

Saturday's *Bath Herald* contains the following rather remarkable advertisement: "Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, died in Bath about the year 1715. Any person who can give information as to the place of his burial, will receive a reward of ten shillings, on applying," &c [The address appears in our provincial contemporary's columns.]

Dr. Graham, of Cambridge, well known as an able scholar and eminent divine, will be selected to fill the vacancy on the episcopal bench, caused by the translation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, a series of resolutions for the admission of the Western Gas Company was proposed. Much confusion ensued, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

Letters of the 12th ultimo, from Melilla, in Morocco, describe a terrific earthquake, which took place there on the preceding night, spreading ruin amongst the fortifications, churches, larger edifices, &c. It was accompanied by a violent hurricane; it does not appear that any lives were lost.

Among the proclamations issued by the Provisional Government of France, one abolishes the punishment of death for political offences.

The Rev. W. F. Williamson, M.A., of Oriel, lately theological tutor with Cooper and Charnock, has been instituted by the Archdeacon to the Rectory of St. Werburgh's, Derby

On Tuesday morning a fire, resulting in the total destruction of the Crown Tavern, and the partial demolition of several other buildings, occurred in High-street, Kensington; there was no loss of life

The only ladies admitted by the ex-Queen of the French to an interview with her at Newhaven were Lady Mary Abdy and Miss Augusta Gregory, daughter of the Sir Augustus Stafford, Admiral Sir Robert Otway. The bouquet the Queen held in her hand was presented to her by Miss Gregory.

A very considerable number of Catholic priests have recently died in different parts of England from fever caught while in attendance on the sick poor. Among the latest victims to a sacred sense of duty are, the Rev. Wilfrid Lescher Brownbill, who had been assisting the clergy in Newcastle on Tyne, and the Very Rev. F. J. Perron, of Everlingham-park, Yorkshire, both of whom died last week of fever.

In the vicinity of Loch-Carron, in the north of Scotland, the seat of destruction, murrurous are as rife among the poor now as ever they were; and it seems a much easier matter to get a wife than a bolt of meal.

M. Duchâtel, who left Paris on Saturday, on passing through Metz, was stopped and his papers demanded. Fortunately his disguise was complete, and he was allowed to pass on, though not until he had been informed that, had he proved, as was suspected, to be the Duke de Nemours, he would inevitably have been shot.

## RIOTOUS ASSEMBLAGES IN THE METROPOLIS.

During the greater part of the week riotous meetings of the lowest and most disorderly characters, in various localities of the metropolis, have kept the police on the alert The exciting cause was, no doubt, the recent Revolution among our neighbours across the Channel; but the immediate commencement arose from an abortive attempt, on Monday last, at a demonstration against the Income Tax, which a Mr. Charles Cochrane, who has for some time past made himself conspicuous in Westminster, in matters of parish meetings and the like, had proposed to organise in the shape of an open-air "Monster Meeting" in Trafalgar-square; but having received an intimation from the authorities that it was illegal to hold such an assemblage within a mile of the Houses of Parliament, during the sitting of the Legislature, the would be agitator—no admirer, we may presume, of the constancy of masters prudently stayed at home, and let his followers assemble to do the parade without him, which they accordingly did after their own [illegible] March [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible] the French Revolution, [illegible] "saints of the Charter," &c.; at the close of which the mob (the [illegible] sort of them being pickpockets, thieves, &c.) assuming a very tumultuous aspect, the police endeavoured to clear the square, and a row immediately ensued, resulting in many broken heads. During the evening riotous bands of from the nearest rabble—moved from one locality to another in the "West End," particularly about Pall-mall, the Park, and Regent-street; and before they were [illegible] pleased to indulge in breaking some lamps and doing other mischief of a similar kind in the street. There were also disturbances in Clerkenwell

On Tuesday and Wednesday, also, large groups of disorderly young fellows crowded into neighbourhood of Charing-cross, and very much impeded the traffic of the streets; and, in collisions with the police, several were rather roughly treated; some were sent to Charing-cross Hospital, others to the police-stations, the latter furnishing rather busy occupation to the magistrates in Bow-street. On the latter day the crowds of miserable wretches who thronged the streets were completely dispersed towards night; and little or no damage was done with the exception of the breaking of some panes of glass in a few shops which happened not to have their shutters put up when the ban is of *canaille*, thieves, pickpockets, and ragamuffins were passing through the streets. In the evening there was a numerously attended meeting of Chartists held at Stepney, at which resolutions, and a petition to Parliament founded on them, in favour of the "People's Charter," were unanimously adopted. The assemblage was orderly and peaceful.

On Thursday the streets were almost freed from the abominable nuisance created by the inundation of the living mass of combined filth and crime, and yesterday they perfectly resumed their wonted orderly, busy, industrial appearance

## SERIOUS RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

On Monday afternoon an *émeute* on a large and at one period very alarming scale, took place in Glasgow.

About twelve o'clock a meeting of unemployed took place in the Green, when a number of noisy persons assembled.

About two o'clock a portion of the assembled, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting, left the Green, and proceeded to the police-buildings, in the Saltmarket, where sitting, and demanded food or employment. The police-rates, who were engaged preparing soup tickets for the evening, replied that these would be ready immediately for distribution Not satisfied with this answer, the mob proceeded down Nelson-street, and commenced the work of destruction by breaking into the shop of Mr. Anderson, Key, Trongate, from which they carried off a large quantity of bread, &c., and broke two windows

[illegible] the appearance, a number of unemployed navvies and other parties, evidently strangers to Glasgow, having joined in it

In London-street, a baker's shop was broken into, and all that it contained carried away

About three o'clock a vast mass, consisting of men and boys, amongst whom were found many women of the lower classes, came along Argyle-street, smashing the windows, and plundering where any provision shops of their contents.

Passing the Cross, the mob broke into the shop of Mr. E. Musgrove, cutler, in and tool maker, and nearly emptied it, as we are told, of its stock of guns and pistols, swords, &c. At the spot of Candleriggs, the shop of Mr. Lindsay, gunsmith, was ransacked. Henceforth another element entered into the character of the riot, which now assumed the aspect of a regular *emeute*. Luckily, no murder was search, otherwise serious damage, and even loss of life, might have been the consequence. A few shots, however, were fired, as the crowd proceeded on its onward course

In Buchanan-street, the shop of Findlay and Field, jewellers, was robbed of watches and trinkets of all sorts, to the value of nearly £2000. The windows were besides smashed to pieces

Among the cries raised by the mob were, "*Bread or Revolution*;" "*Vive la Republique!*" &c. We question if they understood the meaning of the latter

By this time the alarm had very widely spread, and the citizens began to take measures for the protection of their property. The shops generally were closed in every part of the town

The police were nowhere to be seen. Neither Captain Pearce nor any of his men were visible anywhere

About five o'clock the military were called out; and a strong body of infantry, followed by a troop of cavalry, marched along the principal streets.

The Riot Act was read in front of the Exchange, by Bailie Orr.

After doing all the mischief they could in Buchanan-street, the mob returned [illegible] and made an inef[illegible]ctual attempt to break open [illegible] shop. Both [illegible] which were shut upon them at both ends. They then proceeded to the Cross, firing shots as they went along. The crowd at this time had become immense, and filled the whole street

They next proceeded to the Main-street, Gorbals, and plundered different provision shops on their way. Casks of butter, chests of herrings, &c. were appared in all directions

Upwards of fifty of the rioters have been taken into custody. About 100 guns and pistols, besides cutlasses and pikes, had been taken by the authorities

On Tuesday the disturbances were renewed, and about noon a body of four or five thousand of the mob, assembled in the suburb of Bridgeton, having commenced throwing stones at a small detachment of fifteen or eighteen police, who had been called out, compelled the latter to retreat, and, following up the advantage, pressed so closely upon them that the pensioners were obliged to take on the walls, at the top of Main-street, when six or seven of the rioters fell, one of them killed, the others more or less dangerously wounded.

The mass then wandered a little, and a body of dragoons coming, up completely dispersed them

During the rest of Monday a very respectably attired woman was shot dead in the Cowaddens district of the town.

The killed and wounded are said to have been only spectators; the rioters, who belonged to the criminal scum of the population, having always run away when the authorities appeared. Plunder seemed the main object of the wretches, in general quantities had been recovered from them and brought to the police-offices for recognition by the owners.

The latest accounts mention that tranquility had been restored.

Some disturbances, but of a less violent kind, marked the commencement of the week in Edinburgh, but they only resulted in a few broken panes of glass

POPULAR MANIFESTATION AT MANCHESTER.—The [illegible] of men, of the lowest order, assembled at Newton Heath (Hulme of Manchester), on Thursday morning, and, having adjourned to St. George's fields, at the instigation of a young would-be patriot, formed themselves into detachments to visit the various mills and workshops, to claim the sympathy of the workmen in favour of what the Chartists deem to be liberty

DOM MIGUEL DE BRAGANZA AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Dom Miguel having been invited on Thursday last, by a note to be conveyed by her Majesty's Consul, to one of the best boxes in the house, immediately declined it in these words:—"No! not at present. Although Louis Philippe has done me all the harm he could, I never failed, and, besides, he was the near relation of my mother. I could not enjoy the opera while thinking of the personal danger to which I might be at the very moment be exposed." In conformity with this feeling, the Prince was not at the theatre.

### [illegible]

At Corfu, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Pole, Deputy-Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Islands, of a son.—At Stanks House, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. S. Marlborough, of a daughter.—At Hatfield, Herts, the Lady of Captain [illegible] Esquire, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son.—At Bradenham Rectory, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Bailey, of a daughter.—At York, the wife of the Rev. William Reed, M.A. of a son.—At Isleworth, the wife of Captain [illegible] Esq., of a daughter.—At Langley Park, Beckenham, the wife of Charles [illegible] Esq., of a daughter.—At [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Esq., of a son.—At [illegible] the wife of Frederick [illegible] Esq., of a daughter.—At [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Esq., of a daughter.—At [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Esq., of a daughter.—At [illegible] the wife of

LOUIS PHILIPPE LANDING AT NEWHAVEN.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

In the late edition of our Journal of last week, we briefly announced the safe arrival of the ex-King and Queen of the French at Newhaven, on Friday. We are now enabled to present our readers with some very interesting details of the route taken by the Royal fugitives; with the accompanying Engravings of their arrival and sojourn at Newhaven, whither one of our artists journeyed to make the requisite sketches.

It will, however, be first as well to retrace the course of the King and Queen from the château at Dreux, previously to leaving which a farmer procured disguises for the Royal party; the King habiting himself in an old cloak and cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogether disguised himself so as to defy recognition.

Long before daylight, the party started on their way to La Ferté Vidame: taking the road of Evreux, twelve to fifteen leagues from Honfleur. They travelled chiefly by night, and reached Honfleur at five o'clock on Saturday morning. They remained at Honfleur, in the house of a gentleman whom the King knew, for a short time, and then crossed to Tronville, a short distance from the town. It was their intention to embark at Tronville, but owing to the boisterous state of the weather they were compelled to remain at the latter place two days, when finding they could not set sail, they returned to Honfleur, with the intention of embarking from that place; but the sea still continued very rough, and the King fearing that the Queen in her exhausted condition would be unable to bear the fatigue of a rough passage, deferred his departure till the weather changed on Thursday. In the meantime information was secretly conveyed to the *Express*, Southampton steam-packet, that they would be required to take a party from Havre to England.

On Thursday afternoon, the gentleman who sheltered the dethroned Monarch and his Consort at Honfleur engaged a French fishing-boat to convey the party from Honfleur to Havre; and, fearing that in this small vessel the features of the King might be recognised, the gentleman engaged an interpreter to interpret French to the King, who, to render his disguise more complete, passed as an Englishman. Nothing of moment transpired on the passage to Havre where the *Express* was waiting with her steam up; and at nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the Royal fugitives and suite set sail for England.

A little before seven on Friday morning, the *Express* steamer arrived off Newhaven harbour. Here she lay to, and her commander, Captain Paul, pulled off for shore in a boat with General Dumas, who proceeded to the Bridge Inn, to bespeak accommodation for the voyagers. Having made due arrangements, he started for London, leaving the hostess in perfect ignorance as to the rank of her expected guests. The Captain returned to his ship shortly after. About eleven o'clock a boat pulled up to the shore, containing an elderly gentleman attired in an old green blouse and travelling-cap, and a rough great coat; a lady of similar age, plainly dressed in a black bonnet, and checked black and white cloak, attended by a young female, and three other persons.

The Royal party having landed, were conducted by Mr Sims the distance of 200 yards, where a fly was in waiting, into which the King and Queen, with the female attendant, had stepped, and were about to proceed, when Mr. Sims involuntarily betrayed his recognition, and exclaimed "Welcome to England King Louis Philippe! welcome welcome!"

THE HARBOUR OF NEWHAVEN.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

The party were then conducted by Mr. Sims to the Bridge Inn, where every preparation had been made by Mrs. Smith to secure the comfort of her anticipated but unknown guests. The truth, however, was immediately disclosed; and the worthy hostess, her daughter and assistants, confirmed the welcome which had already been pronounced, and conducted the Royal exiles up-stairs. On reaching their apartment, the emotions of the worn-out and harassed travellers overpowered them, and found vent in a flood of tears.

The accommodations of the Bridge Inn are not so limited as has been stated. The Royal party, which consisted of seven persons, occupied two sitting and six bed-rooms, independent of a large room 60 feet in length which was appropriated to the attendants. The dining-room occupied by their Majesties is about 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, having a large bow window, affording additional space.

The news of the Royal arrival soon spread among the inhabitants. Immediately on receiving the intelligence, Mr. Catt, of Bishopstone (who had the honour of an introduction to Louis Philippe at the Chateau d'Eu some two years ago), repaired to the Bridge Inn. The King at once recognized Mr. Catt, and received his congratulations on his escape with much emotion, shaking hands with him with great *empressement*, and expressing the most undisguised pleasure at meeting with him. In the course of conversation the ex-King exclaimed, "Ah, Mr. Catt, we have had a fearful time of it. We have been eight days in flight, and have been, it may be said, within two hours of being murdered. But, thank God, here we are safe on your hospitable shores." He also added, "It is not the first time, Mr. Catt, that I have experienced the generous hospitality of England. I am always proud to come to England." On Mr. Catt proffering the use of his house, Louis Philippe declined the offer, expressing his thanks, but observing, "The good people of the inn have done everything to render us comfortable, and we shall do extremely well." Mr. Elphick and Mr. Cole had, in a like spirit, both volunteered to place their residences at the disposal of the King and suite.

THE BRIDGE HOTEL NEWHAVEN.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND PARTY AT BREAKFAST AT THE BRIDGE INN, NEWHAVEN.

The Royal party comprised, in addition to the King and Queen, a female German attendant on her Majesty, a confidential valet, a private secretary (M. Pauline, *Officier d'Ordonnance*), and two other gentlemen. Considerable anxiety was at first observed as to the names and rank of the retinue, who, however, have since proved to be Generals Dumas and Rumigny, M. Thuret, the King's private valet, and Mdlle. Musor, attendant on the Queen.

We omitted to state that in the interview with Mr Catt, his Majesty enquired for Mr Packham, and finding that he was at Brighton, expressed his joy that he was safe in England, and his wish that he should be sent for, which was accordingly complied with.

One of the first steps taken by Louis Philippe after his arrival at the Inn was to write a letter to her Majesty Queen Victoria, which he entrusted to Mr. Irons (the active secretary of the Brighton Railway and Continental Steam-Packet Company), who had waited on his Majesty, and offered, on behalf of the company, every facility of transit. Mr. Irons immediately started on his mission; leaving directions in passing through Lewes, that a special train should be sent down to Newhaven, to be placed at the disposal of the Royal exiles.

In the course of the morning, several of the inhabitants of Newhaven paid their respects to his Majesty, and offered their services in various ways. On Mr. Packham's arrival, he was charged to proceed to Brighton, in order there to repair the deficiencies of the Royal wardrobe; "for," said the ex-Monarch pithily to Mr Packham, "we are very short of clothes." The King also handed over to him several bags of silver coin, for the purpose of getting it changed into English money.

In the course of the afternoon the Editor of the *Sussex Advertiser* was honoured with a private interview with Louis Philippe and his august Consort. "We found," says the Editor, in his Journal of Tuesday, "Louis Philippe dressed plainly in black, without his wig, and looking cheerful and refreshed. The Queen, however (who was sitting at a side table), appeared much worn and fatigued. The ex-King intimated his wish that the names of his attendants should not transpire, observing how desirous he was not to compromise in the eyes of their countrymen those faithful friends who had exposed themselves to danger for his sake in the hour of peril and need. In this feeling the Queen shared.

"In alluding to recent events, his Majesty patiently disclaimed any feelings of animosity or resentment against those who had helped to hurl him from the lofty position he had lately occupied. His observations on this point were made with a calm and dignified composure of voice and manner, which certainly gave the strongest impress of sincerity and truth. Without attempting to exculpate either one party or the other, it may be truly said that, had a far different tone pervaded the observations of the dethroned Monarch, the moment and the occasion might well have been pleaded in excuse. During this most interesting interview, there were no other persons present save General Rumigny. It was an interview not easily to be forgotten."

During the afternoon, several gentlemen had the honour of an interview; amongst others, G. Molineux, Esq., and the Rev. Dr Cary, of Lewes. On learning the name of the former, the ex-King, after replying to that gentleman's congratulations on his safe arrival, observed that "he well remembered the name of Mr. Molineux, when at Lewes many years ago."

Soon after this, a special train arrived at Newhaven, conveying the Hon. Captain Hotham (one of the directors), who immediately had an interview with Louis Philippe, and despatched for town a letter Queen Amelia had written to Queen Victoria. The Royal party thus resolved not to quit Newhaven until next day, and dinner was served at half-past five.

Towards eight o'clock, General Dumas arrived at the Inn from town, accompanied by Count de Jarnac, of the French Embassy, who had an interview with the King. At a later hour, Mr. Irons returned from London, having delivered his despatch to Prince Albert, and being charged with a private message from Her Majesty, through Prince Albert, for the exiled Monarch.

On Saturday morning, before eight o'clock, several ladies and gentlemen had arrived, anxious to pay their respects to the Royal party. Amongst these were Mr. Lawrence and Lady Jane Peel, and the Rev. T. Cooke, with Miss Augusta Otway, who came from Brighton; and the Rev. Mr. Brookman and his lady, of Rottingdean. Count Duchâtel, Minister of the Interior, who also arrived from the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, had an audience of his Royal master. Large parties likewise arrived from Brighton and Lewes; and an address from the latter place was presented by a deputation, headed by Edward Blaker, Esq. Towards ten o'clock, a number of ladies had assembled in the large room of the Inn, whither the King proceeded to pay his respects. The Royal party then prepared to take their departure, but their progress down stairs was intercepted at every step by fresh comers. In the passage were stationed the scholars of the Lewes Free Grammar-school, on whose behalf the Rev. Dr Cary (principal) presented two addresses, one in Latin and the other in French, bearing the signatures of the pupils. His Majesty received these marks of youthful attachment and sympathy most graciously, and having placed himself in front of his young auditors, addressed a few sentences to them expressive of his appreciation of the feeling which had prompted them to approach him, and assuring them he would read and retain the addresses they had presented to him in his misfortunes. This concluded, the signal for departure was given, and the King, assisted by the Count de Jarnac, and her Majesty, conducted by the honourable Captain Hotham, and followed by Generals Dumas and Rumigny, M. Pauloe, M. Thuret, and Mdlle. Musor, descended the stairs as quickly as the crowd permitted. Just before leaving, the King emphatically conveyed his thanks to Mrs. Smith, the landlady; and the Queen, who had been attended by Miss Skinner and Miss F. Stone, of Newhaven, embraced them, thanking them for their attention; the King shaking hands with them, and adding his earnest thanks.

The Royal party then proceeded to the railway station, and at eleven the train took its departure. On reaching Lewes a number of persons congregated, who

ARRIVAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND PARTY AT THE RAILWAY STATION, CROYDON.

warmly greeted the Royal exiles. The King acknowledged their greeting, stretching out his arm and shaking hands with those nearest his carriage window.

At fifteen minutes past twelve the train reached the Croydon station, which had been selected as the point where their Majesties were to proceed by carriage to Claremont.

At Croydon the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, who had arrived from town, had been waiting the arrival of the special train from Newhaven since ten o'clock.

In the meantime, the following directors of the Brighton Railway, who had left London by a special train at a quarter past eleven, arrived at Croydon — C. Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., M.P., chairman; J. M. Parsons, Esq., deputy-chairman; Joseph Thompson, Esq., Leo Schuster, Esq., John Rix, Esq., Edward Crowley, Esq., and Edward Wigan, Esq.

In due season the approach of the Royal train was perceived, and notified to the party waiting in a state of anxiety. As it came to a standstill, Captain Hotham had his hand on the carriage-door and immediately opened it. On perceiving her children, the Queen gave a stifled scream. In a moment Louis Philippe was locked in the embrace of his son, the Duke de Nemours. He next pressed the Duchess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg to his bosom with deep emotion, and the convulsive sobs of father and child irresistibly overpowered all who were witnesses of this painfully exciting meeting. Her Majesty had quickly followed the King, and on leaving the carriage found herself in her son's arms. The Royal party were then conducted into a private room, and in a short time the Count de Jarnac was announced, and it was determined that the ex-King and Queen and their illustrious relatives should proceed direct to Claremont, in carriages which were in waiting for that purpose.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria had offered to send her private carriage to East Sheen, to convey the Royal party to Claremont; but the ex-King declined the proffered courtesy, preferring to travel in a post-carriage to their place of destination, and a message to that effect was accordingly despatched to Col. Phipps, by request of Count de Jarnac.

Before his Majesty left Mr. Majesty thanked the directors of the railway for the unremitting attention which had been shown to him. On reaching the railway station doorway, his Majesty recognised the editor of the *Sussex Advertiser*, and, giving his hand, grasped and retained it firmly in his own, saying, with great impressive tone and manner: "My friend, recollect this: Charles X. was dethroned for having sought to abolish the Charter of the Constitution: I have been dethroned because I constantly strove to uphold it. Recollect this. You mark the difference." The Royal party then entered their carriages, and were loudly cheered on their departure.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS

We have annexed two Pictures—the Landing of Louis Philippe, and the Royal Party at Breakfast at the Inn. Appended, too, is the exterior of "the Bridge," and a view of the Station, and the impressive scene at the Croydon Railway Station.

The town of Newhaven lies on the Sussex coast, seven miles S. from Lewes, four miles W. of Seaford, and nine E. from Brighton. It has a good trade, harbour (the Ouse), capable of great improvement, having considerable natural advantages, and situate midway between Portsmouth and Dover. The mouth of the harbour is to be shifted Eastward, where, from the great depth of water and excellent anchorage, &c., a breakwater has been recommended by the Harbour of Refuge Commissioners, at an estimate of £1,250,000. Newhaven has an improving town: a railway has recently been opened to the port, affording direct communication, *viâ* Keymer, to the metropolis, now only fifty miles distant; and it is also the nearest port to the metropolis. An important continental traffic is likely to take place here, when three first-rate steam-vessels will ply to Dieppe and Havre.

It is intended to widen the piers of the harbour. On the east side of the river a large hotel has been erected by the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway Company, near which are the Station-house and other buildings of the company. The town and locality have become possessed of historical note by the landing and stay of the Royal fugitives.

## *MUSIC.*

MR. STERNDALE BENNETT'S PIANOFORTE SOIREES. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Sternndale Bennett gave his second pianoforte performance at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sterndale Bennett is not only one of our most distinguished pianists, but he is a composer of several first-rate works, which have properly placed him in the first rank of living composers. He has been during his career a warm upholder of the claims of genius, and has exercised its powers originality and consistency have been his principle of action, although, perhaps, his worldly interests may have suffered from his uncompromising spirit. Such a character, and such an artist, is deserving of support and sympathy from the true professor and independent amateur. Every season he gives a series of interesting meetings, at which he interprets with eloquence, the inspirations for the chamber of the mighty masters, and for the admirable execution of his own fine and original stamp collect at these *soirées*, listen: e with enthusiasm to the intellectual development of high art. The programme of Tuesday comprised Weber's pianoforte and clarionet duet, in which Mr. Bennett was assisted by Mr. Williams, whose delicious tone and neat execution are always admired; Beethoven's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, op. 69, in which the valuable co-operation of M. Rousseau was secured; and Beethoven's second trio, in E flat, op. 70, with Messrs. Banister and Rousseau; besides pieces by Handel, Sebastian Bach, Mendelssohn, and by himself. Miss Duval and Miss Stewart sang vocal pieces between the instrumental pieces. The third and last meeting will take place on the 28th.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The first rehearsal of the season takes place this day (Saturday), at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the opening concert on Monday next. During the season, a new concerto by Spohr will be played, directed by the composer himself, who visits this country. The music to Meyerbeer's "Struensee" will be produced for the first time in this country, conducted by Costa, who is the permanent conductor for the series.

SACRED CONCERTS.—Under the able direction of Miss Mounsey, an accomplished organist, a series of Sacred Concerts, which has for its object the gratification to amateurs and professors, by the production of such excellent music, was recommenced on Monday night at Crosby Hall. There was, as usual, a selection compiled with much taste and judgment from the works of Graun, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Sebastian Bach, Vogler, Kent, &c. The solos were sung by the Misses Steele and Collett, Messrs. Lockey and Kench. Miss Mounsey, between the parts, performed on the pianoforte.

M. THALBERG'S CONCERT.—This famed pianist, who is the son-in law of Lablache, gave an evening concert on Monday night at Exeter Hall, which was so most decidedly crowded that there was some discontent, but on the restoration of order the programme was listened to with great attention. The lion of the scheme was immensely applauded in his *capriccio* in the "Don Pasquale" a reminiscence of Rossini, sung so divinely by Mario, and in his *fantasia* on themes from the "Sonnambula" and "Don Juan." Thalberg's style, based on the writings of Czerny and of Clementi, is of course now well known to every pianoforte player continuing much that is varied and shared in the composition, yet the grace, ease, and precision of Thalberg's executive power render his performances charming and *entraînant*. In the vocal department he was aided by Madame Tulkins, Miss Wallace, Miss Miran, the Misses Williams, Miss Bassano, Signor Calzolari, and Mr Reeves

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The first Concert of the twenty-sixth season was given on Saturday last, in presence of many distinguished amateurs. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and Sabilon led the band. In the first part were gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," very creditably performed; the solos sustained by Miss Hansford, Miss Holroyd, and Miss Salmon, Messrs. Reed and Lutter. One of Handel's trios was well executed by Hill (violin), H. Chip. (violoncello), and Mount (double bass). In the second part, Miss Hansford sang Purcell's "Lord have mercy" with excellent judgment and taste. Miss Taylor exhibited signs of promise in "With verdure clad." Miss Lincoln and Miss Owen, in Mendelssohn's duo, "I waited for the Lord," and Mr. C. H. Rodwell, in the bass song, "Mine is the Nam," by Collicott, were applauded. The first movement of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto, in F minor—a beautiful production was brilliantly executed by Mr. J. W. Smith; and Mr. Gilbert, in the movements of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C minor, won the admiration of amateurs. We quite agree, however, with the remarks of a contemporary, that the Royal Academy of Music ought not to permit the works of the great masters to be given in a mutilated form

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

The benefit of Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, on the 24th ult., at the Royal Theatre in Berlin, was brilliantly attended, tickets being sold at quadruple the ordinary price. The King and Queen of Prussia, the Princes and Princesses, and the Princess of Liegnitz were present at this performance, as also the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Minister. The entertainments commenced with the last two acts of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," in which Mdme. Viardot sustained her celebrated part of *Valentine*, she then sang *Desdemona*, in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," and finally the last scene of Bellini's "Sonnambula." Her energetic and passionate acting, and astonishing vocalization, were never before so enthusiastically appreciated and greeted. She was compelled, despite of the fatigue of her night's exertions, to repeat the "Ah non giunge" in the last opera, at the conclusion of which the stage was strewed with bouquets, laurel-wreaths, &c. Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" has been produced at the Italian Opera in Berlin, with Pardini as *Robert*, Labocetta as *Bertram*, Lablache as *Raimbaut*, Lablache as *Isabella*, and Mdlle. Lemercier as *Alice*. Massol, the baritone, has been singing in Brussels with great success, in *Enrico* in "Lucia," and *Raimbaut* in Rossini's "Count Or"

A three-act operetta, called "Gille Ravisseur," the libretto by Samuel [illegible] by Grisar, has been successfully performed at the Théâtre de Nouveautés in Paris. The composition is not equal to the "Eau Merveilleuse" by the same composer, but it is comic and clever, comprising an overture, finely-scored overture, a nice trio, a spirited duo, and some pretty airs. Montaubry, Mdlle. Sainte Foy, Herman Léon, and Mdlle. Lemercier were included in the cast. The latter pointed events have been most disastrous for the theatres. Closed for several days, they were reopened only on the condition of bestowing their first receipts for the benefit of the wounded. It is anticipated that all exclusive privileges, [illegible] enjoyed by the *ci-devant* Académie, now called the Théâtre de la Nation, the Italian theatre, the Français (Théâtre de la République), &c., will be abolished. Mdme. Pleyel, the famed pianiste, gave a concert in Herz's rooms, on Tuesday last, for the benefit of the wounded, aided by Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, and by Mdme. Jullien and M. Bartenbieb, as vocalists. Heyneberr still remained in Paris, preparing his "Prophète." The sisters Milanollo, the violinists, were to give a concert at the Théâtre de la Nation (Académie Royale). At the Opéra National, a local piece called "La Bonguerière des Barricades" has been produced.

## *THE THEATRES.*

HER MAJESTY'S

"Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was repeated at this theatre on Saturday night, and its performance was marked by decided improvement. Mdlle. Cruvelli and Gardoni, who on Thursday evening were both labouring under cold and hoarseness, had recovered, and displayed more than their wonted brilliancy of voice. The young *prima donna* each time she is heard establishes herself more firmly in the good opinion of her audience. Her [illegible] good looks, and expressive acting are admirably adapted to the part of *Rosina*, whilst her fine low notes tell with wonderful effect throughout the music, which must, indeed, have been originally written for a contralto, or low mezzo soprano, and which, therefore, loses much of its due effect when sung, as is often the case, by an artist who possesses but the soprano register of voice. It is seldom, however, that we are fortunate enough to find one who combines the two voices to such a degree as Cruvelli; for, whilst she sings so charmingly music like that of the "Barbiere," and other operas belong ng to the same class, she yet soars into the regions above with a [illegible] ease, and, at the same time, power, which is truly surprising. Of Gardoni's portion we of *Count Almaviva* we have already spoken, and need now only reiterate the favourable impression he produced on the first occasion. Belletti was, if possible, even more admirable than before; indeed, we scarcely remember to have seen the part of *Figaro* filled by a singer whose acting was more spirited and animated. There is no eminently qualified than for it; Belletti is an artist of first-rate order, and all lovers of music may congratulate themselves on the acquisition the management of her Majesty's Theatre has made in securing his services. As we said before, the "Barbiere" went off much better on Saturday night. There was much more *ensemble*; all the singers seemed to be more at their ease, and to have become more accustomed to each other. F. Lablache's portrait of his father—excited continual merriment, and the wonder on all sides was that, having attempted to act a copy of so illustrious a predecessor, his performance, instead of being a complete failure, should have been attended with so much success.

On Tuesday "Ernani" was repeated; and, as is always the case with Verdi's operas, which require to be heard several times in order fully to enjoy them, was more duly appreciated than on the occasion when it was first given. There are several encores; amongst others, "Oh se de verdi anni miei," the conclusion of the recitative sung by Gardoni in the catacombs. This charming *morceau* has been always overlooked until now in many cases, indeed, omitted; but fortunately for the sake of art, and for the credit of our countrymen, it is now duly appreciated, as are many other points once overlooked.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This great lyric establishment was opened for the season on Thursday night. It was originally intended to have commenced on Tuesday evening, but *Thanne yo posen, Deus dapse*—the recent [illegible] in Paris, and the temporary breaking up of the Northern Railroad, caused the late [illegible] of the *artistes*, and Costa would not risk the musical reputation of the theatre with hurried rehearsals. During the recess various alterations have been made to add to the comfort of the visitors. The construction of a vast amphitheatre, which will hold nearly 700 persons, is an important improvement on the close and confined amphitheatre and more recently erected last year. The main object in this change appears to have been to secure to amateurs of every grade in society, an opportunity of hearing music at prices on a sliding scale to suit all purses. Now there is a commodious and well-ventilated gallery, at half-a-crown; amphitheatre stalls at five shillings, box stalls at 7s. 6d., and 8s.; a pit at 8s., and orchestra stalls at a guinea. The pit saloon has been fitted up for a cloak-room. The stage-door in New-street, which interfered with the ingress and egress of visitors to the grand entrance, has been removed to Hartstreet. The entrance to the pit and to the Bow-street boxes also be greatly improved. On the [illegible] by a novel machinery, additional space has been gained at the wings. For the increased numbers in the band, it has been found requisite to enlarge the orchestra a [illegible] the distribution of the instruments Costa has introduced a new arrang ment. The players sit now, not in straight lines as formerly, but in curves, the first and second violins and the tenors being placed next to the conductor, and the violoncelli double basses have been brought more [illegible] and at each extremity. On the left of the conductor are Sainton and Blagrove, the first violins, with the leader's desk between them; on his right are Mr. Hill, the first second violin, with the oboes, bassoons trombones, &c. The effect produced by Costa's magnificent band is wond rful: the most finished *piano* can be heard and taken part in by those, whilst the *crescendos* and *sforzandos* in their deve lopment are perfectly exact.

Mozart's opera of "Il Flauto Magico" with a new libretto called "La Regina della Notte," by Count Pepoli, was announced to be the opening piece, with the entertainments for the opening night. "Il Tancredi" was composed by Rossini in 1813, for the Fenice, in Venice. Although in the previous year the facility of this composer's style had produced "Aureliano in Palmira," and "Elisabetta," it was in the "Tancredi," that his fame was stamped, and that it became at once European. His exquisite musical organisation and dramatic impulse were at their zenith, and the pervading poetic character of the music is its chivalric grandeur, and the romance [illegible] in the part of the hero. It was in this opera that Rossini established his school. Lorenzi will be remembered as the librettist who constructed the "Di tanti palpiti" for Aldini; the duo "Parmi che intorno" between Persiani and Alboni; and the finale, "Ciel che fea," with its scenes and quartetto, a matchless beauty. In the present representation the two principal airs, were it was in the "Tancredi." That

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The New Zealand Government Bill was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### THE INCOME TAX.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. HUME asked the Government how they intended to make up the deficiency occasioned by the abandonment of the proposal to increase the Income Tax. The House ought to be informed of this before it voted a single tax.

Sir R. PEEL observed, that for four years before he last came into office taxes had been voted, although no estimates existed.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means

On the motion that the tax be continued for a period to be limited,

Mr. HUME opposed the motion, expressing his regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had accidentally become deaf.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say that, after resorting to the balances for the expense of the Kaffir war, and for naval excess, if they found it necessary to resort in the same source to make up the deficiency of about £1,800,000, which would still remain, he had reason to believe that, taking the average income and expenditure of the next three years, they would be equalised, when any draft made upon the balances would be replaced.

Mr. HERRIES said that the reply was altogether unsatisfactory. By the first budget presented to the House complete provision had been made for the expenditure by the enhanced Income Tax. But now that the proposal to increase that tax had been withdrawn, no parliamentary provision for the deficiency thereby occasioned had been forshadowed. A part of the deficiency was to be made up from the balances in the Exchequer, but the rest remained wholly unprovided for. Besides, although they might appropriate the balances *ad interim*, they had no right to treat them as a provision for the deficiency

Mr. HUME thought that the course proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, if he understood it, one which, in the present circumstances of the country, would precipitate us upon national bankruptcy. There was no way of settling out of our difficulties but by a large reduction of expenditure He moved as an amendment, that, for the words "for a limited period," the words "for one year" be inserted in the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that it was with a view to maintaining the public credit that the Government had shaped for itself the course which it had proposed, and he wished the Committee distinctly to understand that the question on which they would be called upon to divide was whether the Income Tax was to be continued for three years or for one year If the House now refused him the means of making the income equal to the expenditure, it would be the first step towards repudiation, and he would be no party to such a step

After a few words from Mr. Spooner, Captain Townshend, Sir W. Clay, and Mr. Robinson,

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that the Committee had two questions to decide—the first, whether, under the present circumstances of the country, they would sanction the renewal of the tax; and the second, whether, if they sanctioned its continuance, they would renew it for a period of three years, as proposed by the Government, or for a period of one year, as proposed by the amendment. With regard to the first question, it was unnecessary for him to say anything, all parties seeming to concur, under existing circumstances, in the necessity which pressed upon them for the renewal of the tax. With respect to the second, he would regard it as a great misfortune if, by agreeing to Mr. Hume's proposition, they refused to place the credit and finances of the country on that basis on which the renewal of the tax, for the term of three years at least, would also replace them. Consistently with its sense of duty, the Government could not recede from its new proposition, confident as it was that on an average of years, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the income and expenditure of the country would be equalised.

Mr OSBORNE denied that there was any danger in the amendment to the credit of the country, and insisted upon the practicability of making the tax fair, equitable, and comparatively palatable.

Sir R. PEEL observed that the question of the further continuance of the Income Tax could not be separated from a consideration of the circumstances which had led to its imposition in 1842 and its renewal in 1845, which circumstances he proceeded to recapitulate, in vindication of the Government which had sanctioned its imposition and renewal. It had been recommended to the House by commercial as well as financial considerations. Had direct taxation not been resorted to in 1842, the accumulated deficiency of years in 1845 would have been about ten millions sterling It was chiefly to avoid this deficit that the tax was imposed in 1842, and mainly with a view to lay the foundation of a better system of general taxation that it was renewed in 1845. When it was renewed, his wish was that its renewal should be for a period of five years, of which he ventured to express a hope that it could be dispensed with altogether, from the buoyancy of the ordinary sources of the revenue. The right honourable gentleman then adverted to the great change in our commercial policy which had been based upon the continuance of the tax, and declared that as long as he lived he would never repeal the share which he had taken in the introduction of these changes. It had been predicted, when the Income Tax was imposed, that other sources of income would give way, and that the assessed taxes, for instance, would fall off, a prediction which had been falsified, the receipts from the assessed taxes being, in fact, about £100,000 greater than in 1842, before direct taxation had been resorted to. He did not agree with those who would substitute direct for indirect taxation, and thought that in times of peace they could not safely carry the principle of direct taxation much further than they had carried it. He had found it impossible to assent the other night to Mr. Horsman's proposition. There might be cases of individual hardship under the Income Tax, but he did not assent to the injustice of its principle. Whilst the tax existed, it should, in his opinion, be a tax on income, no distinction being made as to the different sources whence incomes were derived. If we desired to make a great national exertion, they might substitute capital for income, but their present business was to meet annual demands by annual exertions, and income, in so doing, should be substituted for capital. This was the principle on which all their taxation was based. He was not prepared to recommend an increase in the direct taxation of the country, or a departure from the principle on which our direct taxation was at present founded. As to the question raised by Mr. Hume's amendment, he would give his decided support to the Government in maintaining the tax for three years more. He was fully sensible of the great difficulties with which the Government had to contend, in the shape of calamities, which were of rare occurrence, and which necessarily disturbed the financial policy of the State. He must admit that he was alarmed at the great increase of the estimates, and sincerely trusted that, in the course of time, some useful reductions would be made. But these reductions must be made with due consideration, or they might ultimately occasion largely increased expense. In the present state of the country he could not look for any immediate reduction in our great establishments. He would also give his support to the Government because he was deeply sensible of the necessity which existed of maintaining the public credit. The right honourable Baronet then proceeded to justify the commercial policy which he had adopted in 1842, and declared that in these days of commercial depression he did not repent, and never would so long as he lived, the part which he had acted in the establishment of that policy. He was also bound to say that he was influenced in his support of the Government on that occasion by a consideration of the wonderful events which had lately occurred abroad. Those events furnished good reason why this country should, now at least, run no risk of any deficits He would make no detailed reference to those events; but of this he was confident, that the true policy of this country dictated the most complete and absolute abstinence from all interference in the internal affairs of that country in which no extraordinary a convulsion had taken place. (Great and earnest cheering from all sides of the House, which lasted some time.) He trusted that this country would still be able to exercise all the duties of hospitality. It was of importance to the interests of humanity that this country should continue to be, as it had formerly been, the refuge of the unfortunate. But he had always deprecated the conversion of this country into the scene of intrigue against neighbouring monarchies, and was prepared equally to denounce such a course with regard to a monarchy or a republic. He had heard with satisfaction that the Government had determined to abstain from all interference—(hear, hear)—and were convinced that that determination would be faithfully and honourably observed.

Lord G PENTINCK said, that the question was not whether they were to endanger the credit of the country, but whether the House would retain in its hands the power to revise our system of taxation at the end of a year As Sir R. Peel had fought his battles over again since 1842, he would go back to that further, for the purpose of showing how, in 1841, he had deceived his friends. If the right hon. gentleman would never repeal the changes which he had effected in our commercial policy, he (Lord George Bentinck) would be with them around him, if they would cease to repent, as long as they lived, the misplaced confidence which they had reposed in him. (Great cheering from the Protectionist benches.) The noble Lord then proceeded to review in detail the commercial changes of the last six years, to show that our Free Trade policy, which enriched the foreigner at our expense, was the dearest policy after all, and that the money which we might save by our financial measures would be under Free Trade, have to be expended in armaments to keep our ruined colonies in subjection.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the debate was then adjourned till Friday

[illegible] House went, after some opposition, into Committee on the bill, and on clause 4, which requires that there shall be a surgeon on board each emigrant ship.—Mr. LABOUCHERE having stated that the Government would leave to the shipowners the remuneration of the surgeons, taking care that they were duly qualified, the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be reported. Adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT. The House met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.:- The Consolidation Fund Bill and the New Zealand Government Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

LYME REGIS ELECTION.—Lord ASHLEY reported from the Committee, in the case of the Lyme Regis petition, that the Committee had declared Thomas N. Abdy, Esq., to have been duly elected. The Committee had struck the names of Cock, Drake, and Puddicombe, voters of the borough, off the polls, it having been proved that they had received money on loan to influence their votes [illegible]

#### TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure the rights of occupying tenants.

Sir G. GREY would not offer any opposition to the introduction of this bill. Government had given their best consideration to the subject, with the view to propose some measure of legislation; but he thought it would be advisable to leave the hon. member's bill before them, seeing the great attention he had paid to the question, before the House was called upon to discuss it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. SCROPE remarked that if the House wished to secure the loyalty of the people of Ireland, and prevent them taking the matter into their own hands, it was absolutely necessary the question should be settled without delay. The repeal agitation was now becoming an agitation for tenant right

Col. CONOLLY complained that those who promoted discontent and outrages amongst the tenantry of Ireland on this subject of tenant right were rewarded with more mischievous and turbulent order of things than had previously existed.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed it as his opinion that the [illegible] was justified in bringing this question of tenant right before the House, for they must lose their position, and their property be transferred to other hands. A large number of persons had died of starvation in Ireland during the last year than had fallen in any war.

Mr. TRELAWNY was opposed to the bill altogether, and should divide against it.

Mr. HUME reminded the House that every attempt which had been made to interfere between master and workman had been followed by greater injury to the workman than to the master He believed the same result would follow any legislative interference between landlord and tenant. (Hear, hear.) Though he should be glad to secure payment to tenants for their improvements, it was necessary at the same time to provide that such improvements should be made with the sanction of the landlord, and by previous agreement, and not by any compulsory act of that House. Looking at the varying customs in different parts of the country, he was of opinion that any law which should impose one rule for all would be most injurious. (Hear.)

Sir W. SOMERVILLE concurred with the honourable member for Montrose, that a law compelling the adoption of any particular custom for every district would be injudicious and injurious; and any law which should give rise to litigation in Ireland between the landlords and tenants, would be the cause of misery to the country (Hear.) But, by giving leave to bring in this bill, the House would not be pledged to it; and seeing the great attention this hon. member for Rochdale had paid to this subject, he thought it would be scarcely treating him with respect to refuse him that permission.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL reminded the hon. member for Montrose that the law of Ireland did already interfere between landlord and tenant, but in a way that took part with the strong against the weak.

Dr. BOWRING hoped his hon. friend, Mr. Trelawny, would allow the bill to be introduced without a division

Mr. TRELAWNY, out of respect for the hon. member for Rochdale only, consented to forego his intention of dividing; and the bill was ordered to be brought in

FREE ROOT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE. Mr M. MILNES wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman (Sir G. Grey) as to the collision which took place yesterday in Trafalgar-square between the people and the police. ("Oh," and a laugh.) A meeting was, as he had been informed, held yesterday, called together by a certain individual, which meeting was allowed to take place, and the proceedings were carried on in a perfectly peaceable manner; many speakers were heard, and perfect decorum and tranquility were, on the part of the people, observed. But, after the speaking had ceased, and when the meeting was about to disperse, a collision took place between the people and the police, which resulted, as he understood, in grave consequences. He thought, under these circumstances, it was desirable the House should know what were the directions which had been given to the police in respect to this meeting (oh, oh), because he believed, on the one hand, that the freest discussion by the people of all public matters was the best security for the public peace in this country (hear, hear), and on the other, he believed the police force of the metropolis were always anxious to do their duty in the best and most satisfactory manner (Hear.)—Sir G GREY: The meeting to which the hon. member had referred was convened by an individual, as he had stated—that individual being a Mr. Cochrane, who had, by advertisements in the public papers, and by handbills issued by him, summoned a public meeting in Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Income Tax. The Commissioners of Police becoming aware of this, called Mr. Cochrane's attention to the Act, the 57th George III., which prohibited any public meeting being held during the sitting of Parliament at any place within a mile of Westminster—Hall, except in the parish of St Paul, Covent-garden. Mr. Cochrane replied to the communication that his purpose was to petition against the Income Tax, and that he was not before aware that such object was illegal. The Commissioners rejoined that they had no doubt that to meet to petition against the Income Tax was illegal: but that it was illegal to hold any public meeting during the sitting of Parliament within the limits they had before stated. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cochrane then gave the pledge, and intimated publicly to the public that the meeting would not be held. Some persons, however, assembled at the place mentioned, but with regard to the collision between the police and the people, and the grave consequences which had followed it (ought he believed they had all been comprised in the breaking of some lamps, which the police most effectually but most temperately suppressed. (Cheers.)

PASSENGERS BILL. On the bringing up of the Report on this Bill, Mr. LABOUCHERE intimated that he had amended the bill in accordance with the suggestion made to him on the previous night, by providing that sick passengers landing on any part of our shores should have the right to be conveyed back to the place of embarkation, and that in case of persons landing in consequence of sickness, the passage money should be returned. The report was then received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at a few minutes after six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ANSTEY, the House went into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Sir R. INGLIS renewed the omission of certain words from the first clause, the effect of which omission would be to render the bill in reality of no effect After some discussion, the amendment was negatived, and the clause sustained by a vote of 94 to 38.

Mr. HENLEY then moved an amendment to the clause, to prevent the act of [illegible] both from being repealed by the bill.

After some discussion, the Committee again divided, when the amendment was negatived, the numbers being 61 to 14.

Mr. NEWDEGATE then moved an amendment to the clause, to leave out certain words, which legalise the introduction, under particular circumstances, of certain bulls from the see of Rome; which amendment, after some further discussion, was agreed to without a division, in order to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move to insert words confining the introduction of bulls to such as were not of a reasonable character.

To the motion to insert those words, Mr. LAW moved as an amendment that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a vote of 175 to 104.

The Chairman shortly afterwards reported progress. The committee to sit again on Wednesday next.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships only sat for a very short time, and transacted no business of importance.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH LABOURERS FROM FRANCE. Mr STAFFORD wished to know [illegible] right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether he had received any information with respect to the expulsion of the English labourers from France; and if so, whether the Government had taken any means to forward these persons so expelled to their respective homes. He (Mr. Stafford) had also been requested to ask whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to retaliate.

Sir G. GREY said, that, in answer to the latter part of the question, he would state that the Government had not the slightest notion of retaliation. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the former part of the question, he would state that, early on Sunday morning last, he received a letter from the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Palmerston), enclosing to him a communication which that noble Lord had received from the British Consul at HAVRE, stating that a number of French workmen employed in the factories at [illegible] had demanded the immediate dismissal of all English men and women employed in those factories These persons had been in consequence compelled to leave Rouen suddenly, and had taken refuge on board a steam-boat, which fortunately happened to be in the port. So suddenly had these persons been compelled to leave, that they had not had the means of obtaining the payment of the wages due to them, and in many instances they were only paid a portion of their arrears at last. They were in most destitute condition, and the British Consul there had taken means to forward them to this country, after having provided them with all that they stood in need of. The Commissioner of Police, who had been communicated with, had stated that he should do all in his power to prevent a similar occurrence; and, further, he had taken upon himself to guarantee, on behalf of the Provisional Government, compensation to those poor persons who had been expelled from France

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD then rose to move for leave to introduce a bill to amend the "Irish Poor Relief Extension Act," with a view to the repeal of the 10th section, called the "quarter acre clause," which precluded from obtaining poor relief all persons who possessed more than a quarter of an acre of land.—A short discussion followed, in which Sir W. SOMERVILLE (the Secretary for Ireland) and Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, and on a division it was negatived by a majority of 114 to 21.

The House then adjourned.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*"A Novice."* *The error is not in the Problem, but in your inaccurate mode of expressing it. Our Diagram gives a Black Pawn at Black's Q R 3d; you, in your description, persist in giving a White one. Set the position up as we published it, and you will find on diligently re-reading it with the solution. We never heard of "log-mate." Stalemate is a drawn game*

*"F. E. S."* 1. *With much pleasure, if the diagram is sent.* 2. *Mr. Bolton has not quite abandoned the chequered field. We have just had the gratification of receiving one of those beautiful stratagems from him, on the constructions of which he stands unrivalled.*

*"H. S.," Preston.*—*We are very glad to hear from you again. They shall receive immediate attention*

*"Woodstockensis."*—*The idea is ingenious. It shall appear hereafter.*

*"Novice Master."*—*Diagram No. 373 is perfectly free from error. The solution is now of "two-mate." Stalemate is a drawn game*

*"A Tory."* *A novel mate of many years' service*

*"Potter and Clark."*—*A Pawn reaching the 8th square can be exchanged for a second Queen, and the player of it thus have two Queens on the board at once.*

*"J. R. R.," Manchester.* *Very true.*

*"J. K."*—*It shall be given as due time. Your solution is correct.*

*"G. P."* *They shall be examined. Some address must be given, or where can any one desirous of playing you direct his challenge?*

*"S. B."*—*The previous ones were so faulty, that it was out of the question to thank a publishing them. We hope you have devoted more time to the present; in that case we have no fear of them.*

*"C W C"* *It demands more time to examine than we can give to it at this moment. We shall probably hear from the author on the subject.*

*"Honorary Secretary," Reading* *The subject is treated of in Carrara's work. In which there is a translation by Mr. Lewis, price about 10s.*

*Solutions of "G. W. C.," "C. J. B." "Eos," "J. H. W.," "C. A. H.," "F. G. R.," "A. L. M.," "Woolstockensis," "Sprocalia," "Q. Q." "Susan," "Brightonian," "Romeo," "R. C. P." "A. D. J." "Pen," "A. D. J." "J. R." "P. E. V." "M. D.," "Miles, and "M. P." are correct. Those by "L. L. T." "J. F." and "R. H." are wrong.*

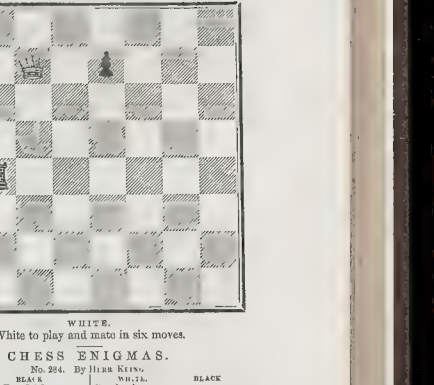
### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO 215.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q B 5th | K takes B | 3. Kt to K 8th | P to K Kt 3d |
| 2. Kt to Q 7th | K to B 3d | 4. Kt mates | |

### PROBLEM, NO. 216,

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in six moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 284. By HERR KLING.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his B 2d | K at Q 5th | P at K 2d | |
| Q at her B 7th | P at K Kt 5th | P at K Kt 5th | |
| Kt at K 3d | | White playing first, mates in 3 moves | |

No. 285. By Mr. F. H. DREW.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his R 5th | K at Q 4th | R at K Kt 3d | and 6th, and Q B |
| Q at her B 8th | Ps at K 5th, Q 6th | Kt at K 8th | 4th |
| | White to play and mate in three moves. | | |

No. 286. By the same.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his R 3d | K at his Kt 4th | B at Q 3d | B at Q B 4th |
| Rs at K R 4th and Q at K B 8 q | | P at K Kt 3d and P at K R 3d | |
| Q 6th | B at K R 4th | K B 8th | |
| | White to play and mate in four moves. | | |

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE is no such thing as good without alloy in human affairs. Of this the latest modern instance of account is that furnished by the Revolution which has just flashed Europe from its propriety. A Frenchman has appointed for its social elements Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; but what has become of that noble equestrian tournament that was went at Easter to delight the citizens hard by [illegible] Champs Elysées? It has gained a Republic, but the world has lost the [illegible] Derby.

This sport of steeple chasing has achieved a great popularity, partly because of what it exhibits, and partly because of that which it conceals The hoddin groups scattered in the vicinity of the winning post, are watched with the noble horsemanship of the soldiers of the aristocracy, and the thrilling moment of the finish" and saved the offence of seeing the noblest animals in creation put to death by torture, for their amusement, by an arrangement which places such fences as ensure a casualty—[illegible] where broken backs and necks and thighs are incidents which only mark them in the shape of rumour. Horsee, in his "Ars Poetica" explains the different effects of seeing and hearing. But a truce with intellectual feeding; the sporting world has now arrived, and would man only not be "to man unjust," there is goodly matter in store

The Sheet Calendar, published on Wednesday, among other announcements, puts forward a handicap to be run for at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Meeting, for which *six hundred and thirty-nine* horses are weighted, -beginning with the Hero 9st. 10lbs., and finishing with the Brandy Bet colt 4st. 7lbs.—a pretty extensive field for speculation! The present state of the market, however, is the no means on an average with the material offered for competition In many cases the prices quoted are merely nominal even the favourites have few friends. Surplice, for long at the head of the Derby list, and still rated at 9 to 1, has not been publicly backed at all latterly; while, as we hinted it would be, Springy Jack has advanced, 12 to 1 having been taken about him. Green's "lot" is still under a cloud. Some will have it that Assault is not so sound as he might be; most probably his present attack is an affection of the legs. Fern, a son of Venison, has been in the ascendant. He is in good hands, and can command a large capital at [illegible] few great points in favour of a horse. He is also in the Two Thousand, and, if near the mark, will scarcely keep the stable while such a stake is being run for. The Chester Cup has had a fair share of trouffle, but for the present the great steeple-chases engross much attention This month will see them out, however, and then the Turf will be itself again. Should it escape the political and social blight which now too generally prevails, we [illegible] count upon a prolific season.

### TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY. A day of unparalleled dullness, and only one alteration, viz., in Jericho, whose lameness appears to have been a "[illegible] invention" of certain parties desirous of "getting on." The prices [illegible] will be found to embrace almost as many events as favourites

NAEWS [illegible]
Even on [illegible]
2 to 1 agst Ball-and
LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE
8 to 1 on the field | 15 to 1 agst Alexander | 15 to 1 agst Chandler
The Carats and St. Lawrence are the favourites
NOTTINGHAM [illegible]
13 to 1 agst Thistledown | 15 to 1 agst Monarch Dove(t) | 15 to 1 agst Joe Lovell
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP
9 to 1 agst Jericho | 12 to 1 agst R. I Trap (t)
9 to 1 — Dutfinnaker | Even on [illegible]
TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES
7 to 2 agst Blaze.(t) | 9 to 1 agst Surplice
CHESTER CUP
35 to 1 agst Lightning | 10 to 1 agst Herman Pistol' c | 50 to 1 agst Ballinafad
40 to 1 — Glen Buddal | 40 to 1 — Lady Hyde | 1000 to 15 — Copyright(t
DERBY
13 to 1 agst Glendower | 10 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t)

# THE TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER CONWAY.

THE IRON TUBE ON THE PLATFORM ON WHICH IT WAS BUILT.

The Tubular Bridge, which is constructed to carry the Chester and Holyhead line of railway over the river Conway, is one of the most unique examples of engineering skill ever imagined or carried into execution. Though inferior in length and weight to the Britannia Tubular Bridge, now in course of erection over the Menai Straits, for the same railway, yet, being built on precisely the same principles, and raised to its destined site by the same power, it may, from the circumstance of its being the *first* erected, be deemed a *first* idea, to be carried out in its fullest extent in its mighty contemporary. As the floating and erecting this singular construction is a most important event in engineering annals, fraught with interest to the scientific world, and wonderful to the unscientific, we have devoted some space to its complete illustration.

We are happy to add, that on Monday last the labour of raising this vast tube was very nearly accomplished. The tube, which at first was resting on part of the platform on which it was built, was raised eight inches by pumping the water out of the pontoons, which had been placed under it. At about eleven (the tide still on the flow) the whole fabric was got under weigh, and slowly drawn down by means of hawsers attached to various convenient places, and worked by capstans, until it arrived within a few feet of its proper position at the north side, and in its right position at the south, or Conway side, when, owing to the pontoons on that side touching the bottom, it could be got no farther, and, the tide receding, the tube was left unsupported on the two temporary stone-beds, built inside the abutments. With this single, and, indeed, trivial, exception, the whole operation was performed in a most satisfactory manner, and the tube will, doubtless, be in its place in the course of the week. Standing on the tube were Messrs. G. and R. Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Bidder, Mr. Frank Forster, Captain Claxton, Captain Moorsom, and the contractor, Mr. Evans. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given by the workmen and spectators, Captain Claxton giving the signal, and finishing by smashing his speaking-trumpet, and pitching it into the Straits. A great number of professional gentlemen were present to witness this great engineering work.

The tube was floated to the piers on six huge pontoons, three at either end, constructed near the spot where the tube was erected; and in the view we give, representing the tube on the platform where it was built, one of the pontoons occupies a prominent place in the foreground. The pontoons are 100 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and 10 feet high.

The pontoons were floated under the platform on which the tube rested at low water; and the piles supporting the platform being taken away, the whole mass of the tube rested upon two stone piers, temporarily erected at either end for that purpose; but as the tide rose, the pontoons lifted the tube from these piers, and transported it to the shelf prepared for it below the presses on the permanent piers.

In our view of the floating the tube, the buoys are shown which were fixed in the stream to guide the mighty fabric in its course; and the appearance of the tube on its pontoons, shored up to steady it, forms a singular and impressive picture.

The bridge had not been lifted to its place at the time of our going to press, or at least no intelligence of the event had reached our office at that time; but through the kindness of R. Stephenson, Esq., the chief engineer, we are enabled to describe the apparatus prepared for the lifting, and to illustrate it completely by diagrams; and these we now proceed to describe.

On a piece of land projecting into the Conway, about 100 yards from the site of the piers to the Bridge, an enormous platform was raised on piles, and on this the work of erecting the tube has been carried on. The tube has been twelve months in construction, and the novel manner in which it is arranged and built is worthy of the eminent engineer who planned it. One of our representations shows it, as completed, resting on its platform previous to its being lowered on the pontoons destined to bear it to the piers of the Bridge.

The idea furnished by the word "tube," however, gives no idea of its form, inasmuch as that is suggestive of a circularly-formed tunnel, whereas in fact the Bridge is like a huge chest, such an one as the genii of Eastern romances might be supposed to fabricate.

The Tube is made of wrought-iron plates, varying in thickness from ½ inch to 1 inch, riveted together, strengthened by T irons; and, to give additional strength to the whole, a series of cells is formed at the top and at the bottom of the tube, between an inner ceiling and floor and the exterior plates. In our sectional engraving (Fig. 1) the peculiar construction of this wonderful specimen of engineering skill is fully elucidated, and it will be observed that T irons strengthen the top and sides, and that the iron plates which form the cells are riveted and held in their places by angle irons. The upper cells, eight in number, in the transverse section, are nearly square, being 1 foot 9 inches high, and 1 foot 8¼ wide. The lower cells, six in number, are

FLOATING THE TUBE TO ITS DESTINATION.

## THE TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER CONWAY

THE TUBE AT THE PIERS JUST PREVIOUS TO BEING RAISED TO ITS PLACE.

THE CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGE AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

2 feet 3½ inches wide, by 1 foot 9 inches high. The space between wall and wall, if we may so speak, of the tube, is 14 feet, and the height of the whole, inclusive of the cells, is 22 feet 3½ inches at the ends, and 25 feet 6 inches at the centre. The total length of the tube is 612 feet. One end of the tube will be fixed to the masonry of the pier, but the other end will be so arranged as to allow for the expansion of the metal by the action of atmospheric variations, and will, therefore, rest upon eleven rollers of iron, running on a bed plate; and, that the whole weight of the tube may not be carried by these rollers, six girders are carried over the tube and riveted to the upper parts of the sides of the tube; and these side portions rest upon 12 balls of gun-metal running in grooves, which are fixed to iron beams let into the masonry. In the Engravings, transverse section (Fig. 2), and longitudinal section (Fig. 3), the arrangement of the rollers and gun-metal balls are fully shown, whilst in our small diagram (Figs. 4 and 5), the latter is developed on a larger scale, to explain it more fully. In the tranverse section (Fig. 2), showing the lifting apparatus and tube, the iron girders and balls are seen at *g*, and the rollers are marked *h h*. The other portions of beam-work in the tube, which are those relating to the lifting apparatus, and not therefore shown in our section of the tube itself, are the lifting beams *i i*, riveted into the tube for the purpose of carrying the chains, but which, when the tube is placed in its destined bed, will be taken out.

In the longitudinal section (Fig. 3), the ends of the lifting beams are shown at *c c*; the lifting chains, *a a*; and *b b*, the beam for strengthening the bottom of the tube. The other references are A, the interior of the tube; B, B, B, are the ends of the expansion rollers; and C, C, C, the ends of the cross girders, and the gun-metal expansion balls, for taking part of the weight of the tube. Our small diagram (Fig. 6), gives an idea of the appearance of the exterior of the tube.

The machinery for raising this stupendous piece of iron-work consists of two hydraulic rams, one at either pier. As may be seen by reference to our transverse sectional representation (Fig. 2), the rams are fixed on massive bearing girders, which are firmly bedded in the masonry of the piers. A is the bearing girder; B B the sides of the piers; C, another iron girder, fixed into the piers, about 18 feet above the bearing girder; and into this the guide rods D, D, from the press, to steady the cross-head when in action, are fastened; *a* is the press, or case of the ram; *b*, the cylinder; *c*, the ram carrying the cross-head *d*; *e, e, e, e, e, e*, are the wheels which turn the screws of the clams or vices for clipping the chains *f f*: the upper clams being used for "clipping," or holding fast, whilst the ram is rising and lifting the chams, and the lower ones, after the ram has risen, to hold the chains in their places, and prevent them from slipping, whilst the cross-head comes down to take a fresh lift. The chains are of wrought iron, each link six feet in length from centre to centre of pin-holes; and they have shoulders at the end of the links, into which the clams fit when closed, and thus they are effectually prevented from slipping down. The sides of the clams, or vices, being moved by right and left screws, they require but *one* man to each pair of wheels to open or close them. At each lift the tube is raised six feet. The cylinder, within which the ram works, is 3 feet 1½ inches in diameter, outside measure; and the hollow for the ram is 1 foot 8 inches in diameter

The cross head is 9 feet 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 5½ inches deep; the apertures for the guide-rods are 6 inches in diameter, and those for the chains are 2 feet 1 inch long, by 1 foot 1½ inch wide. The guide-rods are 11 feet 3½ inches long between the cylinder of the ram and the cross head.

The case of the cylinder is not square in plan, but is longer than broad, being 5 feet 2 inches in length, by 3 feet 9 inches in width; and strong ribs spring from the corners and longest sides to strengthen it, as shown in our delineations.

The space allowed for water is very narrow all round the ram, and there is a deep collar at the top of the cylinder, at which part the space for water is stopped, and a water-tight joint is formed by means of a leather packing in it.

The apertures for the entrance of the water into the cylinder is bored through the collar, and is only three-eighths of an inch in diameter; and the quantity of water each cylinder will hold is 66 gallons.

Each press, being 18 inches diameter, equals 324 circular inches; and, being worked under a pressure of three tons per inch, will lift 972 tons; but it is calculated they would bear four tons per inch, and be capable of supporting the enormous weight of 1296 tons. The Conway tube is about 1300 tons weight, and each ram, therefore, has to lift but 650 tons.

The water is forced into the cylinders by means of steam-engines fixed between the vacant piers, on which the second tube will ere long be placed. The engines are on the high-pressure principle, with the cylinder placed horizontally. The piston-rod passes through stuffing boxes at each end of the cylinder; a cross-head is connected to the piston-rod, giving motion, by side rods and cranks, to two fly-wheels, one placed on each side of the engine. Into the piston-rod, at each end, the plungers of the forcing-pumps are fixed, having a stroke equal to the stroke of the steam piston. The steam piston is 17 inches in diameter; the plunger of the pumps 1 inch and 1-16 in diameter; and the length of the stroke is 16 inches. The boilers are on the tubular principle, somewhat like those of the locomotive engine, but without circular fire-places. The whole being very portable, is fixed on a frame-work of wood with very little trouble.

To Robert Stephenson, Esq., the engineer, our best thanks are due for the readiness with which he granted us permission to copy his plans; and to Edwin Clark, Esq., assistant engineer, for his kindness in revising our description, we offer our warmest thanks; and also to Messrs. Easton and Amos, the engineers to whom is entrusted the task of lifting the tube by their hydraulic rams, we are greatly indebted for much valuable information.

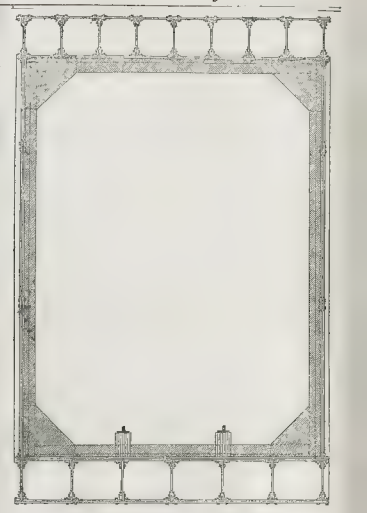


FIG. 1.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TUBE.

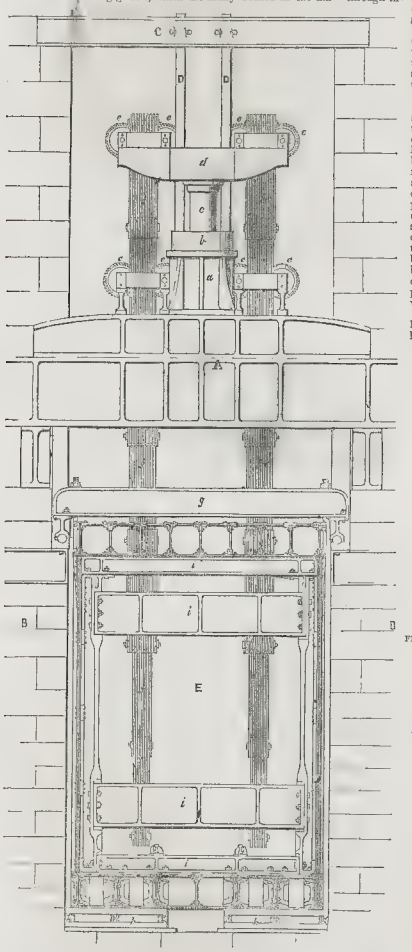


FIG. 2.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TUBE AND LIFTING APPARATUS.

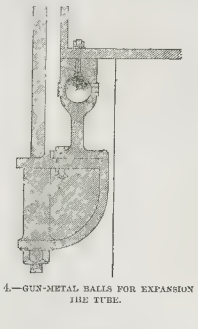


FIG. 4.—GUN-METAL BALLS FOR EXPANSION OF THE TUBE.

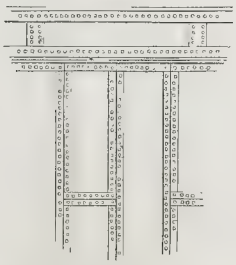


FIG. 5.—EXTERIOR APPEARANCE OF IRON PLATES RIVETED TOGETHER.

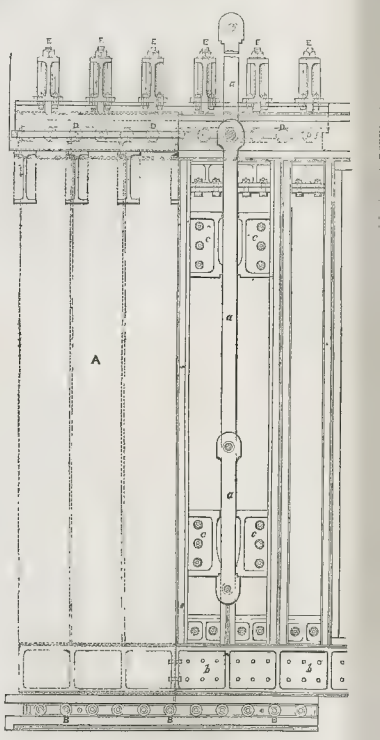


FIG. 3.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE TUBE AND LIFTING BEAMS.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat fresh up to-day was very small, and the samples were rather poorly filled with samples of both red and white, old, and the week's arrivals coastwise have amounted to 6856 quarters. Selected qualities were in very moderate request, at Lilly Monday's currencies. In the middling and inferior kinds very little was doing, a late rates. There was no improved demand for most kinds of foreign wheat, but we have no variance to notice in value. The supply on offer was not to any large. Fine malting barley moved off steadily, at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were neglected. There was a better inquiry for malt, but no improvement was noticed in values. Oats were quite as dear, with a steady demand. All other articles remain as before.

ARRIVALS: English wheat, 6856 qrs.; barley, 3965 qrs.; Irish oats, 700 qrs.; Foreign wheat, 4380 qrs.; barley, 3960 qrs.; oats, 4760 qrs.; flour, 6056 sacks.

*English Wheat.*—Kent and Essex, 42s to 50s; North and Suffolk, ditto, 40s to 48s; Scotch, 42s to 50s; Rye, 32s to 34s; Grinding barley, 22s to 24s; Malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; Beans, 30s to 34s; Pigeons, 32s to 36s; Harrow beans, 30s to 34s; Oats, Potato, 20s to 22s; Poland, 18s to 20s; Feed, 16s to 18s; Flour, per sack, 38s to 40s.

*Foreign.*—Wheat, Dantzic, 44s to 48s; Konigsberg, 44s to 48s; Pomeranian, 44s to 48s; Marianopoli, 44s to 48s; Polish, 44s to 48s; Barley, 24s to 26s; Oats, Dutch, 18s to 20s; Flour, per barrel, 30s to 32s.

*Beasts.*—The market has ruled exceedingly heavy this week, and in some instances the quotations are almost nominal

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushed, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Rape seed, 48s to 52s per quarter; Coriander, 20s to 22s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 6s to 8s per bushel; White, 5s to 6s 6d. Tares, 36s to 40s per quarter. Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Canary, 60s to 70s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra ditto, —s to —s. Foreign ditto, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Carraway seed, 24s per cwt.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d of household do. 6d to 7d per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 34s 8d.

*Tithe Commutation Average.*—Wheat 50s 10d; barley, 30s 11d; oats 20s 8d, rye, 31s 1d beans 37s 11d; peas 33s 6d.

*Potatoes on Farrows Corn.*—Wheat, 7s; barley 2s 6d; oats 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

*Provisions.*—The best parcels of Irish butter are in moderate request at full prices; other sorts of middling and inferior kinds, 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Bacon, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork, 50s to 56s. Carron, and Cork, 50s to 56s. Waterford, 48s to 50s. Belfast 48s to 50s. Limerick, 46s to 52s. Tralee, 46s to 48s; and Sligo, 46s to 48s, per cwt. On board for future delivery very little is doing. Fine new Limerick butter—is sold at —s per cwt. Secondary, at 76s to 78s per cwt. Other parcels are a dull inquiry. Fine Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, 44s to 46s per cwt. Fine kind may be quoted 76s to 78s. Inferior ditto, 72s to 74s per cwt. There is no new provision inquiry for the new Irish bacon. Waterford, singed, 50s per cwt. Other parcels are a dull sale. Irish bale and tierce pork are selling at 50s to 56s, and middling ditto at 44s to 48s. Mess ditto, 48s to 52s. Fine kind may be quoted 56s to 58s per cwt. Hams and lard

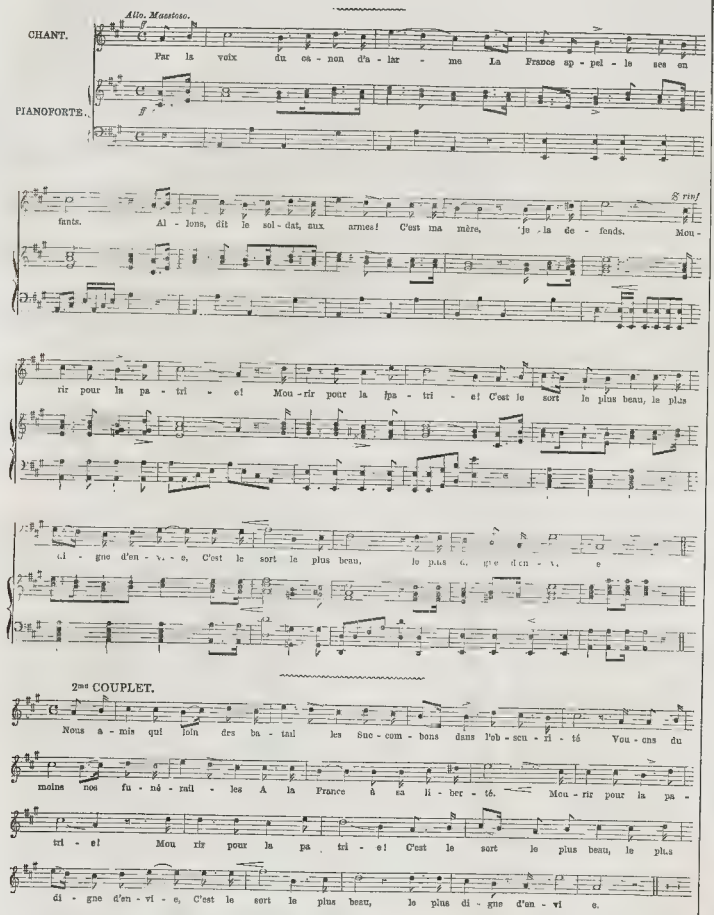
## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

Although at the close of last week the English Market had assumed a greater [illegible] ment of the previous week. Consols on Monday fluctuated between 82¾ ⅞ and 82¾ ⅞. On opening, Tuesday's prices were 82¾ ⅞; at which quotations they remained until the middle of the day. A gradual reaction then commenced, [illegible] Finance Minister, M. Goudchaux, through a feeling of inability to contend with the difficulties of his position, was the principal cause of the depression; to which may be added the failure of the Lanking-house of Louis and Company, as well as the delay in the opening of the Bourse at Paris during the present week. On Wednesday, however, an improved feeling was manifest, and the opening prices were at an improvement of ¼ per cent, quoting 83 ⅛ ⅜. From these prices a further improvement to 83¾ ⅞ was made, and some heavy sales for the fall later in the day again, depressed prices to 83¼; and, after the close of regular business, a further depression occurred. This downward tendency existed at yesterday's [illegible] on Thursday, continental advices being regarded as serious, not merely political, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

MUSIQUE D'ALPHONSE VARNEY.



CLAREMONT.—THE CARRIAGE FRONT.

## "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

I.

By the cannon's voice appealing,
Our country sounds the alarm.
"'Tis a mother's call!" says the soldier;
"Arise, brothers!—arm—let us arm!"
For our country to fall is a privilege high—
The noblest of deaths is for freedom to die!

II.

Ev'n we in obscurity pining,
Afar from the fields of their fame,
To France and to Liberty offer
Our hope, and our life, and our name.
For our country to fall is a privilege high—
The noblest of deaths is for freedom to die!

## CURIOUS CLOCK.

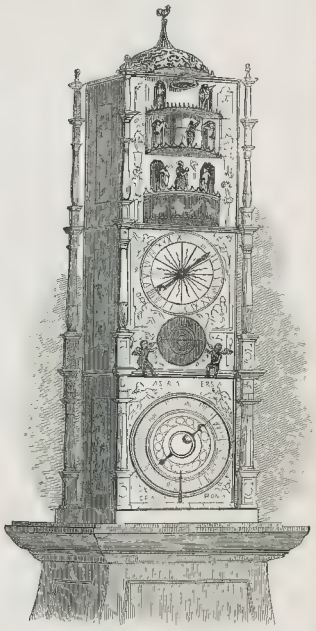
THE Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gave his first *soirée* for the season on Saturday. The company included, besides the Fellows of the Society, several other distinguished persons. Among the specimens of scientific construction exhibited in the rooms, the Clock we have engraved attracted considerable attention.

This ingenious piece of workmanship was for more than two centuries in the possession of the Court of the Popes of Rome; and was subsequently the property of William the First, King of the Netherlands.

Its construction is very interesting, as showing the state of clock-making towards the close of the sixteenth century, as well as, by the original airs it performs, affording an idea of the taste for music in those times.

The entire fabric bears decided proof of having been produced by manual labour, without any other assistance than the bench of the turner and the file. It had the ancient motive power; the pendulum being a later invention of the celebrated Christian Huygens, a native of the Netherlands, who applied it to the movement of clocks in 1657; and it has since been added to the present Clock.

The design consists of a tower, divided into three stories, with doors of strongly gilt copper, tastefully chased and ornamented, and supported by twelve columns of strongly gilt copper. In front of the lower story, within a square chamber, is a large dial plate, which moves round its whole circuit only once a year: it shows, also, the date of the month, and all the Catholic feasts and holy days throughout the year. In the centre is a small plate, very curiously chased, representing the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the sun and moon pursuing their course, so that at one glance we can ascertain in what sign of the zodiac they are at the time. Within this circle is a small globe, pointing out the proper phases and aspects of the moon; and within all this are the fixed stars setting, namely, the Serpent, Orion, the Great Bear, Cassiopeia, &c. The four corners of this chamber are emblematically engraved with the names of those nations who have conquered kingdoms at an early period.



CLOCK CONSTRUCTED BY ISAAC HABRECHT, ANNO 1583.

In front of the second story are the minutes and minute-hand, and on each side are two silver figures, one hand of these figures pointing to the minutes, the other hand being set in motion by mechanism: during the striking of the Clock, the one figure turns the hour-glass, as an emblem of time, the other wields the sickle of death. Above each of the silver figures is a Latin verse, and in the middle of the plate is a simple yet correctly mathematical representation of how the globular form of the earth is perceptible to the eye. Above, the minute-hand describes a circuit of 24 hours, each half of the dial plate containing 12 hours; the day hours being marked with the image of the sun, and the hours of the night with the image of the moon. On the four corners of the plate are engraved the four seasons of the year.

The third story also consists of four divisions, which project in the manner of a balcony. Round the centre of the lower division move the seven silver figures of heathen gods, in chariots: every deity makes its appearance once in seven days, exactly in front, where it remains for 24 hours, when it is relieved by the next; these godheads represent the seven days of the week.

In the centre of the second division is an image of the Virgin, holding her son Jesus in her arms; two angels are seen placing crowns and garlands on her head; and during the performance of the bells several angels make their appearance, making their obeisance before the image of Mary and the Saviour.

Within the centre of the third division is a metal bell, pending on a gilt plate of copper, on which is represented the Judgment day. Round this metal plate move four silver figures, set in motion by mechanism, representing the four states of social life. These images point out the quarters of the hour by striking the bell: the first quarter is represented by a youth, the second by a grave citizen, the third by a Roman soldier, and the fourth by a priest.

In the fourth division is likewise a metal bell, on the sides of which there are chambers; on the left side is the representation of Death, proclaiming the hours of day and night by striking the bell; above it is seen a Latin inscription, from Romans, chapter 7th, verse 23rd. To the right side is the image of the Saviour, stepping forward, with the globe in his hand, and above it the cross. The figure proceeds, every two minutes, in a slow manner, and then, for a moment, hides itself from view: above it is a Latin verse from the prophet Hosea, chapter 13th.

These two figures are of massive silver; behind the bell is inscribed the name of the artist, and the date 1589.

The whole is covered with copper, beautifully worked in filagree; on the extreme top is stationed a cock, which, at the close of the chiming of the bells, spreads its wings, opens its beak, and crows; after which it resumes its former position.

On the side doors are painted and gilt figures of the Virtues, with flowers, obelisks, and other ornaments, and within are figures of the Fates. These exquisite figures are stated to have been engraved by the pupils.

This clock is also stated to have been made by Habrecht for Pope Sixtus V., and in many respects resembles the famous Strasburg Clock.

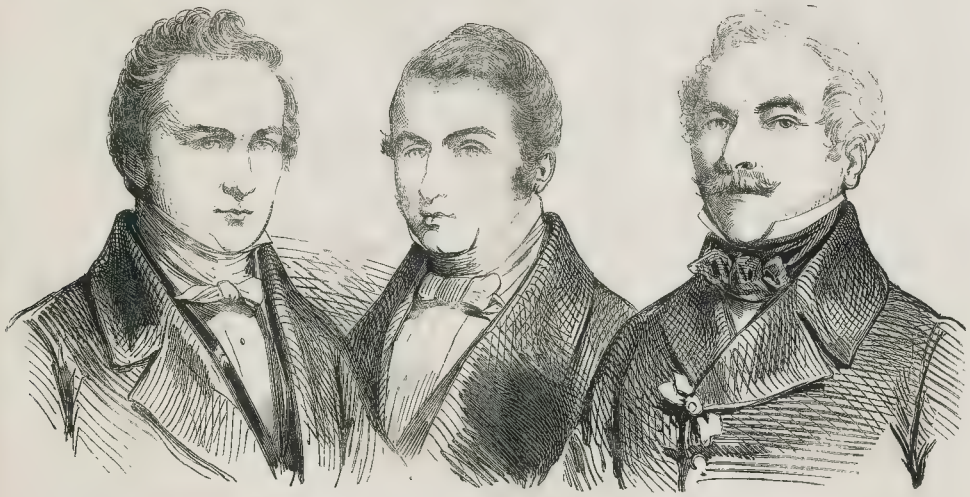
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 308.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848. [Sixpence.


## EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

The state of affairs in France continues to excite the liveliest interest, even though the Government is shaking at home. Prospects have scarcely brightened for the new Republic since last week; all parties were stunned into a species of torpor by the suddenness of the blow, and it was not in the first moments of surprise that the full extent of the change was felt. But it begins to be, and at the present moment the sensations are of a very mingled kind. There is a general joy at the complete riddance made of the old system, increased by the courageous exposition which has just been made of its financial profligacy, which was perfectly hideous and incredible. Even without a revolution, six months more must have plunged it into bankruptcy. The debt Louis Philippe has left as a legacy to the Republic is enormous; not a source of revenue exists that has not been exceeded almost twice over. It is said, too, that the private debts remaining unpaid on his account are enormous; left so, not from personal extravagance or inability to settle them, but from calculation and parsimony! The Republic has sequestered his private property, on which these debts are of course the first lien, and will doubtless be paid. But the money pressure in other respects is terrible. The sale of the Crown jewels is decreed; but no one will



MARIE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. GOUDCHAUX, LATE MINISTER OF FINANCE. SUBERVIE, LATE MINISTER OF WAR.

BETHMONT, MINISTER OF COMMERCE. CREMIEUX, MINISTER OF JUSTICE. CARNOT, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

purchase them: in a time of convulsion what can men do with mere stones, which are either rich or poor "as fancy values them"? and diamonds are no more in themselves than very bright petrifactions. The Regent diamond, one of the Crown jewels of France, is worth, nominally, an inconceivable sum: but it is perfectly useless, and indeed valueless, save as a natural curiosity: only a state could buy it, and all the states in Europe are in the position of borrowers. The Crown jewels, then, will remain the Republican jewels, till affairs are more settled. The gold and silver plate is more easily disposed of; it is to be melted down forthwith, and coined into money. The Crown lands are seized, being the property of the State, and it is proposed to sell some of the forests; but men are shy of buying from a possessor with nothing but a political change to show for its title to them. They "like not the security," and remember that fallen dynasties have had an unaccountable knack of rising again. The few proposals of purchase that have been made are on condition that only a third of the money is to be paid, the rest to be left dependant on time and events. All this is very unsatisfactory to a Government that cannot work the machinery of the State without cash. An appeal is made for a year's taxes in advance, and they are paid with a good will; but this only amounts to a loan, and they are paid with a heavy countenance.

result would, it was supposed, determine the question of moderate or ultra-republicanism as far as Paris was concerned; it was generally expected the *modérés* would be in the ascendant.

The Paris papers of yesterday bring the important intelligence of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government, latet the 15th of March, to the following effect: "From the date of its publication the Bank of France's notes are to be received as legal money by the government and private individuals—until further orders, the Bank of France is dispensed from the obligation of paying its notes in specie. In no case shall the issues of the bank and its 'comptoirs' exceed 350,000,000f. The suspension of payments is applicable equally to all the provincial 'comptoirs.' The Bank is to publish its situation in the *Moniteur* every eight days." This decree is founded on a report from the Governor of the Bank of France, also published in the *Moniteur*. It is to the following effect:—"From the 26th of February to the 15th of March," says the Governor, "the Bank has discounted, at Paris, to the amount of 10,000,000f; of 119,000,000f. it used to the Treasury, it has paid 75,000,000f; we do not include 15,000,000f. placed at the disposal of the Treasury in various 'comptoirs,' to provide for urgent wants of the public service. Moreover, the Bank has discounted 43,000,000f in the towns where it has 'comptoirs' by its discounts at Paris it has endeavoured to prevent the suspension of payments of the banks of Rouen, Havre, Lille, and Orleans. The promptitude and extent of the Caisse operations induced the hope of surmounting the crisis. It has battered itself of such a result until this day, and would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the demand provoked by extraordinary events, and magnified by fear. From the 26th of February to the evening of the 14th of March, the Paris 'caisse' has decreased from 140,000,000f. 70,000,000f. This morning, the 15th, panic seized itself. The possessors of notes have presented themselves in crowds at the [illegible] and new 'guichets' have been opened to accelerate the service. Above 10,000,000f have been paid in specie. This evening there remain at Paris but 30,000,000f. To-morrow the crowd will be more considerable; in a few days more the Bank will be completely stripped of specie. In such serious circumstances we must have recourse to your vigilant and energetic solicitude, and that of the Government. The Bank's Council, deliberating on the state of things, proposes," &c. The propositions are those made into law by the above decree.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Paris, Wednesday

Under the name of "Musée National," instead of "Musée Royal," the old Louvre has opened its portals this day for the annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists. Determined to carry out the principle of "*égalité*," which is one of the three which the new Republic has solemnly accepted, the Minister of the Interior, disposing with any Jury of Selection, ordered that every picture, good, bad, and indifferent, which was sent in, should be exhibited—a decision which caused the long-haired artists of the bad and indifferent class to shout [illegible] enthusiasm. As well as one can judge [illegible] the immense gallories, "*égalité*" there is no room for complaint as to expectation, by no means lowered the general character of the Exhibition. As in previous years, there are some excellent pictures, some good, some middling, some bad, and some which are most atrocious daubs. But the excellent and the good are not fewer, the middling, the bad, and the abominable are not more numerous, in proportion to those of previous years. Each person—every impartial person who may be able to make a comparison between the present and past Exhibitions will, I think, coincide in my verdict.

Notwithstanding what the French call *préoccupations politiques* nearly absorb public attention, it is impossible not to notice the great falling off which has taken place in fashionable gaiety. Pass along the streets at any hour after midnight, and you will not hear the strains of music nor see the blaze of lights in any house: no trains of carriages will be found to obstruct the way; no dashing equipages will be met with. Grand dinners, grand balls, grand *soirées* grand concerts, grand *fêtes* of all kinds, have now become almost as scarce in Paris as in the most obscure of obscure country towns. The rich have fled, or are preparing to fly, or, at the very least, have cut down their establishments. No pomp, no display, little rejoicing, strict economy—such are the orders of the day among the favoured of the earth. This may not be unnatural after the tremendous convulsion which we have just witnessed, and still less unnatural in presence of the dark, unknown, mysterious, threatening and lowering future which opens before us. But, nevertheless, *it ought not to be*; and if the higher classes of French society were actuated by ordinary patriotism, it would not be. Old down expenses—save money—diminish labour—[illegible] perhaps ruin commerce at such a moment as this. Why the bitterest enemy of France could not desire more fully to be crushed with the heel of Antichrist, as we have said, that is the very thing which the French aristocracy of money, and the French aristocracy of birth, are now doing! Verily they must be mad! They are not, for, if not, mad persons do not add to their folly the hatred of the mob, and yet that, at this moment, the mob is the supreme master of property and of life! If they have no feeling for the people, can they expect the people, with overwhelming power in their hands, to feel for them?

PRUSSIA

The arrival of Citizen Circourt, the new French Minister, at the Prussian Court vice the Marquis of Dalmatia (now Citizen Soult), resigned, or superseded, has been announced at Berlin. The King has nominated the Prince of Prussia to the command of the 4th d'vision of the army; Charles to the command of the 2nd. General Hedemann succeeds Prince Charles. No less than 54 staff officers (many of them actually in command of regiments) had been superseded in the course of a few days. An address to the King, signed by 1,800 persons, was held at Berlin on the evening of the 9th. It was numerously attended, but principally by curious spectators. Occasion was taken from it, however, to forbid all such meetings for the future. Measures had been adopted to prevent their recurrence—by force if necessary.

Numerous copies of a circular, breathing the deepest hostility to Russia, were distributed amongst the inhabitants of Königsberg on the 7th instant, from whom also an address to the King was been forwarded, which, amongst other matters, state "It is through a real representation of the people—one springing from all classes of society—the establishment of a free constitution, and through unconditional freedom of the press, that Germany will acquire the power of opposing all its enemies if we are animated by a true love for fatherland. May your Majesty place confidence in the people, and not in princes, who alone serve self."

The united authorities of Elbing have resolved to forward a deputation to Berlin, in order to obtain an audience of the King and give over (*einleiten*), to express the wishes of the people. The head burgomaster is appointed the head of the deputation. The garrison in Magdeburg has been nearly doubled, and the inhabitants have the option either of having the additional soldiers billeted on them, or of paying a certain sum to be dispensed from such "angel visits."

The King has met a most exasperated unlimited liberty of the press in all respects; but we learn, from a Royal decree in the *Prussian State Gazette*, that after recapitulating the resolution of the Germanic Diet, by which freedom of action in what relates to the press is left to the individual States of the Confederacy, his Majesty declares that he has instructed his Minister at Frankfort to urge the Diet to the adoption of a further resolution directing the simultaneous introduction of freedom of the press into all the Germanic States. It also enforces, or should prove unavailing, the King pledges himself to abolish the censorship at once in the Prussian dominions, and to refer the details of the law, as regards the press, to the Prussian Diet at its next meeting.

A letter from Berlin, of the 7th March, announces that the Polish Deputies, to the number of fifty, purpose giving in their resignations, not wishing to form a part of the German States Congress, as affected Polish nationality. This resolution is, it is said, based on the treaty of 1815, which guarantees the national institutions to all the Polish provinces.

AUSTRIA

From Pressburg, in Hungary, we learn that the greatest agitation prevails in that kingdom. Events had taken a serious turn, so much so, that the Archduke Stephen had proceeded to Vienna, to ask for new instructions suited to the extraordinary and unexpected circumstances. An address had been forwarded by the States of Hungary to the Emperor, of so unusual a character, that the monarch cannot be master of ourselves, it demands the sanction and maintenance of the ancient Hungarian Constitution, and the appointment of a separate Ministry, the members of which shall be responsible to the people of Hungary.

Bohemia has not lerried in following the example of Hungary. Count Frederick Deym, the Kossuth of Bohemia, and twenty of the most eminent members of the Opposition, have proposed the immediate convocation of the Bohemian Diet. They give two reasons for taking this step:—First, "To express their loyal and true sentiments to the Throne, and to make any sacrifice that may be necessary, compatible with the interests of the State;" and secondly, "to send their joyful co-operation to a development of the representation of the country." An address to this effect has been forwarded to Vienna. Bohemia is most indefinitely represented at the Diet, which is sufficiently proved by the fact that out of 300 towns, only four return representatives, and these four are often appointed by the King, instead of being elected by the people. Notwithstanding this, Bohemia has taken a firm position towards Austria, and the spirit of progress, which has so suddenly spread itself over the Continent, is felt there as elsewhere

GERMAN STATES

The Frankfort journals of the 11th instants intimate that the Germanic Diet, sensible of the necessity of revising the federal constitution, is busy with a plan to be submitted to the Governments of the different states which compose the Confederation.. It is also convinced that to ensure a favourable reception to the plan which may be ultimately resolved on among the body of the people, it is necessary to invite the concurrence of individuals connected with

"RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED."

## PICTURES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE first of these scenes is of a more humanizing character than its companion. The physical conflict is over, the wounded are lodged in *ambulances*, and alms are begged for their relief at every turn. A few stones are heaped together, perhaps taken from the nearest barricade; and upon them is placed a *tronc pour les blessés*, to receive the contributions of the public. Our Artist's Sketch is from the life: a woman, of middle station, is dropping her mite into the treasury. The persons around her are very characteristic; the little girl looks on in sorrowful sympathy, which extends to the boy, though he is learning thus early to wield the weapon of death. The man in the frock, bearing a bayoneted gun, is imploring alms: he is listened to by the seated guard, but the raw recruit is not so moved. The boy with the shouldered sword and the cockade, and the man behind him in cap and blouse, belong to a class of the people who must be regarded as not the least efficient agents in the recent Revolution.

SCENE AT THE BARRIER OF ST. DENIS.

THE Quarters of St. Martin and St. Denis, it is well known, were the hot-beds of the late Revolution; and the Illustration shows one of the early stages of the conflict, at the Barrier of St. Denis, with the approach of a band of the Revolutionists.

The Barrier of St. Denis is at the entrance into Paris, from the Boulogne road; and this was a point of considerable importance in the struggle, since this gate is the nearest to Vincennes, whence supplies of ammunition were expected to arrive.

A Correspondent, who was among the first English visitors after the Revolution, states that "at the Barrier of St. Denis was a powerful and striking illustration of the character of the revolt. The houses of the Corps de Garde and the Octroi were entirely in ruins, and exhibited the effects of a most violent conflict; and, judging from the walls, cannon had been employed. Here might be seen curious specimens of the powers now in possession of Paris; and *citoyens* had entire control over all that passed either way through the Barrier. The crowd was by no means great, and, considering the state of things, exceedingly orderly and polite."

A Correspondent of the *Times* bears the following testimony to the honesty of the people of this Quarter:—

"And those men of the barricades—those grim-looking, terrific men of Wednesday and Thursday last—those unwashed, ill-dressed, tattered men of the Quarters of St Martin and St. Denis, and of the Halle, and of the Hôtel de Ville, and of the Faubourg St. Antoine, whose appearance and whose cries were appalling—where are they? They have returned modestly to their hard labour—to the practice of their admirable industry—to their privations and their endurances.

"Let those men be known to the world. The great mass of the combatants of the 22d, 23d, and 24th of February were the poor hard-working classes of the Parisians. They were labourers at the ports, shoemakers, sawyers, carpenters, shoe-blacks; in a word, the operatives and labourers of the capital. What did they? They believed that the late Government had cheated them of the fruits of their Revolution of July. They waited the proper moment for reconquering their rights, and they went at it without arms, taking their chance of finding a dead enemy, and of arming themselves with his weapons. And when, by a succession of miracles, their courage and their constancy were rewarded by the most splendid victory ever achieved by insurgents, what did they?—'rob,' 'pillage,' 'murder?'

"Search the columns of the newspapers, demand of the thousands of English and other foreign residents of Paris during the severe struggle, and they will tell you that those men, so hideous and so terrible in the streets and at the barricades, so infuriated by the slaughter of their friends, seized the earliest opportunity for leaving the *chose publique* to be looked after by honest competent men, and returned to their workshops, their hovels, and their poverty, proud—for that too should be known—proud of having once more conquered liberty for their country."

CONFLICT AT THE BARRIER ST. DENIS

## IRELAND.

The eddy of the great Revolutionary wave has extended to Ireland, and "sympathy" with the French Republic has become the motto of the more violent or earnest of the Repealers.

Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of the National Patron Saint, had been for some time past fixed upon as the day on which aggregate Repeal meetings should be held in every parish throughout the country, while in Dublin a demonstration on a gigantic scale, consisting of a procession, public meeting, &c., was to take place. The violent language of the leaders and the journals of the Young Ireland party have created some apprehension that the tranquillity of the city would be disturbed: but we trust these fears may be shown to have been groundless.

The provost and board of Trinity College met on Sunday after divine service, when an address to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant was unanimously agreed to, expressive of confidence in his Excellency's wisdom, and a determination to uphold the peace of the city. His Excellency returned a suitable reply.

Every arrival from the north of Ireland brings reports of the meetings at Orange lodges, and of addresses of confidence in the Lord Lieutenant, with assurances of readiness to come forward whenever required and render every support to a Government determined to maintain the peace and order of the community.

The Government have taken measures to suppress disturbances, should, unfortunately, any attempt of the kind be made. Besides the garrison of Dublin, which is about 4000 strong, 2000 more are being called in from the surrounding districts. Twelve troops of cavalry have arrived from Drumdalk, Newry, and Newbridge, some of whom have been quartered in our cavalry barracks, and the remainder furnished with temporary accommodation in our large livery establishments. Four regiments of infantry—79th, 89th, 55th, and 2nd—have either arrived or are moving in the city, and the artillery corps at the Pigeon-house has been strengthened. All the infantry have been served with ninety rounds per man—sixty in carcase-box, and thirty in knapsack.

At a Privy Council held on Saturday, the Lord Chancellor issued commissions of the peace for the borough and county of Dublin to the following staff officers of the garrison:—Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, K.H.; Lieutenant-Colonel Graves; Colonel Cochrane, C.B.; Colonel Frith; Colonel Gordon; Major Draper, and Captain Leycester Smith.

THE petition for tenant right at Carrickmacross has received the immense amount of 20,000 signatures. In a rural district, and within so brief a time, this is never employed.

CONCILIATION HALL. The Repeal Association received an acquisition on Monday at its usual weekly meeting in the person of the Earl of Miltown, who, though a Liberal and Radical, has now for the first time assumed the Repeal colours. His adhesion was quite unexpected, and excited much enthusiasm. His Lordship spoke at considerable length, and forcibly dwelt upon the moral force principle as the true sword of combat. The Association would take no part in the street proceedings on Friday. The Old Ireland force would attend the ward meetings, which would have the effect of diminishing the processional crowds and keeping down their fervour. Rent for the week, £42 3s. 7d.

KINSALE ELECTION.—Mr. Hawes has been returned by a majority of three, the numbers being:—Hawes, 97; Clinton, 94.

A MYSTERY. Some weeks since, it appears, an individual, who refused to give any name, called on Lord Auckland, as Vice-President of the Council of University College, and announced his intention to give £5000 to the College, to be a fixed fund at the disposal of the Council, on condition that the Council should consent to give to the fund such ordinary English surname as he should prescribe at the time of paying the money. In the event of this condition being accepted, the Council were to advertise their acceptance in the *Times* on two successive days, which Z. A. named. The Council did not, it would seem, consider that there was anything in the terms for which £5000 was not a good and sufficient equivalent. The advertisements were accordingly inserted; but nothing more was heard of Z. A. for some days after the second had appeared. On the 29th of February, however (the rarer day the rarer deed), Z. A. made his appearance at the Admiralty, and handed over to Lord Auckland £5000 in Bank of England notes—intimating at the same time the fund was to be called "The Andrews Fund." We believe an understanding exists that no attempts are to be made to trace the donor—and his name is not to be divulged if by accident it should be discovered.

NAPLES.—THE CHIAJA, OR QUAY.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

## NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 9th state that the King had appointed a Provisional Ministry, composed of Prince Cariati, President of the Council; Commander Spinelli, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Capomazza, formerly Attorney-General in the Court of Cassation, Minister of Justice; and M. della Valle, Minister of Finance. Sicily was more determined than ever to separate from Naples, and King Ferdinand was then preparing an expedition against that island. Messina had been bombarded during five days. The proclamation of the Republic in France had produced the greatest enthusiasm in Naples.

Lord Minto was at Naples. Admiral Sir William Parker and two ships of the line and two war-steamers were on the bay, as well as a French and Austrian man-of-war.

The annexed Sketch, by an Artist resident at Naples, shows "the Chiaja," or Quay, which lies between the hill of Saint Elmo and the point of Pizzofalcone, and affords a carriage communication between Toledo and the western crescent, or new portion of the town. This part, which is much contracted between the hills and the sea, extends in length about a mile and a half between the hill of Pizzofalcone to the east, and that of Posilipo to the west. A fine road runs all this length, parallel to the sea-shores, and between the public gardens on one side and a row of fine houses on the other; it then turns round the base of Monte Posilipo, and gradually ascending it, leads to the other side of it towards Pozzuoli.

English Workmen at Boulogne.—A correspondent at Boulogne requests us, at the desire of many of the authorities of that place, to contradict a statement going the rounds of the papers, that all the English employed at the factories and otherwise, in Boulogne, have been discharged. Such, it appears, is not the fact. Not one has been discharged up to this moment from any of their employments in or near the town; and nothing can be better than the feelings that exist between the whole body of English and French inhabitants.

Passengers to Boulogne.—The number of passengers to Boulogne during the week ending the 5th of March was 1323, of which 369 were from England to Boulogne, 864 from Boulogne to England. The excess of the latter this week is remarkable. Of those from England 230 were from Folkestone, 100 from Dover, and 30 from London. Of those from Boulogne 680 were to Folkestone, 67 to Dover, and 197 to London. The total number of passengers between England and Calais was 264.

## LOUIS PHILIPPE AT CLAREMONT.

The Illustration shows the Count and Countess de Neuilly domesticated in one of the principal saloons of Claremont, which, by the way, has all the appointments of a palace. These personages formed the Royal party on the first day after their arrival at Claremont.

The Count and Countess remain here in retirement, surrounded by the members of their family circle. During the past week the Count has received visits from very many of his personal friends, including several members of the aristocracy. M. Guizot has been to Claremont more than once since his arrival in this country. The Duke de Montebello and M. Duchâtel have also paid personal visits to their late Royal master in his retirement. Both the Count and Countess are said to be in good health. The terrible change in the fortunes of the ex Royal pair appears to affect them less (as far as may be gathered from outward appearance) than might have been expected. The Count takes occasional airings in a private carriage in the vicinity of his retreat, and is everywhere received with marked respect by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This observation also applies to the younger branches of the exiled family. The ex-Royal family again attend divine service at the Catholic Chapel, Weybridge.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AT CLAREMONT.

CALEND. FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, March 19 Second Sunday in Lent. Full Moon at 9h. 11m. P.M.
Total eclipse of the Moon
MONDAY, 20.—At 11h. 10m. A.M. the Sun enters the sign Aries, and Spring commences. Vernal equinox.
TUESDAY, 21 St. Benedict
WEDNESDAY, 22 The Sun rises at 5h. 59m., and sets at 6h. 16m
THURSDAY, 23 —The length of the Day is 12h. 21m., and the Day has increased 4h 36m. Since its shortest Day
FRIDAY, 24,—Day breaks at 3 [illegible] and Twilight ends at 8
SATURDAY, 25 [illegible] Lady Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE MORNING OF MARCH

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| 0 m. 1 h. | 0 m. 1 h. | 0 m. 2 h. | 0 m. 2 h. | 0 m. 3 h. | 0 m. 3 h. | 0 m. 4 h. |
| 2 0 | 2 21 | 2 42 | 3 3 | 3 25 | 3 46 | 4 10 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Columbia*," "*Love and Learn*," and "*J. R. W.*," *London.*—*In answer to these correspondents relative to the family of Orleans, we have inserted all the information we have in our possession on the subject. Further particulars will be found in Mr. Burke's "Patricians," for September 1847.*

"*Xenodoxus.*"—*The titles of the Princes of the House of Orleans have usually been chosen from names of note in the history of the family. The Sieur de Joinville was the champion-in-arms and historian of St. Louis, from whom the House of Bourbon and that of Orleans sprung. The Prince of Joinville is most probably so called from the ancient seigneurie; and the style of Prince, instead of that of Duke, was given to him because there was no Dukedom called Joinville.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Brighton.*—*The reasons we have hereto assigned for adopting a tubular bridge over the river Conway, in preference to a stone one, are the great depth of the stream, and consequent prodigious outlay of money required to erect a stone bridge.*

"*J. T. L.*" *We regret.*

"*P. B.*" *should apply to one of the Secretaries to the Art Union.*

"*J. V.*," *Lancaster.*—*Lonsdale.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Liverpool.*—*Your's is the only objection we have received.*

"*Lincoln.*"—*The agreement will suffice.*

"*An Ambitious Youth*" *whose first read "Real Life in India," just published!*

"*P. P. P.*" *See the Population Census published in Vol 3 of our Journal*

"*J. R.*"—*The matter does not seem to require explanation.*

"*R. S.*" *Queenhithe, Thames.*

"*J. S. S., Strand.*—*Inclosed.*

"*A. B.*," *Preston.*—*Lord John Russell fills the office of Premier for the first time.*

"*A Subscriber* ab initio," *Bognor.*—*A work on Church facilities, &c., is published by Bell, Fleet-street*

"*A Constant Reader, O.*" *The marriage will be valid.*

"*W. E.*," *near Bromsgrove.*—*We cannot advise you.*

"*Wirescrew*" *should consult the work lately published on Pests to Agriculture.*

"*J. E. F.*" *Paddock.*—*We cannot advise you.*

"*Scrutator*" *—The circumstance was accidental.*

"*F. A. D.*," *Devonport.* *The Sketch, &c., has been returned to Greenwich Hospital.*

"*Hiram*" *may rest assured of the safety of the savings' banks.*

"*Cornelius*," *Camden Town, should advertise.*

"*H. D. A.*" *New York, is thanked.*

"*T. H. F. G.*" *We have not room for your letter of three folios.*

"*M. L. A.*" *Stamford* "*O. M.*" "*F. S.*," *Dublin;* "*X. Y. Z.*" "*Sophia*;" "*A Constant Reader*" "*B. T.*," *Ross;* "*An Inquirer.*" "*H. B. C.*" "*Laburnum*;" "*Sour Martin*;" "*R. A. G.*" "*J. S.*," *Dublin.*" "*L. L.*" "*Spectator*;" "*H. E.*" *Gloucester;* "*V. T.*," *Brighton;* "*Dubitas.*" "*Mr. Parker.*" "*J. C. Lees*;" "*J. S.*," *Edinburgh*;" "*P. R.*" *Wolsley;*" "*R. J. M.*" *Stockton.*—*Your questions are not of a clear meaning to be replied to in a newspaper We may add that matters of derivation and pronunciation belong to the antiquary.*

"*A Correspondent.*" —*Mr. Milner Gibson. M.P., was born in 1809 or 1810.*

"*A Veritable Ignoramus.*"—*Charles X. died in Germany, 6th Nov., 1836.*

"*Pearson.*"—*We are inclined to think that the motto being upon an heralds' garter would subject the person who used it on his seal to the tax for armorial bearings.*

"*Job Cutbush*" *Error is propagated with the best intentions*

"*P. M.*" *There is no remedy in such a case as yours at present*

"*Mariner*," *who supposes a friend to have left some money in the Three per Cent. Consols, should apply to the principal of the Consol Office, at the Bank of England, who, upon the production of the probate of the will, and some account of the residuality of the party reserving the information, will afford every facility for pursuing the investigation*

"*P. M.*," *Chelmsford.*—*The salary of the Prime Minister is £5000 per annum*

"*W. J. V.*," *Middenhall.*—*Dr. Golding Bird's "Natural Philosophy" is a sound work.* "*Lardner on the Steam engine,*" *and the "Treatise on Mechanics," by Lardner and Kater, are also useful works*

"*E. G.*," *Oxford.* *We have no room for Foreign Letters.*

"*J. R. H.*," *and J. S.*, *Leeds.*—*Accepted.*

"*J. T. R.*" *We regret we have been anticipated by Sir M. Leonard*

"*Transactions of the Society of Arts.*" *A work on "Tuzuleu'ns" is published by Van Voorst. We believe the "Manual for Mechanics' Institutions" is out of print.*

"*A. C.*" *Preston.*—*Declined*

"*W. M.*," *St. Alban's.*—*The practical instructions will be given in the 4th and concluding part of the "History of Wood Engraving.*"

"*Amicus Sacer*" *is thanked, but the suggestion arrived too late.*

"*J. D. H.*"—*We have not room for the Sonnet.*

"*A Novice*"—*Declined. Apply to any dealer in hard woods.*

"*E. C.*," *Wandsworth.*—*The copies shall be exchanged, if sent to our office*

"*Piston.*" —*The Office for the Registration of Designs is at No. 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

"*A Reader.*"—*Watts's Logic.*

"*W. S. J.*," *Sheffield, is thanked*

"*Omega*," *Northwich.*" *The "History of Wood Engraving,"* now *publishing as a separate form, originally appeared in Vol. 4 of our Journal. The latter portion has, however, been revised and extended, and several Illustrations added. See Pitman's work on Phonography.*

"*Macaroni*," *Newport* *In any large collection of French Songs*

"*A New Subscriber*" *had better send his "View" to a bookbinder.*

"*D. W*" *will be liable.*

"*D. A.*" *We have no means at hand of ascertaining.*

"*D. S.*" *Declined*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Certainly*

"*Elsie*," *Montreal*, *is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Liverpool.*—*Our "Fine Arts" Illustrations will be resumed shortly*

"*Rusticus*" *can compel payment by the party making himself responsible by letter.*

"*Shrew*," *Ireland, should consult a solicitor.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Albani did not sing in "Norma," last season, at the Royal Italian Opera.*

"*B. B.*"—*The natural compass of Mdlle. Lind's voice extends to D in alto, down to E on the first line treble clef.*

*** Several notices are unavoidably deferred

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.*

THE Income Tax is permanently saddled upon the country. The large majority on Monday night against Mr. Hume's motion for restricting its duration to one year does not, at least so far as the Legislature is concerned, the question of its re-imposition for three years certain; and we fear beyond that period, for any length of time the Minister of the day may think fit to demand it.

That there will always be found specious reasons by any future Government for the renewal of a tax that yields so readily the large amount of five or six millions sterling, its history since 1842 proves clearly enough; and the man who expects that at the end of the next three years this odious impost will be abandoned, as a fund of sanguine hope at his disposal that may hardly be realized, is not much a happy mood: and we would, therefore, in the belief that the tax will ultimately become an established source of revenue to the Treasury, point to the absolute necessity there exists of remedying its present inequalities, so as to render it less oppressive and intolerable in its operation. If it were apportioned in a fairer and juster manner,—not confounding, as it does at present, the remuneration of personal labour, by the one manual, with that of revenues derived from real property, the general odium with which it is regarded would in all probability be dissipated, and the public become reconciled to the burden. Mr. Wilson, in the debate on Friday night, correctly observed—" A conviction of its injustice had sunk deep into the minds and hearts of almost all classes of the community; and he apprehended that if some attempt were not made to secure greater equality, the discontent which the persuasion of its injustice would engender could not fail to endanger—at least to some extent—the whole finances of the country."

The danger is obvious enough. If large bodies of those who are subjected to the tax become fully impressed with an idea that the assessment of it is arranged in a spirit of unfairness and injustice, they will deem every means of evading its payment legitimate; they will in a thousand ways smuggle their incomes through the tax-collectors' rules and regulations, as successfully as the contraband trader does his wares through the custom-house officers: and when the Minister, having [illegible] sums of the public revenue, fancies that he may safely rely on a large return from this head, comes to meet his estimates of the national expenditure, he may, in the moment of his greatest need, find himself Lord of an empty Exchequer, and the credit of the country perilled.

To obviate such a danger is the bounden duty of the present Government; and no difficulties in the way of so desirable a measure should, for a moment, weigh with them in the consideration of the subject.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been unsettled, and in fact frequently, [illegible], has been chiefly covered by cloud, and the temperature has been somewhat below the average for the season

The following are particulars of each day: Thursday, the clouds were broken frequently during the day: a misty rain was falling during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.: and the average temperature of the air for the day was 47°. Friday, the sky was clear early in the morning, and chiefly cloudy afterwards, a slight rain fell in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 48½°. Saturday, there were frequent squalls of wind and rain, and considerable variations of temperature took place during their continuance; the sky was mostly overcast; the direction of the wind was S.W.: and the average temperature for the day was 41½°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, with the exception of a few breaks in the clouds, to a small extent, in the afternoon; there were occasional slight showers of rain, at noon a considerable gloom prevailed; the direction of the wind was S.W.; the highest temperature during the day was 47°; the average for the day was 41°. Monday, at about noon, there were considerable portions of the sky free from clouds, at all other times it was overcast; rain was falling heartily from 6h. 7m. to 7h. 30m., and occasionally afterwards; the direction of the wind was N.W. and then N.: the average temperature of the air was 45°. Tuesday, the sky was chiefly covered till late in the evening, when it became almost cloudless, but a thick haze still prevailed; the direction of the wind was W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 42½°, and that for the week was 44½°

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, | March 8, the highest during the day was 54 deg., and the lowest was 33 deg | | |
| Wednesday, | March 15, | 47 | 30 |
| Saturday, | March 18, | 45 | 27 |
| Sunday, | March 12, | 43 | 30 |
| Monday, | March 13, | 42 | 34 |
| Tuesday, | March 14, | 43 | 29 |
| Thursday, | March 16, | 47 | 29 |

Hackney, Thursday, March 16, 1848. J. G

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the morning, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their accustomed airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening.

On Sunday morning the Queen walked out in the garden of the Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe Coburg visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Excellency Count Colonna, attended by his horse-black attended his Excellency in Waiting, Colonel Bouverie. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. Her Majesty again promenaded in the afternoon. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty, and shortly afterwards left town for St. Leonard's on Hastings. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise in the Royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and remained with her Majesty for some time after the departure of Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their accustomed airings.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE MONTPENSIER.—The *Court Newsman* mentions that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier left England, on Thursday (last week), for Ostend, on their route to Germany.

ARRIVAL OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.—This distinguished officer arrived in London on Wednesday forenoon, after an absence of four years, during which period he has filled the high and responsible office of Governor-General of India The noble and gallant Viscount, having chosen the Trieste route for his return home, embarked at Ostend on Tuesday in the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Sir Edward Banks*. His Lordship is accompanied by his two sons, the Hon. C. B. and the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, and Colonel Robert Wood, late of the Governor-General's staff. We are glad to add that both his Lordship and his two sons are in excellent health. In the course of the evening several members of the nobility and gentry called and left their cards at his Lordship's mansion

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

OXFORD. March 14.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—A memorial, numerously signed, of which the following is a copy, has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors, in order that it may undergo a grave and serious discussion, previous to its being proposed in congregation, or decreed in Convocation:—"The undersigned tutors of colleges and halls beg respectfully to represent to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of houses, the necessity which they see exists for the extension and better arrangement of the University studies They wish particularly to call attention to the case of those who are not candidates for honours, and to the evil effects which are produced by the want of an adequate object for academical exertion in so large a portion of the younger members of the University. They conceive that the evils alluded to may be at least partially remedied by an alteration in the existing examination statute. They would beg leave respectfully to recommend: 1. An examination corresponding to the present examination for responsion, but an earlier period. 2. A second examination in the books, or part of the books, required at present from candidates for the degrees of B.A., at some period intermediate between the first and final examination. 3 A final examination for the degree of B.A., which shall comprise Theology, Moral Philosophy, History (Ancient and Modern), or Mathematical and Physical Science.

ON Sunday, being the Sunday next before the Annunciation, the Archdeacon Rebendam, the Master of the Temple, brought the claims of the Society for Providing Additional Curates in Populous Places before the benchers of the Society of the Temple. Sir Robert Peel, with many other members of distinction, were among the congregation. The preacher stated that this society supports upwards of 200 curates in the poor and populous mining, manufacturing, and metropolitan districts, and has aided in the endowment of the seven poor livings. Fifty-seven cases, however, remained unaided, and many of the existing grants are in danger of being withdrawn, through want of funds.

WESTMINSTER, March 11. The Queen has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to issue to the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the Reverend John and Chanter, John Graham, Doctor in Divinity, to be the person in whose favour the said congé d'elire is to be granted.

We regret that in our paper of last week we were led into an error in announcing that John Divett, Esq., of Bovey Tracey, Chudleigh, had been appointed Secretary to the new Archbishop of Canterbury. The gentleman on whom the office has been conferred is Jacob Knyvett, Esq., of the city of Chester, who held a similar appointment from his Grace while Bishop of Chester for a period of ten years

THE IRISH COLLEGES.—NEW STATUTES.—The *Tablet* has learned that new statutes for the Irish provincial colleges have been prepared and are on their way to Rome. It is expected such are the preparations already made in the Holy City that these new statutes will give the utmost satisfaction; and at the earliest possible moment a new rescript, practically at variance with the former, is confidently looked for.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION IN THE METROPOLIS.

On Monday last the Chartist Demonstration, which was to have been on so grand a scale, took place on Kennington-common, but it was a most complete failure. "The meeting" itself numbered scarcely more than 5000 persons, were, on the outskirts of the common, about a like number of spectators, who had come, attracted by curiosity, but taking no part whatever in the proceedings, which did not last above two hours, and merely consisted of a few speeches of the ordinary Chartist fashion

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon it commenced raining with great violence, and in less than a quarter of an hour the common was left nearly deserted.

Preparations on a large scale had been made by the police to prevent disturbances should any attempts of the kind be made, but their services were not required, the rain having most effectually anticipated them.

It should be mentioned that the shops in the neighbourhood of Kennington, Walworth, Camberwell, &c., were closed throughout, from an apprehension of the disgraceful scenes of window breaking which occurred on the previous Monday, on the occasion of the meeting at Charing-cross, might be renewed. We have not heard that a single shop was broken into, with the exception of the breaking of a pawnbroker's window, at Peckham, from which articles of value to a considerable amount were abstracted. The police, however, immediately apprehended some ten or twelve of the delinquents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL BANK. The fifteenth anniversary meeting of the shareholders of the above-named Bank was held on Saturday at the Clarence Rooms. Mr. J. C. Jack, Chairman of the Board of Directors, called upon the manager, who read the report: "The fifteenth annual meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool Commercial Banking Company has been called in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement, to receive the report of the directors, and three directors in the place of those whose term in office now expires. The directors have to present to the proprietors their report for the year terminating on the 31st of December last. The profits of the business for the year, over and above all expenses, amounted to £43,122 0s. 2d., from which two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, or £40,000, were declared, and the balance, £3,122 0s. 2d., has been carried to the reserved fund for losses. The fund was in credit £3765 16s. 9d., in consequence of reversions to that amount having been received from debts which had been written off. The combined sum, £13,027 16s. 11d., now stands to meet the contingencies of the past year, and will, the directors hope, be sufficient for the purpose. The directors have the property in which the reserved surplus fund is invested, taken on the 31st December last, and according to the provisions of the deed of settlement, reduced the value of those houses to the sum of £8,000. To the reserved surplus fund, which, on the 31st December, 1846, was £200,721 13s., at present amounts to £185,439 1s. 0d., certainly a large reduction in value; but as there is not any class of security in regard to which more precautions could be taken, it has increased. The business of the directors will be given to the business of the Bank, and the protection of the property of the shareholders. The directors whose term in office now expires are Mr. Robert Mackrell, Mr. William Hayes, and Mr. John Ewart. JOHN C. JACK, Chairman." The report was agreed to

CHEESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the supporters of the above Institution, established for giving pensions to necessitous members of the trade, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. E. Corderoy in the chair. The report (read by Mr. Sampson, the secretary) congratulated the friends of the institution that the affairs of the Society were not in a satisfactory state, the subscriptions of the past year being less than those of the preceding year by £70. Since the formation of the Society, in 1835, the number of pensioners had been 57, of whom 30 were now dependent on the funds. Within that period the sum expended in pensions had been £5464. The receipts of the past year amounted to £705, and the expenditure left a balance of only £2 3s. 8d. On the motion of Mr Crab, seconded by Mr. James, the report was received; after which the committee and other officers were elected, and the meeting separated.

ALLEGED PREMATURE CONSIGNMENT TO A COFFIN.—The most extraordinary reports are in circulation in the neighbourhood of Red Lion square It appears that on last Sunday the deceased, shortly after his return from church, fell down and expired in a fit. The next day the undertaker attended, and placed the corpse in a coffin, the lid of which was fastened down. Shortly afterwards a noise, which was attributed to the bursting of the body, was heard in the coffin, but of which no further notice was taken. Some time afterwards the lid was unscrewed, and the body in such a position as left no doubt that suspended animation had returned, and that a death struggle ensued after the body was enclosed in the narrow house.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone, the Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair, the adjourned debate on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Lindsay and the Imperial Western Gas-light Company, was resumed. The resolutions, after some slight amendments, were adopted. It was then moved to submit the resolutions to the solicitor of the vestry, in order to draw up a memorial to the House of Commons, praying that the bill might be opposed, and the motion having been carried, Sir James Hamilton said he begged to give notice, that on Saturday next he should move the non-confirmation of the whole proceedings.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.—The number of births during the above week, recorded in the Registrar-General's return, was 1480, of which 750 were males and 730 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 74. The total number of deaths was 1076, of which 524 were males and 545 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five winters by 87, is less than the deaths of the preceding week by 44, and less than the births of the week by 404. The excess over the average is chiefly under the heads of typhus fever and bronchitis. The deaths from the first are this week 62, the average being 35. Those from the second are 95, the average being 61.

DOCKYARD BATTALIONS.—A return has been laid on the table of the House of Commons of the number of men in her Majesty's several dockyards embodied in the dockyard battalions. The total number is 9246, which are thus divided:—At Portsmouth, 2000; Devonport, 1784; Chatham, 1360; Deptford, 1037; Woolwich, 984; Sheerness, 896; Pembroke, 817; Gosport, victualling-yard, 1st, Plymouth, victualling-yard, 129. These numbers are exclusive of the officers, drill-sergeants, and the police of the yards. The days of exercise at all the yards are two in each week, from the 1st of May to the 3.st of August.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The reception of the Royal Family of France in this country has been marked by sound judgment and good feeling. LOUIS PHILIPPE has been forgotten, even if they have fallen from the summit of human greatness to a condition so dejected that the interest animosity must be disarmed in contemplating it. In common with the rest of the world, we were under the impression that the Comte de Neuilly had prudently amassed and secured sufficient funds to support his family in affluence and comfort, but we regret to find that this notion is the reverse of the truth. Louis Philippe, it now appears, whether from an ill-grounded confidence in the stability of his Government, or from motives of nationality and patriotism—possibly from a mixture of both—had entrusted the whole of his wealth to the institutions agreed to by the committee on Monday, the 14th of February, and communicated to those petitioners whose addresses were appended to the petition. A delay of a week had been already granted in addition to the fortnight especially allowed on the 14th of February, to enable them to furnish the committee with more specific particulars with regard to the charges against Earl Ellesmere, which the statements of the petitioners afforded matter for inquiry before them. The committee were therefore of opinion that they ought not to grant any further postponement, and that the petitioners having failed to comply with the requirements of the committee, it was not expedient that they should proceed with the inquiry, and came to a resolution that the case had been made for equity

THE LATE MR. CURREY, THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—We feel the greatest sorrow in having to announce the sudden death of Mr. Currey, the most appointed principal clerk of this House of Lords, will took place on Monday, shortly after four o'clock. Mr. Currey was in his place in the House of Lords in the morning, having then for the last time been employed in the discharge of the duties of his new appointment. In the early part of the morning he appeared cheerful as usual, and about twelve o'clock went to his private room to transact some business connected with his office, accompanied by one of the gentlemen of the House, when he was seized with apoplexy, and immediately expired. Mr. Currey had sailed for many years the office of second clerk of the Parliament. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body at the House of Lords, before Mr. Manning, Coroner of the Queen's Household, when a verdict was returned, "that the deceased died by the visitation of God in a natural way."

## POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PASSENGERS' BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the

Mr. B. HALL moved that the Income-Tax, as levied in England, should be extended to Ireland.

A long discussion ensued, and the Committee, on a division, decided against the motion by a majority of 218 to 38.

The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### WURTEMBURG.—REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.

We regret to [illegible] that Wurtemburg has broken out in Germany. The horizon [illegible] is already turts from [illegible] ry fires.

The [illegible] ng disturbance [illegible] ng in the [illegible] ners in residences of the Princes of Hohenlohe, have been burnt to the ground. Nor have the boors respected the ancient castle of Jaxthausen, on the Jaxt, which for centuries has been in the [illegible] of the Berlin house of that family, and has been immortalized by Goethe, in his description of its defence by iron-fisted Gotz, who then headed the insurgent [illegible]. The village belonging to it also has been [illegible].

The castle of Assumstadt, the family residence of the Barons of Ellrichshausen, and the castle of Schwagenheim, the residence of Count Neippers, son-in-law of the King of Wurtemburg, have been razed to the ground. The lives of the inhabitants have been spared, but an organized system is visible

The stewards of the castles in question were compelled to throw the archives into the flames with their own hands, and some men of education are evidently in the ranks of the peasants, as the device of the Hohenliches, *ex flamma oriar*, was ironically changed into *ex flamma moriar*

Two thousand men have been ordered, in all haste, from Ludwig-burg and Heidelburn, to quell this insurrection.

#### FRANCE.

Great distress at first had been caused in the granaries and light companies of the National Guards by that portion of M. Ledru-Rollin's circular which related to their being disbanded, and united indiscriminately with the other companies, and they accordingly met in a body, to the amount, it is said, of 30,000, and sent a deputation to the Government on Thursday, to remonstrate on the matter.

The reply of the Provisional Government to the deputation was considered of a favourable nature. The composition of the National Guard is to remain as the same until its definitive re-organization, when the *compagnies d'élite* are to be suppressed.

The object M. Rollin had in view by his measure was to lessen the influence of those companies who are composed of *moderatés* in the approaching election of their officers, which, in the meantime, has been postponed from this day (Saturday) to Saturday next, the 25th instant.

A very violent scene, which took place in the council of the Provisional Government on Tuesday night, was the subject of general conversation. In the course of their deliberations a proposition was made by M. Ledru-Rollin, which, not being approved of by his colleagues, was rejected. Upon this, M. Ledru-Rollin threatened that, if his proposition were not agreed to, he would call in the people assembled in the court, and force the Government to accede to it. M. Garnier Pagès upon this immediately rose, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, declared that if M. Ledru-Rollin attempted to put his threat in execution, he would shoot him through the head. The affair went no further; but when such scenes take place in the Council, it cannot be expected that the members of the Government will work long together

The National Guards were preparing to petition the Provisional Government for the dismissal of M. Ledru-Rollin from the office of Minister of the Interior.

A great crowd was assembled round the Bank of France on Thursday, and there was a company of the National Guards on duty to keep order. The decree suspending the cash payments not having been generally known, a deputation to create distrubance at first showed itself, and the excitement throughout the day was very great. No one was admitted into the Bank who could not show that he had actual business.

### *COUNTRY NEWS.*

The accounts from the country generally are of a peaceful nature. From Scotland, too, the news is reassuring.

A LARGE open-air meeting of Chartists took place on Monday evening, behind the Salford Town-hall, the numbers congregated on the occasion being at least 4000 or 5000. The main object of the meeting was to congratulate the people of France "on the grand and victorious achievement in the cause of democratic principles." There had been a fear of this meeting leading to a renewal of the late disturbances, and the authorities had prepared a grand muster of the civil forces to keep them in check, but the result showed that this preparation was unnecessary. An address to the people of France was unanimously agreed to. A resolution, pledging the Chartists to keep a watchful eye on the bearing of our own Government towards the new Republic, and further pledging them to renew and continue their agitation for the people's charter, was supported by a Mr. Leach, the principal speaker on the occasion. He referred to the distress which has existed in Manchester for the last eighteen months, stating that the weekly average of paupers receiving out-door relief was something like 17,000, while all the workhouses and hospitals were full; and he told shopkeepers, that if they did not see to the amendment of the present state of things, the reduction of working-men's wages would ruin their business and profits, and bring them to bankruptcy. The speaker congratulated the meeting on its peaceable demeanour, and exhorted every one to depart in order and peace. He then began proceeding to talk of Republicanism, and the final triumph of the world over it; and advising the heroes who had died in the late revolution in France, called on every man present to show his reverence for the departed by taking off his hat. The whole meeting uncovered, and shortly afterwards separated quietly.

GLASGOW.—The body of the female that had been presumed to have been shot during the riots in Cambridge-street, Glasgow, has been subjected to a *post mortem* examination. It was found that the immediate cause of death was apoplexy, and the wound the result of a fall at the instant of the attack. The body has since been claimed, and turns out to be a Miss Trotter, a dressmaker; and from the circumstance of her going out occasionally to sew in the houses of private families, where she remained a day or two, her absence occasioned no surprise, and led to the delay in her recognition.

A MEETING of the Chartists of Birmingham, to sympathize with the French Republic, was held in the Town Hall there on Wednesday, at which resolutions, and an address congratulating the French people on the recent triumph of democracy in their country, were agreed to with acclamation. Fortunately, the meeting passed off peaceably.

In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other places in the north of England, Chartist meetings have been held during the week, without any breach of the peace occurring.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

This election took place on Thursday. The numbers were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Heathcote .. .. .. .. .. .. | 534 |
| Humphrey .. .. .. .. .. .. | 531 |
| Majority .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |

DESTRUCTION OF THE VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER NIDD AT KNARESBOROUGH.—On Saturday, about half-past eleven, A.M., the entire viaduct, which was nigh being completed, fell in with a tremendous crash. It consisted of four arches (the centres of which had not been removed), fifty feet in span and eighty feet high. The cause of so great a catastrophe remains a mystery yet to be explained, but it is thought it has arisen in a great measure through the heavy rains which have prevailed for the last two months. Fortunately, no lives were lost. It was intended for the use of the Leeds and Thirsk, York and North Midland, and East and West Yorkshire Junction Railways.

MUSICAL STORMS.—About three miles from Pottstown, in the United States, there is a place to which the name of the Singing Valley is given. There is in this valley a large mass of ill-shaped stones, which appear to have been thrown together by some terrific convulsion of nature. From the appearance of the stone it is judged that at some former time a volcanic eruption must have occurred there. By striking on these stones the most varied sounds imaginable are produced. The chime of the finest bells in the world does not exceed in variety the sounds produced, from the common bass to the most delicate treble, the gradations of which are exquisitely fine. No such phenomenon is to be found in any other part of the world.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS is the first specimen of the Negro blood, and exhibits, in an almost equal degree, the qualities of the indefatigable slave and the brilliant Frenchman. With an insatiable lust for notoriety, he contrives that his sayings and doings shall occupy the gossips of France. Not only as a writer—but simply as *le roi du feuilleton*, the *facile princeps* of the circulating library, but also as a "*gentilhomme*," as a "*grand seigneur*," and as a man, must he always "astonish" the public. If not noble himself, he at least ostensibly, incessantly talks of Marquis Davy de la Pailleterie; and talks with easy familiarity of his friends the Princes. If not an accomplished duellist, he is at least very great on the theory of duelling. His pen is the instrument which enables him to give magnificent rivalling in splendour the oriental lavishness of his own Monte Christo. He has not "amelt powder" but, to see him on a grand review day, at the head of a company of National Guards, you would fancy him the very Cæsar, Alexander, Attila, Napoleon, and Wellington of private life. He breaks in a place of orders. The objects of his existence seem to be two: firstly, to make enormous sums of money to spend with princely prodigality; secondly, incessantly to astonish the world. Above all things, he courts notoriety, scandal, and the power to set men wondering. He began life as a daring innovator—as a romanticist. Racine, and the whole traditional style of French art, he attempted to replace by effective melodrames, which he audaciously asserted were modelled after Shakespeare; his audacity was crowned by a loud but fugitive success. Since then his restless activity has exhibited itself in many ways, and of late the *author* has almost been eclipsed by the *artist* attached to the *man*.—*From the British Quarterly Review*, No. 13: full of clever and spirited writing, especially a paper on "The Public Men of France."

THE OLD UMBRELLA.—Louis Philippe left his umbrella at Paris. We suppose he had no use for it when the reign had ceased.—*Puppet Show*, No. 1.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Alpha.*" *Stalemate draws the game, and is your match such a game does not exist*

"*J. E. C.*" *must be good enough to send a solution. We never look at Problems which come without solutions.*

"*Alpha.*" *It is, of course, possible for Black, in the position cited, to do as the game, or even win it, if White plays ill enough to permit him; but, with the best play on both sides, the game should be White's.*

"*J. S.*"—1. *You can demand any piece you choose, except a King, for every Pawn advanced to his 8th sq, and this without reference to the pieces still on the board* 2. *A King cannot be moved, under any circumstances, into a square commanded by A's Knight.* 3 *You may have two or more Queens on the board at once.*

"*Q. Q.*" *Should the multiplicity of communications we receive, it is impossible for us to remember any part calculation. To what England do you refer? If you will be good enough to write out the position, we will solve it for you*

"*F. Q. R.*"—*The moves will most probably be given every week. There seems to be some mistake as to the conditions in the Problem you mention Are you quite sure it is accurately copied?*

"*Verbena.*" *Bare mate play has King as a penalty for the mate move.*

"*A. Z. B.*" *It is ingenious, and shall appear by-and-by. 278 can be solved, [illegible] three ways.*

"*J. L.*" *We do not remember receiving the note to which you allude, but it is quite possible, amidst hundreds of others, it was overlooked. With respect to Enigma 2.8, it appears to us a perfectly correct and an extremely beautiful position, but if any supposed flaws were pointed out to us, we should, as in all similar cases, where we felt a doubt upon the subject, refer it to the author. He is the only person who occasionally observes.*

"*Wondsworth.*" *Your note shall be duly attended to.*

"*Beta,*" *St. Neot's.*—*Many thanks. They are always acceptable.*

"*C. S.*" *We quite agree with you, that at the first blush White gets the advantage of your mate*

"*A. B.*" *Gray's Inn.*—*It must have miscarried. Favour us with another copy.*

"*W. K.*" *They shall be played over, but we are a good deal pressed for space.*

"*M. H. C.*"—*Pray try again. So simple a mate should never be given up in despair.*

*Solutions by* "*Sigwartlite*," "*R. M.*," "*T. G. D.*," "*S. J.*," "*Parkside*," "*P. R.*," "*T. R.*," "*Alfa*," "*Eos*," "*G. A. H.*," "*Woodstockensis*," "*Miles*," "*J. L.*," "*Hastings*," "*F. F.*," "*I. H. S.*" *are right.*

*** *Several answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.*

### MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEPUTATION OF CHESS CLUB AND THE AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUB FOR £100

This interesting contest has now begun. The Amsterdam players won the move, and opened the fight with P to q 4th. The following are the moves at present made:—

| WHITE. (Amsterdam.) | BLACK. (London.) |
|---|---|
| 1 P to Q 4th | 1. P to K 3d |
| 2 P to Q B 4th | And London has to play |

*** Any one desirous of playing a game of Chess by correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing H. J. C. Andrews, Esq., Harder's-row, Peckham.

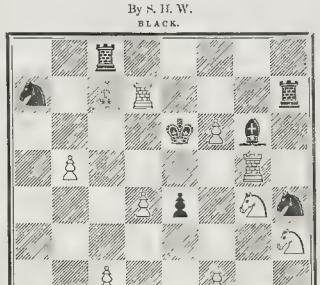
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 216.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to Q B 3d (ch) | R to Q K 6th | 4. Q takes P (ch) | K to Q Kt 5th. |
| 2. Q to B 5th (ch) | R to Kt 6th | 5. Q to Q 6th | K to Q Kt 6th |
| 3. Q to K 3d (ch) | R to Q Kt 6th | 6. Q to Q 3d—Mate. | |

### PROBLEM, NO. 217.

By S. H. W.

BLACK.



WHITE,

White playing first can mate in five moves.

### MR. HARRWITZ AND THE BERLIN PLAYERS.

The following games will be studied with peculiar interest, from the circumstance of their being among the first which have taken place in the long-desired contest between this excellent player and the athlete of the Berlin Chess Club His chief competitor during his short stay in Berlin was Herr Mayet, unquestionably one of the strongest players of the Club. With this gentleman Mr. Harrwitz had five sittings, the result of which was, that in all he won 3 games, lost 2, and 3 games were drawn. It is much to be regretted that he was unable to find an opportunity of playing with Mr. Hanstein, the President of the Club. In addition to the games mentioned, Mr Harrwitz won two games of Von Hannecken, and three of Mr. Cubitz, and very unexpectedly lost one to a young member of no considerable force.

#### BETWEEN HERR MAYET AND HERR HARRWITZ.

| BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 13. K takes B | Kt takes K P |
| 2 P to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | 14. Kt to K R 3d | P takes K P |
| 3 Q Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3d | 15. P takes P | Q Kt to K B 3d |
| 4. Q B to K 5th | P to Q B 3d | 16. Kt to K 5th | Kt to K R 4th |
| 5. P takes P | P takes P | 17. Kt to B 7th (ch) | K to his 2d |
| 6. Kt takes P (*a*) | Kt takes Kt | 18. Kt to K 8th | B to Q 2d |
| 7. B takes Q | B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | 19. K Kt to K Kt sq | P to K Kt 3d |
| | | 20 B to Q B 2d | Q R to Q sq |
| 8. Q to Q 2d | K takes Q P | 21. K to his 2d | K Kt to K 3d |
| 9. P to K 4th | K R to K sq | 22 P to Q 5th | K Kt to K 4th |
| 10. P to K B 3d | P to K B 4th | 23 K to Q 4th | P to Q Kt 3d |
| 11. B to Q 3d | Kt to K B 5th (*b*) | 24 P to Q Kt 4th (*c*) | Kt to Q Kt 2d |
| 12. K to Q sq | B takes Kt | 25. Q R to K B sq | P to Q B 3rd |

Winning the game in a few moves.

(*a*) After this miscalculation, which costs Black a Piece, the game is of course lost against the player of Mr. Harrwitz's strength Mr. Mayet, however, is not easily discouraged.

(*b*) A masterly manœuvre The Black King must move, or another Piece is lost. The K Kt cannot be saved

(*c*) Black's Pieces are all in full action, but White cannot be prevented from developing his also; and the former must succumb to superior numbers.

#### BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS

| BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19. Q R takes P | K Kt takes B (ch) |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 20. Kt takes Kt | B takes Q R (*b*) |
| 3. B to Q B 4th | Q checks | 21. Kt to K 6th (ch) | |
| 4. K to B sq | P to Q 3d | (*a*) | Q takes Kt |
| 5. P to Q 4th | K Kt to K 2d (*a*) | 22. P takes Q | B takes Kt (ch) |
| 6. K to B 3d | Q to K R 3d | 23. K to R 2d | B takes R |
| 7. Q Kt to B 3d | P to Q B 3rd | 24. K takes B | B to K P 4th |
| 8. K to K Kt sq | B to K Kt 5th | 25. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q B 4th (*d*) |
| 9. P to K R 3d | B to K 3rd | 26. Q to K 4th | K to B 2d |
| 10. P to Q 5th | B to Q 2d | 27. Q takes K R P | Kt to Q B 3d |
| 11. P to K Kt 3d | K Kt to Kt 3d | 28. Q takes Kt P | Q R to B sq |
| 12. P to K B 4th | P to K B 4th | 29. B to Q 4th | K to Q sq |
| 13. Q to her 3d | P takes K P | 30. P to K 4th | B to B 7th |
| 14. Q takes P (ch) | K B to K 2d | 31. K to Kt sq | Kt to Q 5th |
| 15. B to Q 2d | K to Q sq | 32. P to K R 5th | K to K 7th (ch) |
| 16. Q R to Q sq | K R to K B sq | 33. K to R sq | Kt to Kt 6th (ch) |
| 17. Q Kt to K 2d | Q B to K B 4th | 34. K to Kt sq | R to K 7th |
| 18. Q to Q 4th | B takes Q B P | 35. B to K 3rd | |

And Black announced mate in four moves.

(*a*) The drfe wo dey stict considerably from the theory of this opening; but it is hardly to be objected to ags ed so practised a player.

(*b*) Instead of this, which gives his adversary an opportunity of making an advantageous sacrifice White should have taken the B with K B.

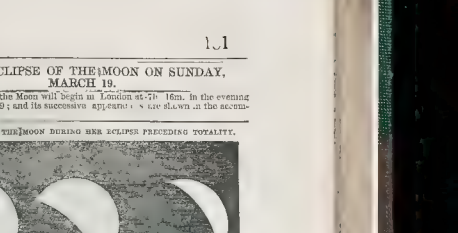
(*c*) Taking the Kt with K R is not to good as the

(*d*) This move costs two Pawns, but it enables Black more speedily to develope his forces.

## TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON SUNDAY, MARCH 19.

This fine Eclipse of the Moon will begin in London at 7h. 16m. in the evening of Sunday, March 19; and its successive appearances are shown in the accompanying Diagrams.

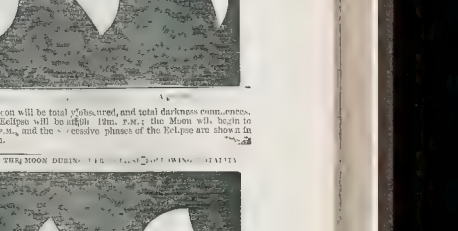
APPEARANCE OF THE MOON DURING HER ECLIPSE PRECEDING TOTALITY.



At 7h. At 8h.

At 9h. 21m. the Moon will be total throughout, and total darkness commences. The middle of the Eclipse will be at 9h. 42m. P.M.; the Moon will begin to emerge at 10h. 3m. P.M., and the successive phases of the Eclipse are shown in the annexed diagram.

APPEARANCE OF THE MOON DURING THE [illegible] OF TOTALITY.



At 10h. 9m. P.M. At 10h. 33m. P.M. At 10h. 51m. P.M.

The end of the Eclipse will be at 11h. 5m. P.M. Although the Moon will be full, she will not shine at all for a period of one hour and forty-two minutes.

At places situated west of Greenwich, the times of the several phases of the Eclipse will be earlier than at London; and at places situated east of Greenwich, the times will be later than at London by intervals in time equal to their longitudes. Thus, at Dublin the times will be 50m. earlier; in Cornwall and Devonshire, by about 20m. earlier; at Edinburgh and Liverpool, by about 12m. earlier; at Durham, by 6m. earlier; at York, by 4m. earlier; and at Dover and Norwich, the times will be about 8m. later.

J. C.

## THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WE resume this week our Portraitures of the most remarkable of the characters whom the Revolution has called to the Administration of Public Affairs in France

### CREMIEUX.

The Provisional Minister of Justice, is a celebrated Member of the French Bar, and has long stood high both for eloquence and energy in the ranks of the Opposition in the ex-Chamber of Deputies, to which he was returned by the Electoral College of Chinon, where, in 1843, he was unsuccessfully opposed by M. Pasquier, the Diplomatist.

M. Crémieux is by religion a Jew From his first entrance into public life, he has proved himself a staunch friend to the people and to political freedom. To the Guizot Cabinet he was a most galling opponent losing no opportunity to assail its iniquitous policy, and to proclaim the necessity of radical reform in every department and institution of the State. He was ever most energetic in supporting M. Duvergier d'Hauranne's annual motion for the exclusion of paid functionaries (the Ministers excepted) from the Chamber; and he advocated the broadest and most comprehensive principles of Free Trade. When the Game Law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, Crémieux gave it his most vigorous opposition; but, finding that the Ministers were resolved to carry it by means of their iniquitously packed majority, he fought hard to procure the suppression of the clause which exempted Crown lands from the provisions of the measure In this aim he was successful; but the Peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When M. Duchâtel, the late Minister of the Interior, made his memorable declaration a short time ago, to the effect that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the banquets, Crémieux called out, "There is blood in this!" and he prophesied truly. On the day when the Revolution was as yet undecided, he proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where, rejecting the appeal made on behalf of the Count of Paris, he advocated, nay insisted upon, the formation of a Provisional Government. Thus, consistent to the last, Crémieux used all his influence to lead France to the fulfilment of her highest destinies in the establishment of a Republic.

### GOUDCHAUX.

The late Minister of Finance in the Provisional Government, is a highly-respectable banker at Paris; and, though a man of much cleverness in questions appertaining to his profession, he is destitute of the energy required for so critical a period as the present. Feeling the weight of the task he had undertaken oppressive, he wrote, a few days ago, to his colleagues in the Ministry the following letter, resigning his office:—

"Gentlemen, I have to demand from you the execution of the promise which you made to me, and which alone determined me to accept, even for a very short time, the functions which I have filled up to this day The public wish called to these important functions one of the members of the Provisional Government whom his special studies pointed out to the confidence of every one. You are aware that my repugnance was overcome only by the difficult circumstances which required the presence of all the members of the Provisional Government at the Hôtel de Ville. At present, thanks to your energetic activity, order is re established, and men must resume their natural position. My Republican sentiments are known to you, and you cannot doubt my very sincere devotedness to my country. If it were proved to me that my services were indispensable to you, I should, notwithstanding my want of ability, continue in the post in which I have been placed for some days past But necessity not existing in any respect, I have to request you to restore me to liberty. I shall not the less remain at the disposal of the Provisional Government in all that it can demand from me within the narrow sphere of my faculties."

### CARNOT,

The new Minister of Public Instruction (including the administration of religious affairs), was born in 1801, and is a son of the famous conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partisan of democratic ideas, and belongs to the extreme left. He voted against the Prichard Indemnity Bill, and for M. Remusat's project of Parliamentary Reform "He would," says a writer in 1846, "support a large and complete reform which would have the effect of restoring sincerity to the Government, and all their rights to the citizens."

### MARIE.—BETHMONT.—SUBERVIE.

MARIE is Minister of Public Works. He was formerly *batonnier* of the order of advocates of Paris; and his high standing at the bar is considered to be well earned. He for some time held a distinguished position in the Chamber, in the foremost rank of the Opposition. He has justified the hopes which his talent and character had raised, especially in the discussion on the 24th of February, in which he was the first to repudiate the proposition for a Regency, and to demonstrate the necessity of establishing a Provisional Government. Public works, we learn, have already been resumed with considerable activity in Paris. No fewer than 4000 or 5000 labourers have been employed in filling up the fosses round the Champ de Mars

BETHMONT, Minister of Commerce, is one of the people by sympathies, as well as by birth: he is an able advocate, a clever logician, a man of wit and extensive learning, all which qualities he has displayed in the French tribune; and it is expected that he will also shine as Minister of Commerce.

GENERAL SUBERVIE, Minister of War, is one of the oldest officers of the Empire who, contrary to the general conduct of Napoleon's Lieutenants, has always been a Liberal, and devoted to the principles by which the Revolution has triumphed Subervie was, at first, stated to have accepted the office of Minister of War provisionally; and it is now considered certain that he will shortly vacate that post, on account of his advanced age. His successor is not yet known. Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière have been talked of; but the latter, it is said, has refused to accept the War Department, unless the effective force of the army be immediately increased by 100,000 men. The *National*, whilst it admits that General Subervie has given proofs of independence and patriotism, considers that at so advanced an age he should be relieved by the appointment of a younger General, of more energy, and more competent to accomplish the reforms demanded by the new order of things

### LOUIS BLANC

Is known to the public as a writer of great ability There are few persons conversant with the affairs of France in those latter days that are not acquainted with his "History of Ten Years" of the reign of Louis Philippe. His post in

LOUIS BLANC, PRESIDENT OF THE OPERATIVES' COMMISSION. GARNIER PAGES, MINISTER OF FINANCE. ALMAND MARRAST, MAYOR OF PARIS.

the administration of affairs in the new Republic is that of President of the Commission for the Organisation of Labour, which is now sitting in what had been the Chamber of Peers, in the Palace of the Luxembourg. From this body have emanated the decrees for shortening the hours of labour, increasing the wages of workmen, &c., which have created such dismay amongst that large class of the community who hold the opinion that masters and workmen should be left free to make their engagements on whatever terms they may deem best

GARNIER PAGES,

Who at first was appointed Mayor of Paris by the Provisional Government. M Garnier Pagès, from his first appearance in the political arena, has well sustained the reputation of his family name for great ability His late brother was one of the most distinguished among the political characters of his time The subject of the present notice sat in the late Chamber for Versenil, to the electors of which place he was introduced by M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the present President of the Provisional Government. From his first outset in public life, he declared himself a staunch adherent to Republican principles, which he advocated on all possible occasions. In the Chamber he was favourably known by his able speeches on questions of finance, political economy, and railways.

ARMAND MARRAST,

Who was, on the formation of the new Government nominated one of its Secretaries, has long been known as the principal Editor of the *National*. He is of diminutive stature, and very thin, of a light, graceful figure, and a pale, pensive countenance, and his age borders on forty. He married, some years ago, an English lady—the daughter of M. Berli Ambrosse, the author His talents are of the highest order, and the vigour of his style is appreciated by every one who is accustomed to peruse the leaders in the *National*. A stern and unflinching Republican, he has suffered prosecution, persecution, and exile, on account of his opinions, during the sway of Louis Philippe He has just been appointed Mayor of Paris.

## "BEHIND THE BARRICADE."

DRAWN BY GAVARNI

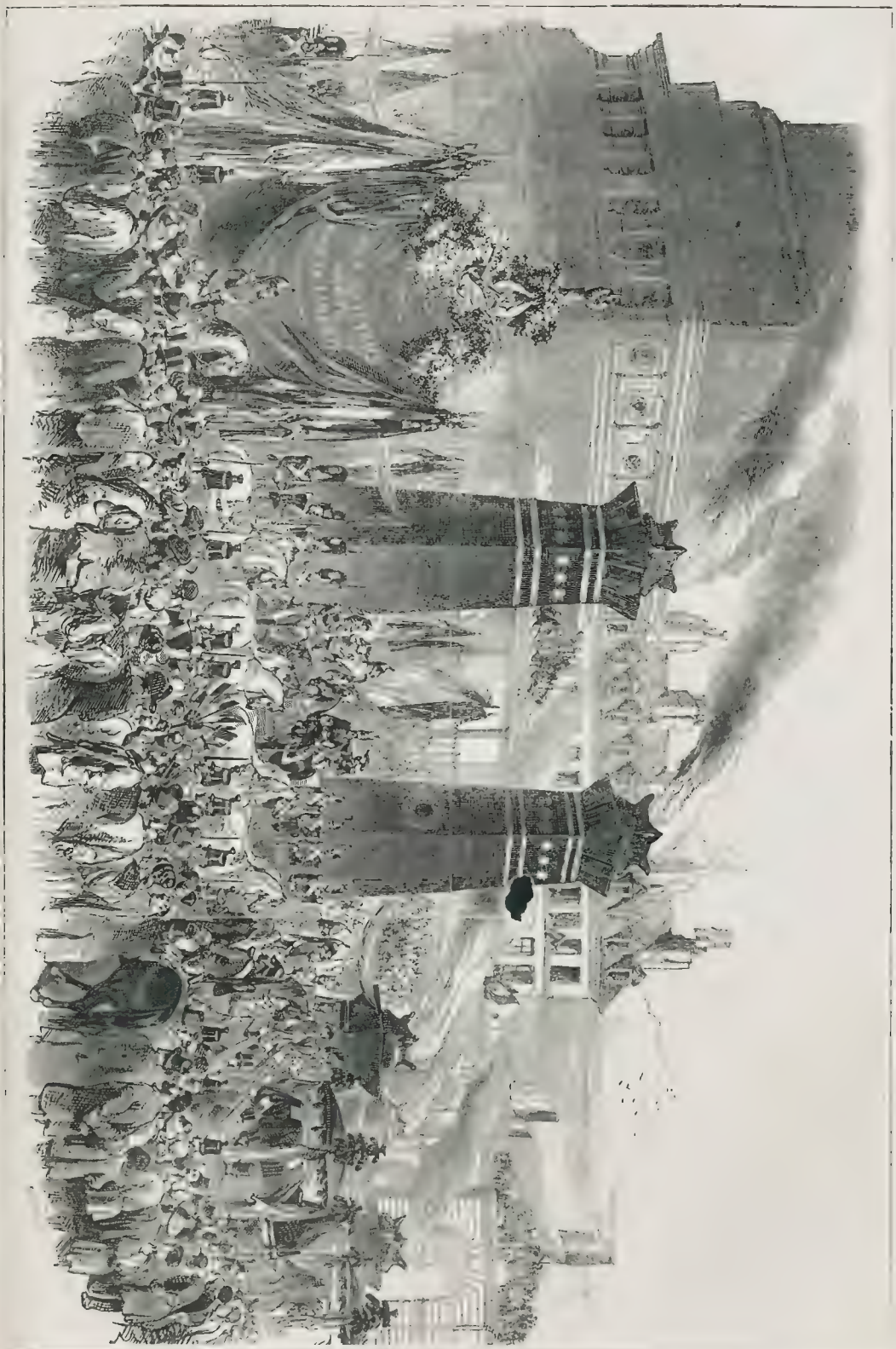
This Engraving may be considered as a companion to the Illustration, given upon the front page of our Journal of last week. "DEFENDERS OF THE BARRICADE." Both Pictures are rife with the vigour of Gavarni's characteristic pencil; and they present vivid portraits of the classes by whom "the Great Revolution" has been achieved

The Barricade is formed of overturned omnibuses, &c.; upon its summit, a workman is planting the new standard some of the men are firing, another handing up a musket, and others loading; whilst, also, behind this novel "wooden wall," are women attending a wounded National Guard.

The attack and defence of a Barricade, "the great act of the drama," is thus pictured in the *Reforme*:—

"A majestic barricade was erected at the corner of the Rue de Valois, which it intercepted, as well as the Rue St. Honoré. On the other side of the Place du Palais Royal, a mass of citizens grouped themselves, and were soon joined by the men who were not able to obtain the muskets of the company of the 14th. Some shots were discharged, as if to manifest the first agitation of the anger of the people. To these shots the guard replied, and soon from both sides of the place, and on the side of the soldiers, a terrible *fusillade* was engaged. Here many brave citizens fell whose admirable courage was worthy of a better lot. During two hours the combat continued with the warmth and vivacity of a siege and an assault. To state the episodes of this feat of arms is a thing which we will not undertake at this moment, for ten journals would not suffice to record what was accomplished during two hours. Here were children, with shirts already bloody, who seemed to demand new wounds; there were National Guards alone, or accompanied by citizens in blouses or in vests, who remained bravely in the midst of the place, and fired without retreating, under the shower of balls which poured on them."

BEHIND THE BARRICADE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.



## FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly described the spectacle of the funeral honours decreed by the Republic to the victims of the conflict that has destroyed the dynasty of the Bourbons. We are now enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Engraving of the arrival of the procession at the Column of July. The whole ceremony has been ably described by a Correspondent of the *Times*, and as his communication differs in most respects from the account given last week, we shall quote it nearly entire:

It is difficult to deli ate the impression it produced; it was too brilliant for solemnity; it evinced no sorrow for the dead, for al. was excitation; there were no emblems of grief, no mourners, save the few who weep in secret for a lost; nothing met sight, and they are scarcely thought of in the absorbing excitement of the hour. The pomp, the martial music, the songs and shouts amidst which the procession passed along, leave behind the idea of a rejoicing, of the celebration of a victory. It was indeed a popular triumph; an ovation, such as we can imagine the march of a Roman in general may have been to the Capitol. In that, too, death was mingled with the pomp; and the living captives led to their doom in the train of the conq ror were probably as little thought of by the mass, whose genius was flattered by the display of a power, as the dust of those who were borne to-day to the silence of the tomb will, such magnificence. The impression is created, perhaps, by all the religious part of the ceremony having passed unseen by the populace. To the public eye, little or nothing was visible indicative of the occasion. The funeral cars were decorated with the colours that will soon wave as gilly over crowds of the living—*tempora mutantur*—but the same at all times, and there was no attempt to give to *the scene* the solemnity which is so impressive in a soldier's burial, though, as the victims died in combat, the music have been the same. All the symbols were absent, as there would any civic or political ceremonial. The chariot of the Republic, the most pre- [illegible] in the display, and the emblems of its power, the classic [illegible] were as appropriately for the inauguration of the first President as when [illegible] elected. And, lastly, the masses of people, the crowd that, from its immensity, gave such sublime of sublime to the scene, was an exulting one. From the moment the bodies were carried from the church, the procession took the character of a pub e triumph.

Along the whole line of the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Column of July, with a few interruptions, a tricoloured band was extended on e side, from tree to tree, or lamp to lamp; at intervals, black lozenge-shaped shields were placed, with the inscription, "*Respect aux mânes des victimes de Février, 23, et 24 Février.*" The exterior walls and portico of the church were hung with black cloth, with decorations of tricoloured flags and funeral wreaths Over the doorway was inscribed, "*Aux Citoyens morts pour la liberté.*" A portion of the steps to the right of the entrance was fitted up as a choir; no other preparations were visible. From ten till twelve o'clock the space around it b to fill, and the crowd was occupied in watching the troops that went past, consisting of troops, now a detachment of the National Guards, or a body of the newly enlisted citizens in their blouses, with numbered cards in their hats. All that distinguishes them of the regular army at present. A detachment of the lancers, cavalry, cuirassiers, that rode along with their band playing the "Chant du Départ" (nearly the same air as our "Death of Nelson"), caused the first sensation. As time wore on the crowd increased, and at twelve the space for some distance down the Boulevard to the right, and in front almost to the Place de la Concorde, was a compact mass of people. * * * The day was beautiful, and a brilliant sun shining on the sharp, clear outlines of the white Grecian church, on the lofty old-fashioned houses around it, so picturesque in their complete contrast with it, and glancing from the forest of bayonets bristling among hundreds of tricolored flags, above the surface of the native and closely packed crowd, of which no end was to be seen as far as the eye could reach, formed a spectacle that no city save Paris could furnish, and Paris only on such an occasion.

While the authorities were with difficulty pushing their way into the church, the choir under the portico, drawn from the three operas, and conducted by MM. Gérard and Laty, contributed its part to the proceedings. The arrival of the Provisional Government was hailed by the "Marseillaise," splendidly sung, with the accompaniment of a military band. The instrumental piece that followed, a funeral march, by Cherubini, was comparatively weak; little of it was heard above the hum of the crowd. This was succeeded by the "catechisms from Guillaume Tell, by pieces from the "Comédie" ("the people are talking"), and the "prayer" from "Mose in Egitto." The selection seemed to alternate mourning and supplication with the notes of triumph, the effect was sublime. As the ranks opened, cars on which the coffins lay, twelve in number, had been placed, were ready to proceed. As the first of the six moved onward, the "Marseillaise" was repeated; one verse was sung by the female voices alone, the next by a chorus of "*Aux armes, citoyens!*" at the close of which strain arose, the whole crowd uncovered and remained so till the last of the cars, which were open, showing the forms of the coffins under the black palls, had passed. The dramatic effect of this burst of the feelings of the people, its fierce invocation to battle, the stillness of death, all uniting, made the hearts of all beat quicker with excitement. The scene for that moment was grand, almost overpowering; but the pause was brief, and for the five hours the ceremony lasted it did not rise again above a spectacle

I borrow a description of the interior of the church during the solemn service —It was hung with black, and by fifteen hundred lamps. Between the choir and the nave was placed an immense sarcophagus, in the Egyptian style, on a platform with eight steps; in this were deposited the fifteen coffins; on the side of the sarcophagus was the inscription, "*Morts pour la liberté.*" Several bodies had been placed in the vaults beneath the column during the previous night. Those claimed by the families or friends had of course been given up for private interment.

At half-past twelve o'clock the National Guards and volunteers, who had assembled on the Place Vendôme, moved forward and proceeded to take the stations assigned to them on the Boulevards and in the streets through which they lined on both sides. The volunteers were commanded by pupils of the military school of St. Cyr, officers and non-commissioned officers of the line, and appeared to have adopted the tricoloured flag—black, red, and yellow—as a distinction. Nothing could surpass the order observed by the people, and the absence of police and Municipal Guards was nowhere felt

The bands of the first six heroes of the National Guard—one next, and were followed by forty-eight companies of the Line and National Guards marching alternately. Behind these advanced a numerous body of volunteers, the association of Belgian patriots, with the national flag—black, red, and yellow—and a motley multitude, amongst whom were the letter-carriers, dressed in their uniform. Then came the female relatives of the victims, attired in deep mourning, surrounded and escorted by National Guards and pupils of the Polytechnic School. These were followed by a troop of the cavalry of the National Guard, preceding 8 in mourning carriages, containing the clergy of the Church of the Madeleine. Four hearses, each drawn by two horses, and decorated with tricoloured banners, came next, accompanied by relatives of the deceased, amongst whom was an old German, carried with deep emotion the son had fallen in the collision. Everywhere on the passage of the hearses, the people took off their hats, and many stepped forward to deposit bunches and crowns of *immortelles* on the coffins

After the hearses advanced the *orphéonistes* and the musical bands of the different theatres of Paris, and the members of the Musical society, singing in turns verses of the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ."

A fifth hearse was likewise followed by the families of the victims, and a mu rous band of *Enfans de Paris*, singing the "Chant du Départ." Next rode a squadron of National Guard on horseback, then marched the Provisional Government, the Ministers, and the civil authorities of the capital. The members of the Government were dressed in black, and were tricoloured sashes. Their presence excited no enthusiasm, and they were saluted with deafening cries of "*Vive la République!*" to which they responded by waving their hats. After them advanced the patriots condemned for political offences by the Court of Peers of Louis Philippe, whom was the celebrated Hubert, who, being ill from long confinement, was unable to walk, and had hired an open carriage to accompany his friends "These were escorted by a company of National Guards, dressed in blouses, and after them came an immense mass of citizens, of every class of society; old soldiers attired in the uniform of the Republic and Empire; deputations from the Northern, Rouen and Havre, and other railroad companies, professors of the University in their costume; clergymen, members of literary and scientific societies, the staff and pupils of the Polytechnic School, members of the National Institute, Judges of the Court of Cassation, of the Courts of Appeal, other tribunals, preceded by their maces; general officers and their aides-de-camp; the Freemasons of Paris; the directors and servants of the insurance companies; deputations from all the trades, &c.

Next marched several lines of men, bearing the *faisces* of the Republic, and behind them was a car, drawn by eight white horses, simply caparisoned, and bearing the symbol of the Republic, adorned with crowns of laurel and tricoloured banners. The corners of the pall were borne by representatives of the laboring classes, the National Guard, the press, the army, the Invalides, the schools, &

Behind the car, which was everywhere saluted with enthusiastic acclamations, moved another multitude of citizens, National Guards, pupils of the l [illegible] and workmen, shouting the "Chant des Girondins," and crying "*Vive la L. ..publique!*"

The Polish emigrants came next, carrying their national banner (red and white) mixed with the tricoloured flag; and the enthusiasm which their presence excited among the crowd cannot be described

A body of about 5000 volunteers, marching in admirable order, followed; and the procession was closed by twenty-four companies of the National Guard, a body of horse artillery without their guns, a squadron of dragoons, another of cuirassiers, and a detachment of the cavalry of the National Guard

Having seen the *cortége* set out from the Madeleine, I proceeded to the Place de la Bastille, its destination. The space round the column was kept clear by troops From the summit dropped two flags of black crape, one large triangular column itself, spangled with silver stars, symbolic of mourning and tears. Before the entrance to the vault beneath it were erected two immense pall [illegible] altars, each surmounted by a tripod and clump with black cloth. It was only five o'clock ere the funeral cars arrived at the column; the coffins were then borne into the vault, while the "sacred fire" was kindled on the altars. The rest of the procession then slowly filed past, and the people dispersed: all was over. Every part of the Boulevards was as crowded as that from which the procession started; all the windows and balconies, the parapets of the houses, every "buttress and coin of vantage" were occupied. The people at all points uncovered as the bodies passed; at intervals the "Marseillaise" was sung by the people joining the procession, and the military bands played. But to watch the filing past of troops, hour after hour, becomes somewhat monotonous Military parade has a great sameness of splendour. There was a manifest difference in expression between the soldiers of the army, both cavalry and infantry, and the National Guards: the former looked serious and reserved, as if under a shadow or cloud; the Nationals were in excellent spirits, though their duty at present is very severe

On no part of the route was public peace or order for a moment disturbed.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of LUCAN called attention to the operation of the POOR LAW (Ireland) Act, especially to the mode of rating leases, which led to a conversation, in which the Earl of St. Germans, the Marquis of Landsdowne, and Lord [illegible] took part

Some returns were ord [illegible], on the motion of the Earl FITZWILLIAM, and then Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EXPULSION OF E[illegible] LANDOWNERS FROM FRANCE.—Sir G. GREY stated, [illegible]NAFORD, that he had received from the [illegible] May [illegible] rooms who had been expelled from France [illegible] as stated in the papers, and [illegible] of the losses they had sustained: those had been forwarded to the Foreign office. In order that they might be set to the Provisional Government a [illegible] Other persons who [illegible] arriving at London and other places, been consulted to leave [illegible]

TENANT RIGHT IN DERBYSHIRE.—In answer to Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was [illegible] that the coalwhippers of London had unanimously offered their services as special constables, the moment they found that attempts were made to create disturbances in the metropolis. Two thousand one hundred of them had proffered their services, which had been accepted by the Government; three hundred had been sworn in on Saturday, and the remainder were at their offices, to swear in as many more as might be required.

Sir G. GREY remarked that the attempts made at disturbance had elicited from the great body of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and of all the large towns in the country, a resolute determination to discountenance disorder, and to preserve the public peace In Manchester, between ten and eleven thousand persons, the great proportion operatives, had been sworn in specially [illegible]

Lord MORPETH postponed to Friday week the Health of Towns Bill, intimating that he hereby pledged himself to bring forward in the course of the session measures, whether he could go on with the bill on that day or not

### THE INCOME TAX.—ADJOURNED D[illegible]

On the order of the day for Committee of Ways and Means

Mr. HUME said he rose for the purpose of addressing a few words relating on the question of Free Trade, and to confine their observations to the simple question of the Income Tax.

Mr. BANKS was observed, that, as it had pleased Sir Robert Peel to commence the discussion on his Free Trade measures, it could not be expected that other members would allow the matter to drop

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, and the adjourned debate on the resolution that the Income Tax be continued "for a time to be limited," and on Mr. Hume's amendment, that the Income Tax be continued "for one year," was resumed by Mr. M'GREGOR The hon. member said that he would take Mr. Hume's advice, and say very little about Free Trade; and he kept his word. He opposed the proposition for continuing the tax for three years, but was willing to consent to its continuance for one year.

Alderman Sidney and Mr. Sandars supported Mr. Hume's amendment; Mr. Headlam, Mr. Rice, Mr. Lennard, and Lord Drumlanrig supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. BUCK was not prepared to give a three years' extension of the tax to the Government. When originally imposed, the House was told that it would relieve the country from its financial difficulties

Mr E B ROCHE called upon all Irish members to refuse to go into the lobby with the Swiss guards of those Ministers who were imitating the Guizot policy, and marshalling artillery and soldiery on Ireland, to put down the expression of public opinion. Lord The hon. member supported the amendment.

Mr. HENLEY said that if he had any doubt relative to the vote he should give, the speech of the honourable member would have set that doubt at rest. Looking at the present state of the country and of Europe, in refusing to give the Government the amount required for the maintenance of the national credit

Mr. MOWATT invited the House to place confidence in the Government, of whose conduct he said he was, as a Liberal, perfectly ashamed and disgusted. The trade and commerce of the country were in a state of paralysis, and the Government showed an utter want of capacity in devising measures for the relief of finances. He supported the amendment.

Mr. HUTTON felt compelled to reject the proposal made by the Government, from a conviction that their scheme was not equal to the exigency of the crisis, and by a hope that by so doing he would force them to make the income and expenditure equal, thereby putting the finances of the country in a satisfactory state. The hon. member, in showing that the reduction of duties on imports had not benefited the consumer, but went into the pockets of the foreigner, stated the various duties on articles of food and raw materials. Several bodies had been placed in the vaults beneath the column during the previous night. Those claimed by the families or friends had of course been given up for private interment.

Mr. CORDEN refused to discuss the question of Free Trade, and announced that he would not discuss it unless some measure for the re-establishment of Protection was brought regularly before the house. The hon. member insisted that we should not, while obliged to keep up the present amount of Protection, but we should be forced to increase direct taxation in order still further to reduce indirect taxation. On the score of trade and of justice to the masses of the people, he would not consent to any further reduction of the Income Tax, except by a corresponding reduction of indirect taxation. His own reason for voting for Mr Hume's amendment was to make the Income Tax equal, in order to render it a permanent tax. Referring to what had taken place in the last session, he said that the Corn Bill of 1846 was not from abroad but from within—from the votes of a House of Commons, elected by a faction, and the majority of whom did not represent the opinion of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the amendment before the House was a very simple one, though it was made very complex by the variety and diversity of opinions advanced in support of it. He was the more thankfulness with which Mr. Hume had framed his amendment, that he had contrived to gain supporters from the ranks of opposite parties. It was, in fact, a motion of mere embarrassment, of distrust, and of want of confidence. Contingent on the most adverse views would go an motley minority into the lobby, and there one might say to another, "Ah, I find you vote for great reduction in our establishments; I'm glad to see that." "I, Sir!" the person addressed would reply; "on the contrary, I think the establishments are too small, and should be increased rather than reduced" A third might say to his neighbour, "Oh! so you are at length a convert to the necessity of putting an end to the Free Trade experiment." "An end to Free Trade, Sir, the gentleman so accosted would answer; "why, I am a most decided Free-trader." Such were the heterogeneous opinions by which Mr. Hume's amendment would be supported. The noble Lord declared that Free Trade measures, and said that it would be madness in Parliament to retrograde, or to do anything that would enable those interested in exciting the people to say that Parliament will not carry out the Income Tax. No living man could have foreseen what had taken place in a neighbouring country. No one could have over-rated the strength of the portion of the noble Prince's people, as well as those wherein he declared his resolution to preserve our colonies entire, and uphold our national defences, were vehemently and enthusiastically cheered by the great majority of the House.]

Mr. Wakley, Colonel Sibthorp [illegible]son, and Mr. F arson supported the amendment

Mr. MUNTZ also supported it, and declared that, if the Irish members assisted the Minister in forcing on the people of England a tax from which Ireland was to be exempt, he would assist, by all the means in his power, in extending this and all other English taxes to Ireland

The committee divided—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the original resolution | .. .. |
| For the amendment | .. .. |
| Majority for the Government .. | 22. |

The Chairman [illegible] ported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill passed through Committee, on the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE

The Passengers Bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

HARWICH ELECTION PETITION.—The Chairman of the Harwich Election Committee reported that the election of Mr. J. Attwood was void, and that he was guilty of bribery by his agent. The report charged the borough with bribery and corruption

Mr. WOOD presented a petition complaining of the interference of the M [illegible] of Exeter in the borough of Stamford, and gave notice of a motion [illegible] subject

RIOTOUS DISTURBANCES.—To a question from Sir W. CLAY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the nature of the law with respect to the claims of persons whose windows have been broken by disturbers of the peace. From the opinion of the learned gentleman, it would appear that those persons who have suffered by the late disturbances are without remedy for compensation.

In reply to Mr. HUME, Lord PALMERSTON said he would have no objection to furnish an account of the additional expenses caused by our late interference at Athens

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. HINDLEY inquired if the report was true that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded with Prussia?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that it was not true. The Prussian Government had informed the British Government that they were determined to pursue the same policy of non-interference in the affairs of France as ourselves, and forbidden from saying or doing anything that could be construed into an indication of hostile intention.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, L. answer to a question, said that he was obliged to postpone the present session, the measure he had in preparation with the object of obtaining correct agricultural statistics. The expense would be between thirty and forty thousand pounds a year; and, as the information would be valuable in the country at large, the expense of collecting it should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer objected, in the present state of finances, to sanction even this expenditure, and, therefore, he (Mr. Labouchere) was obliged to postpone his measure for a time

### ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the punishment of death

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Sir GEORGE GREY said he would not consent to give up the only safeguard against the commission of the worst crimes, murder. If the hon. member had contented himself with asking for a modification of the criminal code, the Government might have respected his efforts But he has asked for the total abolition of the punishment of death, which was too much. The Irish Judges, with the exception of two, all the Scotch Judges, and a majority of the English Judges, were against the total abolition of capital punishment

Sir C. BURRELL, Sir B. Inglis, Mr. Pease, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Napier opposed the motion; Mr. Leonard, Alderman Sidney, Lord Nugent, Mr Hume, Mr. Bright, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr Muntz supported it

Mr H Osborne, Mr. Roupell, and Mr. F. O'Connor, though favourable to the abolition of the punishment of death, and unwilling to oppose the introduction of the bill, were not prepared to abolish it in the case of wilful and deliberate murder

The House divided

| | |
|---|---|
| For the motion .. .. | .. .. 90 |
| Against it .. .. | .. .. 122 |
| Majority against the motion .. | .. .. 32 |

Sir H. VERNEY moved an instruction to the Select Committee on the Navy, Army, and Ordnance estimates, that the employment of discharged sailors and soldiers in subordinate offices of the public departments would be advisable.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recommended the withdrawal of the motion, leaving to the committee the discretion of inquiring into the subject

The motion was withdrawn

Mr. LAMB LAWS (SCOTLAND) Leave was given to Mr. F MACKENZIE to bring in a bill to enable persons qualified to kill hares in Scotland to do so without game

Mr. HUME moved an address to the CROWN, praying her Majesty, in all future pensions to public offices, to compel the parties to take them subject to [illegible]ever diminution of salaries Parliament may think fit to make—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to an address to the CROWN, but had no objection to the principle of the motion, which the Government would carry out in all possible cases.—Mr. LABOUCHERE and Lord PALMERSTON likewise assented to the spirit of the motion, though they could not consent to the address to her Majesty.—Mr. HUME withdrew the motion, with the intention of bringing it forward on Tuesday next, when he hoped the Prime Minister would be in his place to give him a more distinct pledge on the subject

On the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair for the borough of Harwich, Mr. BLACKSTONE brought the report of the Harwich Election Committee under the consideration of the House, which disclosed a shocking state of bribery and corruption. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the writ be not issued for Harwich before the 10th of April, by which time the minutes of evidence would be in the hands of Members.—Sir GEORGE GREY suggested the postponement of the writ for the next Tuesday, writ as the more regular course.—Mr. BAGGE withdrew his motion.

The Queen's Prison Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled at noon, and sat till six o'clock.

HARWICH ELECTION.—Mr. BAGGE renewed his motion for the issuing of a new writ for the borough of Harwich. Mr. BLACKSTONE moved, as an amendment, that the issuing of the writ be suspended until after the evidence taken before the Harwich Election Committee should be printed.—After an animated discussion, Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the adjournment of the debate.—The motion for adjournment was withdrawn; and, on the suggestion of Lord PALMERSTON, the original motion and amendment were withdrawn; and a motion was carried to the effect that the evidence be printed, and that, in the meantime, no motion should be made for the issuing of a new writ for Harwich [illegible]ont special notice.

[illegible]ION RECOGNIZANCES.—Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of the [illegible] Recognizances Bill, which was to remedy the informality of [illegible]ices of certain election petitions which the Examiner of Recognizances [illegible]nerously signed without having examined.—Mr. SPOONER moved, as an amendment, that the orders referring to the petitions presented against the return of Members to this House for the Boroughs of Bodmin, Cheltenham, Leicester, Walsall, the city of Dublin, and the county of Longford, to the General Committees of Elections, which petitions are manifestly referred to in the said bill, be discharged, and that no further proceedings be taken on the said petitions. The Hon. Member objected to the bill as an *ex post facto* law.—Sir G. GREY, as a private member, supported the second reading of the bill, and especially objected to the amendment, as a resolution that would overrule the Act of Parliament.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the bill. Mr. LAW and Mr. BERNARD opposed it.—Sir R. INGLIS objected to both the bill and the amendment. He would have the law remain as it is, at least until the end of the session.—Mr. ANSTEY spoke in favour of the amendment.—The House divided on the question, that all the words after "that" in the original question be omitted.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes .. .. | .. .. 21 |
| Noes .. .. | .. .. 104 |
| Majority .. .. | .. .. —2 |

House divided on the question that Mr. Spooner's words be inserted.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes .. .. | .. .. 78 |
| Noes .. .. | .. .. 165 |
| Majority against this motion .. | .. .. —87 |

The only word, therefore, remaining of the main question, was the word "that;" and the hour of six having arrived, the House stood adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a bill for establishing a court of appeal in criminal cases

PASSENGERS BILL.—This bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported Adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY,

MEDICAL RELIEF.—Lord ASHLEY moved the adoption of resolutions founded upon the evidence taken before the Medical Relief Committee of 1844, with the view of providing medical aid for poor women in labour at the cost of the union, should they apply for it. The resolutions suggested certain modifications in the present system of medical poor relief. The resolutions led to a somewhat lengthy discussion, in the course of which Mr. C. BULLER, the President, and Lord EBRINGTON, the Secretary of the Poor Law Board, opposed the first and principal resolution, the former moving "the previous question" as an amendment. On a division the resolution was lost by a majority of 50 to 37. The discussion occupied the greater part of the evening, and at its close, the House adjourned

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—His Excellency the Count de Jarnac is at length relieved from the duties as French Minister at this Court. On Friday last M Cottu, whose name will be familiar to the readers of the memoirs of the Duchesse d'Abrantes, as one of the *attachés* to the former Embassy, arrived at Hertford House from Paris, charged with instructions from the Provisional Government to receive from Count de Jarnac the archives and seals of the Embassy. His Excellency, having delivered over the seals, took his final departure from Hertford House, and is now residing in London until he has been staying during the past fortnight) at the house of his noble brother-in-law, Lord Lyons, in Grosvenor-square. M. Cottu is not accredited as Minister at this Court, although charged for the present with the superintendence of the affairs of the Embassy. As a proof of the economy practised by the Provisional Government, M. Cottu, whose duties, we may state M. Cottu has also taken the duties of his office for the small stipend of £400 per annum, a yearly cost of the late Embassy being, something between £14,000 and £20. M Cottu, when attached to the Embassy under the late high-salaried ambassador, the Comte de St. Aulaire, was one of the unpaid officers. He left England some time since to undertake the duties of Secretary to the French Embassy at Brussels, at other ties to which, however, he had not been appointed up to the date of the late Revolution. The Count de Bearn and M. de Rehenaly have resigned their posts in the Embassy. The Count Louis de Noailles was also understood to have done so some days since, but, although the Count left Hertford House for a short period, he has since returned, and is at present residing there.

## VILLA AT EAST SHEEN, NEAR RICHMOND.

THIS commodious Villa has been hospitably placed at the disposal of part of the ex-Royal Family of France, by its proprietor, Joshua Bates, Esq., father-in-law of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador. The house was offered by Mr. Bates to the Duke of Nemours, as a retreat, where he could receive the other members of the Royal Family as they should arrive, and where they might remain until it was determined what course they should pursue. The Duke of Nemours and his illustrious sister-in-law, the Duchess of Montpensier, first arrived here, and were joined by the Duchess of Nemours and the Duke of Montpensier.

The Villa was formerly the [illegible] Hope, Esq., [illegible]

At his death the property was purchased by the Marquis of Aylesbury, from whom the late Earl Grey rented it, and resided there while he was Prime Minister. In 1841, the property was purchased of Lord Aylesbury by Mr. Bates, the present owner. The house is large, which circumstance, coupled with its proximity to the metropolis, led to its being chosen in preference to similar [illegible] as a means of testifying the respect and sympathy for Louis Philippe and his family. This will be perfectly understood, when it is considered that, while King of France, Louis Philippe was remarkable for his courtesy to strangers; and there are few people of station who have visited Paris who have not been admitted to his "receptions."

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, we should add, have left Sheen for certain [illegible]

## *MUSIC.*

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE first Concert was given for the season on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and the attendance proved that the deserved popularity of these intellectual entertainments is still maintained in full force.

Monday's programme comprised a Symphony in B minor, by Hesse, an organist of Breslau, now Chapel Master at Breslau. The symphony has been for some time in the Philharmonic library, and its performance was suggested, we presume, in obedience to the cry for novelty. It is of little avail to enter into an analysis of a work which, in all probability, will never be heard again; let it suffice that the movements were Haydnish in idea and Spohrish in treatment, exhibiting nothing novel in forms, but contrived and wrought according to the accepted canons with simplicity, and here and there a touch of elegance, especially in the slow movement. Its reception proved that as to effect it was a complete failure; and when the colossal conceptions of Beethoven were heard in his magnificent Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, played with taste, feeling, and intelligence by Mrs. Anderson, the auditory were awakened into enthusiasm, as if from a sleep.

In the second part, we had the restoration of Mendelssohn's second symphony in A, which the lamented composer intended to have revised in the two latter movements. Now that Mendelssohn has ceased to exist, we feel that already there are converts to his undying fame. Living, we should have heard this symphony severely canvassed by the Perruques—those who call innovations freaks, and changes absurdities; but dead, we hear of an opposite criticism, and the genius is awarded to the past which was coldly refused to the present.

Sainton's violin concertino began well; the opening movement was succeeded by a commonplace *slow* one, and wound up with downright rubbish of which the great player seemed so conscious, that he lost his head. How such a great and conscientious violinist, like Sainton, can persist in playing his own compositions, is to us inconceivable. His concertino was a mistake that his powerful executive powers could not retrieve.

Beethoven's "Men of Prometheus" overture closed a Concert of great attraction despite of its contradictories. The vocal gleanings were an immensely difficult scena from Spohr's "Azor and Zemira," quite beyond the vocal attributes of that interesting singer, Miss A. Williams, who, by a similar error, was placed beyond her powers in the "Sonnambula" duo with Alboni. The great contralto gave Cherubini's air from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," "Voi che sapete," with such delicious sweetness and simplicity as to command an encore; and, in Rossini's celebrated "Pensa all' patria," from the "Italiana in Algeri," narrowly escaped a similar compliment, for her marvellous compass of voice and flexibility.

The next Concert will be on the 27th of March. An excellent alteration has been made in favor of subscribers by having their places reserved for them. We may also notice that Sainton is the first violin in place of poor Tom Cooke, of facetious memory; and that Mr. George Budd, the Secretary of the Western Madrigal Society, a well-known and respected amateur, is now the Secretary to the Society

### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's "Paul" was performed on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall; Mr. Perry, the lists leader, acting as conductor, in place of Mr. Surman. The solo parts were sustained by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr. H. Phillips, who have been long habituated to this music, and were, therefore, quite at home in their respective parts. We cannot praise the general execution of the chorus in steadiness and the band in precision leaving almost everything to be desired. This Society, which began under such bright auspices, and has been a source of such real pleasure to the amateur, is now under a cloud from internal divisions, which have arisen from a praiseworthy desire to improve the performances. Mr. Surman, the late conductor, we are free to confess, was certainly an obstacle to such improvement; but in his dismissal consideration ought to have been paid to the really great services he has rendered in the early days of the organization of the society. It was scarcely just to fasten upon him in his natural position as a music trader "serious and grave charges," from which a Committee of seceders, now styling themselves the London Sacred Harmonic Society, has just exonerated him. We hope there will be room for both Societies; but one of the first conditions of effective execution must be the presence of a conductor of great professional experience and tact, and of moral weight with the orchestra, even when composed chiefly of amateurs, who ought not to be admitted unless they submit to the strongest rules for discipline and rehearsal. We perceive that the Sacred Harmonic Society has announced for the 29th Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." The London Sacred Harmonic Society has elected the Rev. G. Roberts President, and the Rev. Dr. Worthington Vice-President; and we trust that the accession of such men of peace may put an end to virulent controversy.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—On Wednesday night these classical meetings commenced for the season at Mr Lucas's residence in Berner's street. This Professor, who is the conductor of the Royal Academy Concerts, one of the Directors of the Philharmonic Society, and violoncello performer next to Lindley in the Royal Italian Opera band, is much respected in the musical circles. His musical evenings for the performance of Chamber Music attract a numerous [illegible] of full artistic amateurs. Wednesday's scheme comprised Spohr's Quartet in B flat from Op. 74, Mozart's Seventh Quartet in D, Mendelssohn's duo for Piano and Violoncello, and Beethoven's Quartet in C, Op. 18. Sainton, Bagwell, Hill, and Lucas were the exponents of the Quartuors, and Sterndale Bennett and Lucas of the Duet.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—On Friday night, the thirteenth of the third concert for the ensuing week took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Mr. Lucas. A new symphony in F, composed by Mr. Henry Leslie, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, and an accomplished amateur who has already earned distinction as a composer, was performed. We shall report progress next week. At the second concert, the scheme comprised Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Lithe's "Solabella" overture, Locke's Music in "Macbeth," Beethoven's Symphony in E No 8, and adaptations of themes from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and Rossini's "Siege of Corinth" were performed.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.—On Monday next the Beethoven Quartett Society will hold its first meeting in Hanley street, under the direction of M. Rousselot, the composer and violoncellist. Molique, the celebrated violinist and composer, the Chapel Master of the King of Wurtemburg, has expressly visited this country to play in the quartetts. Sainton will alternate in the first and second violins with Molique, Hill being the viola, and Rousselot the violoncello. It is expected that Sivori will arrive in time from the United States to take a part in these fine performances.

MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.—The third *soirée* of pianoforte music was given by this accomplished pianist on Thursday night at Willis's Rooms.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—On Monday morning the rehearsal for the first concert, on Wednesday next, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S

The past week's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been more than usually brilliant; in fact, we never remember any ante-Easter entertainments at this establishment given in such excellent style, or attended with such signal success. Before passing to the production of "Attila," which was the event of the week, we cannot forbear noticing the admirable manner in which the "Barbiere" was given on Saturday. Often as we have seen Rossini's delightful *chef-d'œuvre*, we never relished its drollery, or delighted in its rich and varied melodies and admirable instrumentation, more than on that evening.

The production of "Attila," however, deserves our greatest attention. This is one of Verdi's more recent operas, and met, in Italy, with the success the works of this, almost the only composer of eminence left to that land of music, can scarcely command. The work itself possesses the beauties and defects peculiar to Verdi—a certain grandeur of conception and power of dramatic effect is even more striking here than in many other of the *maestro's* compositions. There is a warmth, spirit, and energy in the music which carries away the listener, which excites and inspires; at the same time, there is a want of softness and repose, which is, in this opera, more than usually perceptible. The too frequent use of the drums and the brass instruments is the great fault we have to find with this work

We now come to the plot of the opera.

The scene is placed principally at Aquileja, a Roman colony on the Adriatic, which from its grandeur was honoured by the ancients with the appellation of "Roma Secunda." *Attila*, having overcome and devastated this great city amidst his rejoicings after the event is surprised by the appearance of a band of Aquileian virgins, led by *Odabella*, daughter of the Lord of Aquileja, who has been killed in the battle; she defies the conqueror, who, touched by her beauty and her courage, asks what boon he can confer on her; she replies "A sword," and he gives his own. The object of *Odabella* is to enact towards *Attila*—the scourge of her country—the part of Judith towards Holofernes, and avenge her father and her countrymen; but when the moment of execution comes she hesitates, and remains in the barbarian camp—the object of *Attila's* admiration. When her lover, *Foresto*, the chief of the remaining Aquileians, and *Ezio*, the leader of the defeated Romans, re-appear—the one disguised, the other feigning treachery to his imperial master—when they compass the means of poisoning *Attila* at a feast, and of assailing his camp in the confusion of the hour, *Odabella*, at the very moment of the catastrophe, is touched with pity, and saves the life of the tyrant of her country. *Attila* now insists on sharing his throne with *Odabella*; but hardly are the nuptial rites celebrated than *Foresto* finds means of penetrating once more into the camp, and upbraids *Odabella* with her perfidy and her forgetfulness of all her vows and duties. At the thoughts of the wrong of her lover, her father, and her country, her heart is steeled to the execution of her first resolve of vengeance, and she stabs *Attila* to the heart

Gardoni sings charmingly the music allotted to *Foresto*—his first aria and duet with Cruvelli especially. His voice seems to have gained wonderfully in fulness and power, while it has lost nothing of its sweetness and peculiar charm. In a dramatic point of view, the part is not very striking, except in the last quartet which precedes the death of *Attila*, in which he and all seemed inspired by the situation.

Cuzzani gives in this opera a far more favourable specimen of his powers than he has yet done. He sings with far more strength, and with the excellent musical taste and skill we had before discovered in him; and he likewise acts the part of the Roman General with great spirit.

Mdlle. Cruvelli, however, made the great hit of the evening. She is incomparably greater in the part of *Odabella* than in any other in which we have seen her. This is evidently the character of part in which she excels. In her [illegible] rage and movements, her impassioned gestures, and almost inspired energy, she enacts the proud Amazon to perfection. Her first warlike air, "Donne Italiche," created a tumult of enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the opera, she was greeted by unanimous cheering. The scenery, which we have not space to criticise in detail, is excellent; on the whole, it is impossible for an opera to be better got up, or performed with more *ensemble* and spirit, on the part of orchestra, chorus, singers, and all engaged; and we must not conclude without a well deserved compliment to Mr. Balfe, to whom, doubtless, much of this perfection is owing

A grand night will be given on Thursday next, for the benefit of the distressed artistes of the metropolis. It is given with the sanction of her gracious Majesty Amongst the patrons are the Queen Dowager, and many of the most illustrious personages of the kingdom.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Tancredi" has been given three times, and will be repeated this evening (Saturday). On Tuesday night the house was fully and fashionably attended, and the opera was received with the greatest enthusiasm, Alboni being rapturously encored in "Di tanti palpiti," and also with Madame Persiani in the slow movement of the duo "Lasciami," in the second act. Although between the first and third performances of *Tancredi* by Alboni there has been an immense improvement, we still think that the part is not adapted for her powers Alboni, with one of the most lovely and sympathetic voices ever given to an *artiste*, essentially excels in passages of pathos. She can play with infinite vivacity and spirit half-comic half-serious characters; but when she has to depict the grand and heroic—when she has to develop the varied phases of impassioned and lofty feeling, Alboni fails. We have seen this result in Paris, and we have now had it confirmed in London. Every *artiste* has her speciality, and histrionic genius is not that possessed by Alboni: she is naturally indolent on the stage, and for a vocalist of her extraordinary powers, we never witnessed so little disposition for exertion if she can possibly avoid it. In the duos and concerted pieces she scarcely sings at all: it is only when she arrives at her solo that she is roused, and then startles her hearers by her delicious, pleasing, and perfect intonation, her overwhelming vocal volubility, and her showers of graces.

It must also be recollected that the music of *Tancredi* lies in the weakest portion of Alboni's register, namely the medium notes; and since the first night "Di tanti palpiti" has been transposed for her, great increase of brilliancy and power being thus manifested

The great triumph of Madame Persiani in the part of *Amenaide* has been the universal subject of admiration. In the three evenings that she has sung, her marvellous vocalisation and artistical feeling have provoked unbounded signs of [illegible] The rapturous expression of joy that she poured forth in the prison scene, [illegible] and dazzling feats of execution, has been nightly received with [illegible] and the accomplished performers in the orchestra, who are capable of [illegible] her accomplished *confrères*, are scarcely able to restrain the [illegible] in the accompaniments

Tamburini, Salvi, and Lavia are expected to arrive from St. Petersburgh this [illegible] and Rovere, the eminent *buffo-comico*, will be here from Barcelona early next week Corruli Setti, the new baritone, is already in town At the end of this month the incomparable Grisi, Madame Ronconi, and Mdlle Corbari, Mario, Tagliafico, and Ronconi will arrive from Paris Mdlle Steffanoni and Marini, are on their way from Florence. Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, the gifted sister of the lamented Malibran, has reached Paris, after her most triumphant season in Berlin, and will be here in April

### ADELPHI.

On Tuesday night, this theatre was opened for operatic purposes, under the musical direction of Mr. Tully, with Mr Fitzball's English version of Donizetti's "Furia del Reggimento," sustained by Miss Poole, Mr. Donald King, [illegible] rell, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Horncastle, &c. The performance was received with the [illegible] demonstrations of satisfaction. Miss Poole was in good voice, and [illegible] and acted her popular character of *Marie* with the greatest spirit and intelligence. Bartoni succeeded H. Phillips as *Sergeant Sulpice*, and played with [illegible] heartiness. Mrs Leman Rede was the *Countess* The chorusses and band were [illegible] on the whole the music effective. After the opera, an extravaganza, [illegible] Cromulens, or the Riches Recovered," followed, and the farce [illegible] were performed; besides a divertissement, in which Mdlle Louise Blanch and Mr. Smith danced a *pas de deux* The management has engaged a very great comedian, Mr. Oxberry and Mr. Robert Romer, for [illegible] so that a hearty laugh will not be wanting, after the musical assault on the

### OLYMPIC.

To judge from the exhibition of Monday evening, the "legitimate" spirit at the Olympic appears to be rapidly approaching its decline; for never was anything so disconcerted as the manner in which "The Merchant of Venice" was attempted to be performed for the *début* of Mr. Brooke in *Shylock*.

*Antonio* is but insignificant, and *Salerio* and *Solanio* both broke down, and then endeavoured to exculpate themselves by explanations to the audience that rendered the state of affairs still more deplorable. Of *Shylock* we shall say nothing, we must have another opportunity of witnessing the performance before we offer a shade of an opinion respecting it.

Some amends were, however, made to the patrons of the theatre on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Brooke appeared as *Master Walter*, in Mr. Knowles's play of "The Hunchback." To our thinking, it is his best performance: it was quiet, dignified, and impressive. There was none of the wearying rant that has, with the exception of *Othello*, marred all his previous impersonations, but the part was played throughout in a manly, sensible style, that enlisted the sympathies of the audience. It is not going too far to say that we never saw the character better acted, and especially throughout the fifth act.

Some sensation was created by the *début* of a Miss E. M. Durot, as *Julia*, who made a most favourable impression, and is likely to take a very good position. She has an elegant figure, a clear effective voice, fine eyes, and a most expressive face, although not in its first youth; and the announcement in the bill, that she was "of great provincial celebrity," could readily be believed. Indeed, seeing how really clever she is, and what a perfect mistress of stage business, the only wonder is that she has never been in London before. Her scene with *Clifford*, in the fourth act, was in the highest style of impressive acting; and, but for an unpleasant catching in of her breath after her sentences, would have offered nothing to find fault with. She was, during the progress of the play, [illegible] with thunders of applause, some of which was as vehement as, if not greater than, that awarded to Mr. Brooke. We have rarely seen a more satisfactory first appearance of a provincial actress; and was fully entitled to all the approbation she elicited. Miss Kate Howard, who played *Helen*, contrived to make the character as coarse as possible. The other performers call for no remark in any way. At the conclusion, when Miss Durot appeared, with Mr. [illegible] before the curtain, she was rewarded with a shower of bouquets. We should like to see her in *Lady Macbeth*.

### PRINCESS'S

A Mrs Barrett, "from the United states," appeared at this house on Tuesday evening, as *Lady Teazle*, in the "School for Scandal," and has added another name to the list of unattractive mediocrity of talent which the manager of this theatre has of late been pleased to bring before the public, in the absence of "stars"

Following upon the remarks we have made above, in speaking of the Olympic, it may be conceived, when we find fault with the Princess' management, that we are writing in a splenetic and fault-finding humour. But such is not the case; it is so pleasant to praise, conscientiously, where praise is due, that only going out of his way when called upon to deprecate the style of performances at this or that theatre. But, on the "off-nights," the hopes of the management of the Princess's appear to be so rapidly sinking, that every straw is caught at thought capable of sustaining them in ever so little a degree

Miscrable vaudevilles—one of which, something about Michaelmas, and trans lated from the French, "C'est Michaelmas qui paie," was condemned last week; and another, called "Mammon and Gammon," which ought to have been on Tuesday are the chief novelties; or, if other entertainments are given, unknown performers are allowed to try experiments upon the judgment of the public

The lady who came out on Tuesday evening is not calculated to take any very great position. She has evidently been used to the stage, and read the part sensibly and correctly; but her appearance is somewhat against her, lacking the grace and fashionable air required for *Lady Teazle* She has, however, a most common share of liveliness, and we think, would succeed far better in lighter characters, than in the difficult one she chose for her *début*. Mr. Compton was *Sir Peter*. He cannot play anything badly! We have seen him in greater servitude, *Sir Visling* and Mr. Oxberry was *Sir Oliver*—what mature for *Charles* and *Joseph Surface*. We should add that the supporting cast which greeted the new actress was unusually good, and appeared to be cordial.

### MARYLEBONE

It would seem that the standard drama, unaided by other sources of attraction, is not in itself sufficient to fill the well-conducted house, Sadler's Wells appearing to be the only theatre that has contrived to stand alone with this object. Mrs. Warner has brought out a fairy extravaganza, written by Mr. Charles Selby, called "The Enchanted Tower, or the Adventures of Prince Headstrong and the Princess Bloomingbell," and being written in the ultra-comical vein, which characterises Mr. Selby's extravaganzas, and excellently well put upon the stage, is tolerably successful

We do not know any story on which it is founded: the plot partakes of the nature of a pantomime opening, and appears to be a concoction from the "Arabian Nights," the "Countess d'Aulnis," "Mother Bunch," and other fairy and supernatural *repertoires*; there being, of course, a Prince and Princess in love with each other, a King, a chamberlain, and a tribe of physicians, most liberal spirits, and other accessories, whose adventures, with the aid of nice costumes and really beautiful scenery, are received with great relish

The piece is capitally played. We have before had occasion to speak most favorably of clever, quaint little Miss Saunders, and this young lady proved herself as great an acquisition to a burlesque troupe as she is to a legitimate one. Miss Huddart, Miss Parker, and Mr. Webb also deserve a word of praise

Mr Sterling Coyne has a farce in preparation at the ADELPHI, in which the pantomimists, M. Paul Legrand, is to appear as a deaf and dumb person. We shall then have an opportunity of forming a better opinion of his acting than in *Perrot*.

Mr. Dance has a new piece, to embrace all the company, in rehearsal at the LYCEUM: so also has Mr Buckstone

A new and splendid ballet, arranged by Mr. Benjamin Bates, is to be brought out on Monday at the SURREY.

Nothing is settled about the SURREY, which has arrived at the lowest state of vacillating management. Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner are each spoken of as likely to become the lessees

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.—The following important notice as to the days of sailing of the mail steam packets between Liverpool and North America was issued by the Post-office on Tuesday at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand:—"During the ensuing summer mails will be transmitted between Liverpool and North America once a week by the British Contract Mail Steam packets, which will leave Liverpool for Boston and New York alternately on every Saturday, and will be despatched from Boston and New York alternately, on their return voyage, every Wednesday. This weekly service will commence with the 8th day of April, and with the homeward packets in May, and will continue until the end of November; after which time and during the following four months mails will be conveyed to Boston and New York only once a fortnight instead of weekly. The following table will show the dates upon which the first six packets will be despatched during the summer both to and from North America, and will form a guide for the remainder of the year:—The [illegible] leave Liverpool for Boston on Saturday the 8th of April, Saturday the 22nd, and Saturday the 6th of May; for New York, on Saturday the 15th of April, Saturday the 29th of April, and Saturday the 13th of May. The packets will leave Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday the 5th of April, Wednesday the 3d of May, and Wednesday the 17th of May; New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday the 19th of April, Wednesday the 10th of May, and Wednesday the 24th of May. The branch packet for Newfoundland will be despatched from Halifax on the arrival at the latter port of the homeward packet from Boston; and the branch packet for Bermuda will be despatched on the arrival at Halifax of the outward packet from Boston." The next mails for British North America and the United States will be made up on the evening of the 24th instant, to be forwarded by the *Britannia* steamer out Liverpool, Halifax, and New York. Next packet due, the *Britannia* steamer, on the 26th inst., at Boston.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

### MR. CHARLES COWAN.

Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh, is one of the many members of the present Parliament who belong to the manufacturing class of the community. The hon. gentleman is the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Cowan, merchant, of Edinburgh, and is a large paper-manufacturer in partnership with his father.

He was first returned to Parliament at the general election, in autumn last, when he succeeded in throwing out Mr. Macaulay, the Paymaster-General of the Forces, but, having been engaged at the time in the performance of some Government contracts, his election became void, and he was unable to take his seat in the House of Commons immediately on the assembling of Parliament, in November last. He, however, freed himself of that source of disqualification, and, having again presented himself to the electors of his native city, was a second time elected their representative.

Notwithstanding his manufacturing engagements, Mr. Cowan has found time to devote himself to literary pursuits, and matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Church of Scotland. He is the author of the article on the manufacture of paper in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also of some pamphlets. He was an Elder of the Established Scotch Church from 1830 to 1843, when he took part in the great Secession, and is at the present time an acting Elder of the Free Church. In his mercantile capacity he is a member of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh, and one of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

In politics Mr. Cowan is a Liberal; he has taken an active part in the proceedings of the National Anti-Excise Association, being desirous to strike the fetters of the Excise from all useful trades and manufactures. He has declared himself opposed to the Bank Restriction Act of 1844, and a supporter of the Scotch banking system. He is also adverse to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the State.

Mr. Cowan received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and at the Auditoire of Geneva. Whether he may prove an effective speaker in "the House," there has as yet been but little opportunity of judging: the recollection of the brilliant oratorical displays, which his eloquent and accomplished predecessor in the representation of Edinburgh has so often made before the assembled Commons, may operate somewhat to whet the criticism of an auditory always fastidious, and tend to excite invidious comparison, which we will not here anticipate; but his habits of business warrant the expectation that he will be a good "working member," and therefore an useful accession to the representative body. Not having taken any prominent part in politics prior to the last general election, his return is attributable not more to the gradually declining popularity of Mr. Macaulay in Edinburgh for some considerable time previously, than to the high respect entertained by the constituency there for both the hon. gentleman and his father.

Mr. Cowan has married a daughter of the Rev. W. Menzies, Presbyterian Minister of Lanark.

MR. C. COWAN, M.P. FOR EDINBURGH.

### DRURY-LANE.

We last week described the clever performances of the Cirque National *troupe* at Drury-Lane. The achievements of the female riders are by far the most attractive; and among the most graceful feats is that of Mdlle. Palmyre Anato, illustrated in our Engraving.

We are glad to learn that the performances of the *troupe* have attracted numerous and fashionable audiences. Among the visitors on Monday and Tuesday were—the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Count de Montemolin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Marquis of Donegal, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and family, Earl Fitzwilliam and family, Count D'Orsay, Lord Chesterfield, Earl of Munster, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lords A. and G. Lennox, Lord Templemore, Lord John Hay, Lady Louisa Ramsay, Sir G. Wombwell, Sir Bellingham Graham, Lord Somerton, Lord Canterbury, Miss Burdett Coutts, Lord G. Paget, &c.

American Theatricals.—New York, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Sharp, a cantatrice well known here, was a few days ago on her way to Washington in a steam-boat to fulfil an engagement, when she accidentally fell overboard, and though immediately picked up was found to be irrecoverable. Collins, the Irish comedian, has just concluded a very successful engagement at New Orleans. He cleared 800 dollars by his benefit. Edwin Forrest is playing at New Orleans. The theatre at Vicksburg was totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of January. The Ethiopian Serenaders are giving concerts at Boston. The Viennoise children have been performing at Mobile. Professor Risley and Sons are performing at the St. Charles, New Orleans. Tableaux Vivans, or, as they are called here, Model Artists, have been very successful, though great opposition to them is manifested in other parts of the States. A lady of fashion, in this city, recently hired a party to exhibit in her drawingroom before a very numerous party of her friends.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Are fashions of very great interest amid events like those we have been witnessing, at the very moment when the public mind has not recovered itself. No, most assuredly not; besides, no balls have supplied our usual informations, although our correspondents mention that French gaiety is far from being extinguished, and that the last of dancing parties will soon be at an end. The French Republic wishes for every one to enjoy themselves. This very week balls were intended to take place, and all kinds of festivities are projected, to honour and help the wounded of the three patriotic days. Notwithstanding the course of things, fashion cannot be forsaken. Whatever may pre-occupy ladies, they must always give a glance to their toilet; and we shall be welcome in mentioning all our glimpses of the new-fashioned dresses in Paris. If we believe the various reports that have already reached us, Louis XV.'s style will be put aside, and all its coquettish ornaments contemplated as no more becoming. Skirts are to be worn short and narrow, and the severe costume of the Roman Republic called to replace the luxurious and fancy dresses of *La Pompadour*. We really feel quite alarmed if such prophecies are to be realised. Short waists and narrow skirts can never be graceful; and we have only to look at the pictures of our mothers' youth to agree that we will oppose, as much as it is possible to oppose such a revolution. No doubt that our present long waists and immense wide skirts may appear very puzzling to the eyes of a future generation that will invent fashions of their own; but they must, nevertheless, agree that much grace, coquetry, and elegance mark our present century.

In a few days, Spring fashions in Paris will have settled all our doubts; and although nothing can be a wonder in revolution, it will allow us the liberty of keeping the most becoming fashions.

In the absence of trustworthy information, and not willing to mislead our fair readers, we only give this Number an Engraving of the last quiet family's fashion; and by whatever Republican fashions they may be replaced, we reckon them to be very tasteful and becoming.

A dress of green *reps* is trimmed in the front with green velvet band; the bonnet is of pink terry velvet lined with white satin; a long curled pink feather twisted around the form, and falls very low on the side. The small collar is in *Valenciennes*; and the cuffs, of plain gathered lace, are trimmed with a small flat *Valenciennes*.

Young ladies wear plain white muslin dresses; the three skirts are embroidered with coloured silks. The body, cut *à la vierge*, is also embroidered with a smaller garland than the one of the skirts. A bow of satin *jaspé* ribbon raises the third skirt on the left side. Long sash with a bow. A crown of white and pink camellias placed on bandeaux undulated, and covering the ears.

Taffetas Ecossais, is very fashionable for childrens' dresses: a muslin *canezou à la Sevassca*, with long sleeves, very full, and gathered on the wrist. The shoes are in *peau de*.

The most fashionable head-dresses are actually and in *Marguerite de Valois, à la belle Gabrielle, à la Reine Margot*. It is reported in stylish boudoirs that the new head-dresses will be *à la Recamier, à la Follien*; but we will not give their description until their appearance has been approved in high circles.

The hair-dress assumes entirely the style of Marie Stuart's century. The hair, twisted in a crown on the back part of the head, is fixed most elegantly by a tortoise-shell comb. For evening parties or balls, they add crowns of flowers, branches of green, with small flowers or coloured beads interspersed, held by very small string of little flowers or leaves crossing the forehead.

Brussels lace, Angleterre on satin, point d'Alencon on velvet, are in good taste. Ladies must never be induced to wear *Valenciennes* or *Malines* on evening dresses, however rich and beautiful they may be; they are only fit for morning dresses, and thus employed they prove extremely stylish and elegant. A most important change is about to take place in Paris: ladies, we hear, will leave off wearing boots to adopt again the shoes, so very becoming to the foot.

Mantles for evening parties are most elegant, and we may say comfortable; for the capuche added to them prevents any cold wind or injurious to health. This part of ladies' dress has most assuredly attained a great perfection; and, as our Engraving illustrates, mantles are very stylish and becoming. Evening mantles are generally made in satin or terry velvet, of light shades, lined with white satin: a splendid black lace flounce is gathered all around, and a wide ribbon plaited on the flounce completes the rich trimming. The plaited ribbon must be continued in front of the mantle, from the neck to the end of the lace. Mantles are worn shorter this season, and their shape is cut in such a manner as to form half sleeves falling on the arm.

The Algerian mantle, as sketched in the Engraving, is in green velvet, lined with light shaded pink satin. A rich embroidered garland in twisted silk adorns it. The capuche has long folds, ended by an Algerian tassel. The shape of this mantle is not, perhaps, so elegant as the first we described; but it is far more convenient, and especially suitable for elderly ladies.

A great change is proposed in gentlemen's dress: the shape of coats, *paridessus*, and *pantalons* will be thoroughly altered. If we may trust reports reaching us from Paris, wide pantaloons will be laid aside, and replaced by pantaloons tight on the ankle, and showing entirely the foot; shoes and silk stockings will be indispensable; and some very stylish young *beaux* even mention the *culottes* (small clothes) to be adopted for balls in this season.

We have been so engaged in directing our fair Subscribers in their choice for

FRANCONI AT DRURY-LANE.—MDLLE. PALMYRE ANATO IN THE CIRCLE.

silks, shades, and the making of their dresses, that we have hitherto omitted the most important foundation of all dressing, *stays*. No dress will suit if the figure be not improved by stays properly fitted, and all ladies will acknowledge that one of the greatest difficulties they meet with is to provide a clever stay-maker. A patent has been recently obtained in France, Belgium, and Great Britain by an ingenious Frenchman for a new corset. Its novelty consists in the [illegible] weaving an extremely fine elastic thread with the material of which the *corset* is made. Being formed on a purely anatomical model of the female figure, and its elasticity causing it to give way to every motion of the body, at the same time affording every support to the form, it allows the size of the waist to be reduced without the injurious effects of the tight lacing required by all other stays. We feel assured that when this improvement is known, it must necessarily supersede all other kinds of *corsets*. The agents for the patentee in this country are Messrs. W. Thomas and Brothers, of Cheapside.

## FREE EXHIBITION OF SELECT BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

In our Journal for March 13, 1847, we detailed and illustrated the First of a Series of Annual Exhibitions of Select Specimens of British Manufactures and Decorative Art, given by the Society of Arts, with the view of contributing essentially to the progress of those objects for the encouragement of which it was originally instituted. Our readers may recollect that we regarded this display as a "move in the right direction," and the interest it has excited is sufficiently attested by the fact of no fewer than 20,000 persons having visited the Exhibition.

On Wednesday week, a private view of the Second Exhibition took place at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. On the following day it was visited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society. The Prince having examined the subjects minutely, pronounced the Collection to be in every respect superior to that of last year; and on leaving, His Royal Highness gave instructions that copies of some of the most valuable articles should be procured for his private use.

On Saturday evening, the Society gave a second private view of the Exhibition. Their suite of apartments was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and the Great Room, especially, presented a very superb appearance; the costly specimens were judiciously ranged around the [illegible] and were exhibited very advantageously by the abundance of light, which also showed Barry's magnificent pictures, and the enriched ceiling of the room, to great advantage. Among the noblemen present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Colborne, and several others. The visitors also included the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P.; Chief Justice Park; Sir J. Clarke; Professor Cockerell, Mr. Ouldjo; the Marquis of Northampton; Sir George Staunton; Mr T. Wyse, M.P.; Mr. W. Tooke, Dr. Farr, &c.

The character of this Exhibition is, in every respect, superior to that of last year's display: the subjects are more numerous, more important, of improved design as works of art, and of improved quality, exhibiting [illegible] beyond those of last year. "Great Artists and the great Manufacturers have united themselves to co-operate earnestly with each other. The Sculptor has joined himself to the Machine Carver, the Painter to the Paper Stainer, the Designer to the Potter, the men of high art to the workmen in Brass, and Iron, and Silver, and Gold. The Chemist has associated himself with the Glass manufacturer, the Engineer with the Carver in stone, the Mineralogist with the Lapidary, the Geometer with the Tile manufacturer, the Architect with the Builder; and the result has been an advancement within the past twelve months, which exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine among the Society."

As the Catalogue comprises about 700 subjects, we shall only be able to notice comparatively few of them. In the centre of the Great Room a prominent position [illegible] by the merit of the work is the "Repose" Arm Chair, modelled by Mr. J. Thomas, whose productions in the New Palace at Westminster have been so much admired. This Chair is of highly poetic design; and combines the artistically enriched character of ancient art, with the convenient form of the modern easy chair. It is peculiarly graceful and flowing; and the floral and other ornaments are beautiful and appropriate. In the upper part of the back is a bas-relief—a charming bit of poetic fancy; the holy Seraphs seeming to tempt the wearied occupant of the Chair to slumber, with their soft hymns; whilst a Guardian Angel is attending, with his sword, [illegible] to the sleeper. Clusters of lilies are in the back of the Chair, and on either side of the group of Angels are [illegible] flowers, in high relief; their stems and tendrils running [illegible] on either side of the central compartment, interwined with lilies and ivy leaves. The arms of the Chair are [illegible] the space between them and the seat being filled up with [illegible] and leaves; and the adaptation of these flowers is worthy of great attention, from their picturesque mode of treatment, and richness of effect. Leaves of poppies are introduced on the under side of the arms, and cluster at the junction of the latter with the back of the Chair; whilst, on the fronts of the arms, sleeping figures of an aged man, and of a young mother with her child, are sculptured, terminating in bold foliage. The frame of the Chair is adorned with ivy-leaves, in [illegible] relief; and the legs, which are extremely original in character, are enriched with clusters of ivy and other foliage. The model has been made and exhibited by Holland and Co., and is to be executed in various ways—as in oak, wheat-tree, &c. We have engraved this very superb work of art. The figures, we should add, are by Horsley.

There are some beautiful specimens of modern Marqueterie and Wood work, by Seddon, Holland, and others; and the novel application of *papier maché* to screens, chairs, and even sofas, are in sumptuous taste, sometimes, however, luxuriating in an excess of ornamental glitter. We were especially pleased with a large and elaborate piece of carving by Jordan's machinery, which shows

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE "REPOSE" ARMCHAIR.—DESIGNED AND MODELED BY THOMAS.

THE SHAKESPEARE CLOCK.—DESIGNED BY BELL.

a great advance upon the specimens previously exhibited, the fineness of its foliage and feather-work reminding one of Gibbons's exquisite productions.

The Works in Metal were numerous, large, and lovely, of fine form, and [illegible] Fire place Slabs, [illegible] Mimions, exquisitely coloured and ornamented. Their *Tazzæ* are, likewise, very successful; and a novel application of their brilliant Enamels has attracted much attention. Into cements in a radiating hearth of the Tiles, and upon the fluted margin of one of Chesterton's Fire Grates; the heated air passing through the flutes, under the Tiles, and by a pierced metal moulding, [illegible] Tiles, in most [illegible] highly burnished steel, with its massive brass enrichments, have [illegible] gracious effect. The price of the stove we saw is 18*l*.—[illegible], but the Tile hearth can be supplied to stoves of much less cost than the above.

A pair of "Twin" Brackets, in *Terra Cotta*, for soup fronts, &c., designed by J Bell, sculptor, and made at the Lambeth Works, and a specimen of a new Irish *Terra Cotta*, [illegible] are recommended, both for beauty of design and execution.

The Works in Colours:—Messrs. Minton Copeland, Chamberlains, and others are too numerous for mention at

The Statuary Porcelain is much [illegible]: there are three very pleasing Busts, side by side—Dr. Lind, in Parian, by Copeland; Pope Pius IX., in Carrara Porcelain, by Rose and Co.; and Jenny Lind, in Statuary Porcelain, by Lind. For beauty of colour we prefer the latter: the Carrara has too much the appearance of plaster from this Chief Prince Albert's series of Statuary works: A small Figure Cricket Player, and Virginia, by Chamberlain; Apollo and the Shepherd, after Wyatt; a bust of Flora; and the Arcadia Bottle; all in Copeland's Statuary Porcelain: and the Well Sprite, in Parian and Coloured Porcelain, by Rodgers; and the Summerly Prize Opal Glass, by the Richardsons. These specimens were sent to Buckingham Palace, by Eldred, of New Bond-street, on Saturday

Some of Los Castris's beautiful and artistic finish, approach the famed Bergan work, the Messengers, the Calibrookdale Company, and Deane and Co being the chief exhibitors: and the Dodecahedral Cupid, by Hamilton from Bell's statuette, may be regarded as the first contribution to a valuable collection and manufacture of British bronzes. We also noticed a series of Ornamental Keys by Chubb, reminding us of the taste which the olden workers in metal bestowed upon the key-handle.

In Stone there is "A Shakespeare Cup," surmounted with a statuette of the Poet, by J. Sharp; the body of the Cup embossed with scenes from one of Shakespeare's plays, surrounded by Elizabethan ornaments.

The Works in Glass will sustain the precedence of British manufacture for the attractive brilliancy of their fine cutting. Some specimens of a new [illegible] Cut Glass, and modelled by Pratt, and made in Paris by the Mintons: the works to be furnished by Vulliamy: the Dial by Drayton's silvering process, already mentioned. The Dial is placed between two figures representing Tragedy and Comedy, as typical of Time passing between Joy and Grief.

"Joy absent, grief is present for that time." *Richard II.*

"The time of life is short,
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
If life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at the arrival of an hour." *Second Part of Henry IV.*

The composition is surrounded by a statuette of Shakespeare, the likeness founded upon the Poet's bust in the chancel of Stratford Church. A full-length statute of the same [illegible] has been exhibited by the sculptor, in Westminster Hall.

We shall return to this very interesting collection next week. It should be added, that the Exhibition will be open to the public gratis until the 29th of April, every day, except Sunday, the admission being by tickets, to be obtained of the Members of the Society of Arts [illegible]: tickets will be dispensed with, and the admission will then be by payment of 1*s.* each person.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS*

O Spring! of hope and love and youth, and gladness,
Thou art coming! thou art coming! I feel it in my bones;
Why else comes that old wish to roam after happiness,
That keeps me for ever at home?
SHELLEY.

When Byron had [illegible] console himself for the lack of a vintage with the contents of his cellars, he might have added that the defects of her climate were more than compensated by the means and appliances she possesses for extracting health and hilarity out of "dark winter." From the close of autumn to the ruin of spring, the poet's words and facts are in unison with strains in the heart-stirring hunting-song "the sunny land of song." Let them say what they please of "the dreary month of November" according to their philosophy the especial occasion of our insular *fête-de-cœur* but all the Carnivals that ever mounted motley nose, furnished spirits more bounding and able and than a Leicestershire cover side on "the morrow of all souls." Moreover, every season that comes round for our wintry pastimes, becomes more popular, as relates to the manner of their application, than it was wont to be. Steeplechasing all may partake of who have a taste that way, and the great [illegible] meetings are, so to speak, the nesting of the "off" months. Batting a few *bottoms*, still persisted in by those of the old school, who think that the days of date, are rural sports are essentially "[illegible]non," or exempt from the appropriation which formerly constituted them marks of privilege. Any man may shoot a pheasant now or get it from [illegible] and the Sandringham Estate has [illegible] subscribe to the crack pack of the [illegible] country, and he runs no risk of bad words from the master, or being told to "go home and be ——," should he object to [illegible] the process in the field. Indeed to be unmarked, but part with the winter that is past with memories full of the good things it has [illegible] and then welcome to the hills that come before the swallow dares, will, both in spirit as here, [illegible] in the verse of Shelley.

Tuesday was the opening of the racing turf season. The first scene is well laid, for Lambourn is, as it were, a suburb of Warwick, and the spa has hitherto become the favourite head quarters of a leading party of sporting men. His weather might have been more propitious certainly, but it will be seen from the returns the sport was both ample and [illegible]. The course has been considerably improved lately, but it still [illegible] much beneficial attention. It is position for a spring meeting is perhaps the best in England.

Dear the week, the first move in the season's yachting was made by the great [illegible] sporting society, the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The stewards of the forthcoming matches propose nearly to increase the amount of the prizes, and to alter the course. Inscription [illegible] and cases will start from Erith. Already several belonging to this Club are being "forwarded," and early in the coming month they will be [illegible]. In the betting market business is still slack. New favourites are rarely making their appearance—and the old ones are "left alone" in their glory.

Licensing day has passed by without any strong manifestation against the promised sweeping reform; but if people won't try their fortunes, they have only themselves to blame. We have enterprise and spirit enough, do worse in their investments, than having an account of how many inches of rain have fallen during the year, and thereon deducing the depth of the ground in reference to any event for immediate issue

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Passing over all the sporting events in none of which did the betting excite much interest, or lead to any movements worth particular notice, we have to select a few items that came in for more than the usual degree of attention, viz. Glendower Spring-field, Fern, and Seaborough. The first three were really in focus, but the last [illegible] though backed for a "cool hundred," was not "all there." Our race current will be found to embrace seven distinct races—quite enough to confuse the books, and render it no easy task to make out the average:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 to 1 agst St. Leger | 1 MINUTE STEEPLE CHASE. | |
| 8 to 1 —— The Cub | 30 to 1 agst Herbert, 3 yrs | [illegible] |
| 8 to 1 —— Chandler | 10 to 1 —— Jarvis | [illegible] |
| | 10 to 1 —— Mr. Mytton | |
| | 1000 to 800 laid on the field against four. | |
| | WARWICK HALF STAKES. | |
| | [illegible] | |
| | SALOP DOUBLE HANDICAP. | |
| 3 to 1 agst B. Bumfield | 5 to 1 agst Lord Lyon | 5 to 1 agst Lord Lyon |
| | TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES. | |
| 7 to 2 —— Blaze (t) | 5 to 1 agst Flotsam | 10 to 1 —— Mountain Deer |
| | WARWICK DOUBLE STAKES. | |
| [illegible] | 3 to 1 agst Thistledown (t) | [illegible] |
| [illegible] agst Jerusalem | METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. | |
| [illegible] | 40 to 1 agst Mary, or Cervyne | 100 to 1 agst Vampyre (t) |
| | RAILWAY STAKES. | |
| | CHESTER CUP. | |
| 5 to 1 agst Bumfield | 10 to 1 agst Highflying (t) | 1000 to 12 agst Coryngham (t) |
| 30 to 1 —— Sartine | 40 to 1 —— Holmes Placid | 1000 to 1 —— Mountaineer (t) |
| 40 to 1 —— Glen Saddle (t) | 1000 to 1 —— Gemini (t) | 1000 to 1 —— Grimston (t) |
| | DERBY. | |
| 250 to 100 agst Jerusalem | 5 agst Hamilton | 40 to 1 agst Flotsam (t) |
| 100 to 1 —— Glendower | 20 to 1 —— Fern | 50 to 1 —— Whitestone (t) |
| | 25 to 1 —— Bolderwood (t) | 50 to 1 —— Revenue (t) |
| | 1000 to 1000 vs. Glendower aged Sydney Dacre | |

LIVERPOOL ON STEEPLE CHASE. [illegible] DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proceed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Spectator | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Leger | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Since Monday, the supply of English wheat fresh up for our market somewhat and by land carriage, has been very moderate, and, from the damp state of the weather, greatly out of condition. Selected parcels of both red and white steady to-day, at full prices, but the middling and inferior kinds were dull. For dry foreign wheats there was an improved demand, and some of the holders refused to sell except at higher rates. The business done, however, was by no means extensive. Barley was firm, but grinding and malt qualities were somewhat wanted. In prices [illegible] no change to notice. Beans and peas [illegible] steady. Flour was in [illegible] request, [illegible] Bonds, peas, and Indian corn very dull. Flax flour was held at extreme currencies. By the prices of Friday's market:—

ENGLISH.—Essex, wheat 52s@ [illegible], barley 32s@ 32s 6d; oats 28s@ [illegible] quarters. Irish, wheat [illegible], oats, 4300 quarters. Foreign, wheat, 850 quarters; barley, 1200; oats, 1,140 quarters. Flour 4120 [illegible].

[illegible] wheat, 46s
[illegible] wheat, [illegible]
[illegible] corn [illegible]
[illegible] red oats, 19s to 19s; potato oats [illegible]
[illegible] white, 38s to 39s; new [illegible]
[illegible] Hat maple, 38s to 40s; white, 36s to 38s; [illegible], 30s to 31s; per quarter.
[illegible] 30s to 35s; [illegible] 32s to 36s; Stockholm tar [illegible]; Archangel, 30s to 33s

*Foreign.* Danish red wheat [illegible] to [illegible]; white [illegible]
beans, [illegible] to [illegible] per quarter. Flour, American, [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] per 196lbs.

*The Seed Mercury.*—This market still continues exceedingly dull, and prices are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, —s to —s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 9s to 10s; tares, 6s 6d to 8s per bushel; English rapeseed, 22l to 23l per last of ten quarters, linseed cakes, English, 11l 10s to 12l 10s; ditto foreign, 10l to 10l 10s per 1000; rapeseed, 12l to 13l per ton; canary, 60s to 72s per quarter; [illegible] Lisbon clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, 40s to 44s; extra, 50s to 56s; [illegible] —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

*Hops.*—The prices of Pockets of the new crop have ranged from 72s to 86s; of household ditto, 6l to 7l per 6th load.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 50s 2d.; barley, 32s 4d.; oats, 20s 3d.; rye, 34s 4d.; beans, 36s 8d.; peas, 35s.

*The Irish Markets* are dull.—Wheat, 50s 7d.; barley, 30s 10d.; oats, 20s 7d.; rye, 31s 6d.; beans, 37s 6d.; peas, 41s 4d.

*Scotch Markets.*—Wheat, 7s 6d.; barley, 3s 6d.; oats, 2s 6d.; rye, 2s 6d.; beans, 3s 6d.; peas, 3s 6d.

*Flour.*—[illegible] cargoes have been offered at public sale this week. The holders have relied heavily, and only about 4000 packages have sold at late prices. Privately, next to nothing is doing.

*Sugar.*—All kinds of raw sugar have met a very dull inquiry, at a reduction in prices of from 6d to 1s per cwt. for the fullest parcels of Bengal and Mauritius. Refined goods offer on somewhat easier terms.

*Provisions.*—We have to notice a steady trade for Irish butter, at fully last week's prices. Fine, Limerick, and Kilkenny, landed, 90s to 96s; fine, 80s to 86s; Limerick, [illegible] Cork, Dublin, 80s to 84s; kilgo, 80s to 84s, and Prime, 88s to 96s per cwt. Although [illegible] of English butter are good, sales progress slowly, at 76s to 78s per cwt. for Friesland and Devon. Fine to fine, middling dairy, 86s to 96s per cwt.; and fresh, 10s to 14s per dozen lbs. Foreign butter has advanced 4s to 6s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 90s; ditto, Baltic, 84s; ditto, 100s to 108s per cwt. Choice cream is in demand. Prime Waterford, Landon, 86s to 87s per cwt. Irish bacon is dull at 50s to 52s per cwt.

*Tallow.*—The market is very firm, at 56s 6d to 58s per cwt. for P. Y. C. on the spot.

*Oils.* Neat is nothing doing in linseed oil. Rape, [illegible] nearly supported.

*Lime and Linseed.*—[illegible] sidow bay, 22 10s to 23 15s; clover ditto, 42 15s to 54 15s, and straw, 21 5s to 21 15s per load.

*Potatoes.*—All kinds [illegible] ranging from 80s to 140s per ton.

*Spirits.*—Only a moderate business is doing in rum, yet prices are well supported. Brandy is a slow sale, at late rates. Geneva quiet.

*Coals* (Friday).—Hudson's Hartley, 15s 6d Stewart's, 17s; Adelaide Tees, 17s. Holmes, 19s; Bewicks and Co., 19s per ton

*The Cattle Market.*—Although the hope to-day was very small, nevertheless the demand for them was on a very sluggish state, at barely last week's quotations. In other markets prices were little variation, but prices were somewhat lower. Sheep realised 4*d* to 6*d* per 8lbs. Calves, 4*d* to 6*d*, and pigs, 4*d* to 6*d* per 8lbs.

*Smithfield* (Friday).—In to-day's market the supply of beasts was [illegible] average qualities. The primest Scots, Devons, &c., commanded a steady sale, at late rates; but secondaries [illegible]. All other breeds were slow to move, yet prices were unchanged. The show of foreign stock was small, viz., 34 oxen and cows, 232 sheep, and 40 calves. With the [illegible] were again scarcely supplied. On the whole the trade to-day was dull, with a downturn in the currencies. Prime small calves sold at very full prices; otherwise, the veal trade was in a sluggish state. In pigs, somewhat [illegible] business was transacted, at late figures. Milk cows were dull, at from £14 10*s* to £17 15*s* each, including their small calf.

To-day's [illegible] of 6,[illegible] oxen, and [illegible] beasts, 3*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 8*d*; second qualities, 3*s* 2*d* to 3*s* 4*d*; prime large oxen, 4*s* 0*d* to 4*s* 2*d*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s* 4*d*; to 4*s* 6*d*; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s* 10*d* to 4*s* 0*d*; second quality ditto, 4*s* 2*d* to 4*s* 4*d*; prime large ditto, 4*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 8*d*; small ditto, 4*s* 8*d* to 4*s* 10*d*; large coarse calves, 4*s* 0*d* to 4*s* 2*d*; prime small ditto, 4*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 8*d*; [illegible] 3*s* 10*d* to 4*s* 0*d*; [illegible] 4*s* 0*d* to 4*s* 2*d*; and prime ditto, 4*s* 4*d* to 4*s* 6*d*.

[illegible] quarter of [illegible] 18*s* to 22*s* 6*d*; [illegible] 24*s*; [illegible] 14*s*

[illegible] general demand was in a very sluggish state, on the following terms:—

[illegible] beef, 3*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 8*d*; middling ditto, 3*s* 2*d* to 3*s* 4*d*; prime [illegible] 4*s* 0*d*; [illegible] 100, large pork, 3*s* 8*d* to 4*s* 0*d*; inferior [illegible] pork, 4*s* 0*d* to 4*s* 2*d*; prime ditto, 4*s* 4*d* to 4*s* 6*d*; [illegible] 4*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 8*d*.

ROBT. HERBERT

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE proprietors of Bank of England Stock have reason to congratulate themselves upon an increased dividend, viz. to four and a half per cent for the year. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from the 31st inst. to April 7th. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years are closed. Bank Stock will open on the 14th of April, and the remainder on the 18th of April.

The Committee of Bankers have issued the following circular:—"A numerous body of the mercantile and trading interest having signified their approval of bankers issuing their notes for sums under 5*l*, the Committee is hereby given that, on and after the 1st of May next, the Bank of England, the City bankers, and Joint Stock Banks will close for the receipt and payment of money at four o'clock in the afternoon."

There exists scarcely any demand for money, trade continuing nearly stagnant, checked as it has been by events abroad. Good bills are scarce, and are readily discounted at per cent; lower class paper from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. when long-dated. The discount houses continue to reject large sums offered at "the call," and allow from 2½ to 3 per cent on the deposits they receive.

Consols have fluctuated during the week between 80½ and 81½. At opening the market has usually been buoyant, arising in a great measure from the purchases made by the Bank, which on Monday last were to the extent of ½ in advance of Consols for Account. Towards the close of the Market shutter rumours from the Continent have daily afforded room for bearing speculation, and prices have fluctuated accordingly. Throughout the week the tendency has been to maintain an upward tendency, as the following list of prices will show:—Consols, 80½; Long Annuities, 30 years, 8 7-16ths; India Bonds, £1000, 15 p; Bank Stock, for Account, 183½; Consols, for Account, 80½; Exchequer bills, £1000, 30 p; Ditto, Small, 28 p.

Attention continues to be unusually directed towards the Continent, not merely politically, but financially. Even in the leading cities in Europe, accounts day's arrive of the suspension or positive failure of firms hitherto regarded as beyond the reach of all ordinary circumstances affecting credit. The rapid decrease, however, in the values of the best Continental securities, accelerating a panic that had previously existed (although only to a limited extent), has decided severeful results as we even the wealthiest firms. To this may be added the heart of specie, a general almost universal withdrawal of balances, and general throughout Europe, wherever political agitation exists, or war appears probable. The effect is naturally to confine all payments from any extent to a paper medium, which rapidly depreciating, soon becomes worthless for all foreign banking operations. The subjoined list of failures proves the disastrous state of affairs already existing, and it is to be feared is only the forerunner of more calamitous ruin.

On Monday the stoppage of the well known banking-house of Messrs. Labitte, Blount, and Co. was announced. The cause which led to the failure was said to be principally very large. They were bankers for four lines of railway, viz., the Rouen, Havre, the Dieppe, and the Boulogne lines. Besides this, they were extensively engaged in railway shares, and their failure will probably entail loss on many of our countrymen resident in Paris.

The failure of Messrs. Bodman and Co., the bankers in the Place Vendôme, was announced on Wednesday. The cause which led to the failure was said by the state of the money mark".

The firm of MM. Ladenne and Thizo de la Charme has suspended payment from Amsterdam another failure of importance is announced, the firm being that of A. L. Van Harjen and Sons, this being the sixteenth house which has stopped during the week.

In bankers at Paris are understood to have declined a further issue as for the present are Messrs. Hottinguer, Delessert, Mallet Brothers, Rougement de Lowenberg, and Fould, Oppenheim, and Co.

From London the failure is announced of J. F. de Courte and Co., in the oil and grain trade

In the foreign exchanges there was no abatement of the difficulty which has been for some time experienced in negotiating bills, paper upon France, Vienna, and Italy being, with but little exception, unsaleable. The rate for Holland was rather higher to-day; in the cases of Hamburgh and Frankfort no material alteration occurred.

The state of the French finances becomes every day more complicated, and a cessation of public payments, either as due from the savings' banks or dividends on the *Rentes*, appears to be rapidly approaching. The government have undertaken in the first place that every able bodied man from 20 to 25 should be entitled to enter the National Guard, and is equipped, if required, at the public expense. This was followed by an enrolment of 80,000 men at 1*l*. 3*s*. per day, to constitute a moveable force. Then came the decree that all pawned articles under 8*s*. 6*d*. in value should be restored to their owners at the Government charge, with an order to the bakers and provision dealers of the city to supply food indiscriminately to the people, which is put to the debit of the Republic. All works on buildings and public edifices undertaken at the charge of the State are to be resumed at the same time various railway undertakings are to be pushed forward, for which the co-operation of the companies was to be "demanded." Then the convocation of the National Assembly was proclaimed, to consist of 900 members to receive 25 per day each during a session which, under such circumstances, is sadly to declare itself "in permanence." Finally, we have the announcement of a rise in the rate of interest on the entire 5 per cent debt of 31 millions sterling, from 4 to 5 per cent., making an additional annual charge of £310,000, together with an immediate further augmentation of the army by the formation of a legion of [illegible]

before. However, one half of these decrees are attempts to be carried, the necessities of the working and middle classes caused an extensive run of withdrawals from the savings' banks. These notices were met by the following decree:—

"1. That all deposits of 100*f.* and less shall be repaid in full in cash

"2. That the deposits from 101*f.* to 1000*f.* shall be repaid as follows; viz. 100*f.* in cash, one half of the surplus in Treasury bonds at four months' date, bearing interest at five per cent., and the other in five per cent. Government Stock at par

"3. That those accounts which exceed 1000*f.* shall be repaid as follows; viz. 1000*f.* in cash, one half of the surplus in Treasury bonds at six months' date, bearing interest at 5 per cent, and the remaining half in 5 per cent. stock at par."

Now, in the last prices Treasury Bonds are not quoted, which is equivalent to their being unsaleable; and the first per Cents are 71*f.* 50*c.*, entailing a loss of 28*f.* 50*c.* on every 100

In addition to the undertakings already alluded to, Louis Philippe, after a reign of seeming prosperity, left the consolidated public debt of France just thirty-seven millions sterling greater than he found it. It amounts to 207 millions. The deficit for the year 1848 was computed at two millions sterling; although the entire amount of the credits placed at the disposal of the late Government for the year 1847 amounted to the amazing sum of 1,7,957,663 [illegible] 4,585,000 sterling. One of the greatest abuses of the late Administration was the inordinate extension given to the floating debt. It amounted, on the 30th of January last, to 670,0[illegible]00*f.*, or near twenty-seven millions sterling, in the shape of Treasury Bonds or Exchequer Bills. To meet such an expenditure, the revenue of France, at the most *prosperous* period, if doubled, would have proved inadequate. The last decree, therefore, suspending cash payments, is the natural little surprise. It matters not whether the Bank of France to refuse specie for its notes, declares them a legal tender, and permits circulation not exceeding 350,000,000 frs. This last act will only [illegible] ruin, to increase it. It can last act preceding a national bankruptcy.

The Foreign Market has been most depressed [illegible] security in which any buoyancy has existed. The prospect of peace caused a rise of 5 per cent, as already noticed, but this was followed by a reaction to 14 rapidly following; but the price has since advanced to 15. The other securities are all generally drooping, with the exception of Dutch, which advanced towards the close of the week. Brazilian Bonds, 76; Buenos Ayres, Northern Bonds, 70; Ditto, Small, 72; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 70; Ditto, Small, 73; Equador Bonds, 2; Mexican, Five per Cent. 1846, 16; Ditto, Account, 15; Russian Bonds, 90; Spanish Five per Cent. Stock, 1840, 14; Ditto, Account, 14; Ditto, Passive, 3; Ditto, Three per Cents., 22; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 4; Bolgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 61; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guilds, 42; Ditto, Account, 42

Shares continued to recede in price, and the French lines cannot be sold unless at a ruinous sacrifice upon the nominal quotation. The state of the market will be seen by the following:—Caledonian, 5; Eastern Counties, 2; Brazilian Bonds, 70; Ditto, Small, 72; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 70; Ditto, Small, 73; Equador Bonds, 2; Mexican, Five per Cent. 1846, 16; Ditto, Account, 15; Russian Bonds, 90; Spanish Five per Cent. Stock, 1840, 14; Ditto, Account, 14; Ditto, Passive, 3; Ditto, Three per Cents., 22; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 4; Bel

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

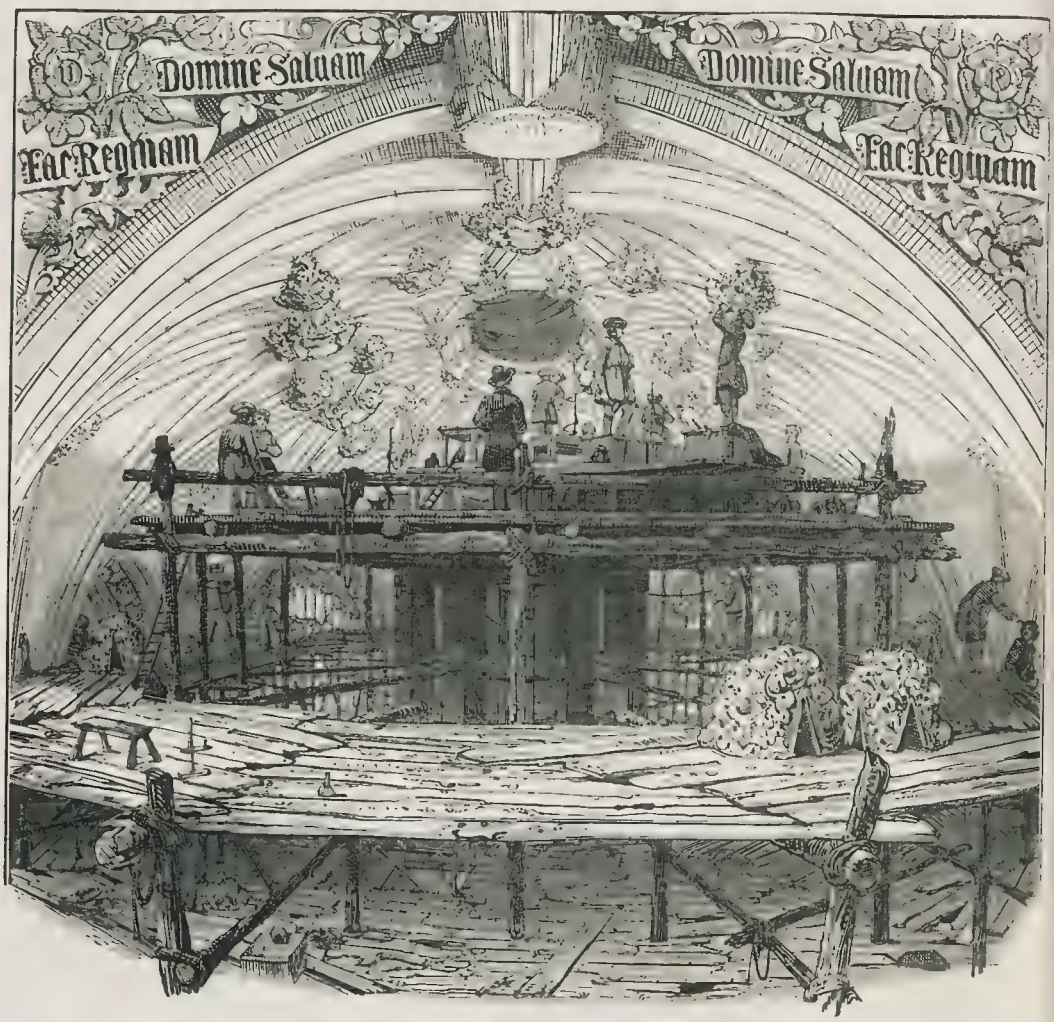
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Positively the last Season of the celebrated Vocalist THURSDAY next, March 23, A

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE ROYAL, on Tuesday next, March 21, and Every Evening during the week, at Eight o'clock. Doors open at Seven. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had at the Box-office, from Ten till Five. Prices of Admission: Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Ten years of age half-price to the Boxes and Pit.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Great Success of the New Equestrian Drama, entitled

LOVE'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. On Wednesday, March 22, and Every Evening during the week, at Eight o'clock, a musical and scenic entertainment, never performed at this or any other place, entitled LOVE'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS, or THE BITER BITTEN, with Love's Lenten Lucubrations, and other Entertainments. Words by Mr. G. Rodwell, Esq., Music by Mr. Nelson, R. S. Mayo. Tickets 3s.; Gallery, 1s.—On Monday, March 20th, and Every Evening during the week, at 8, Mr. Nelson, R. S. Mayo,

## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.




WORKMEN SCULPTURING THE BOSSES ON THE GROINED ROOF OF THE CENTRAL HALL.

roof, with its huge bosses of elaborate detail, rival any specimen of Gothic architecture in England, and are worthy of the great architect's renown. In plan the Hall is octangular, having [illegible] at the four cardinal points leading to the two Houses of Parliament, and above them large [illegible] will be introduced; whilst at the four corners, lofty windows, of beautiful tracery, 61 feet in height, admit light into the Hall. It is 60 feet high, and 63 feet wide, and the groins, springing from pillars of [illegible], two feet three inches in depth. At the angles of intersection of the groins are bosses, eight of them decorated with the [illegible] Richard the Second to Victoria, and thirty-two with badges and other heraldic insignia. There are also eight [illegible] shields of the four kingdoms alternately. One of the bosses—the [illegible] the badges of the Plantagenets—forms the background to the initial letter we have used at the commencement of our [illegible] of the windows and blank arches for frescoes is a bold moulding of roses having crowns at intervals. Many other architectural enrichments add to the beauty of this Hall, the [illegible] must reserve till we illustrate it pictorially; at present our aim being to elucidate the peculiar scene—the subject of our Illustration of the workmen busy sculpturing the bosses of the ceiling; and a more picturesque and striking scene it is impossible to imagine. A curb of [illegible] supported by upright baulks of timber, [illegible] and on these, in all imaginable places [illegible] contrivances to aid in giving them height, [illegible] such as old tables, [illegible] &c., the sculptors, forty in number, busily ply their [illegible] deeply-moulded ribs of the groins arching and meeting over [illegible] half unfinished beauties of some of the bosses, the rough masses [illegible] as yet uninvaded by the chisel, and the almost complete [illegible] variety of other bosses and shields of arms, all glowing in the warm light of gas—for not the least singular part of the scene is there being gas laid on for the convenience of workmen,—while the clear cold daylight streams through holes in the platforms, ringing the baulks and scaffolding far below with its bright light, renders the scene one of the most singular and piquant it is possible to imagine. The models of the bosses are by Mr. [illegible] do him infinite credit from their variety and richness of design [illegible] masonry of the whole is most beautifully worked, reflecting high praise to Mr. Grisell, the eminent builder, under whose orders it was executed.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

### THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE [illegible]

THE death of [illegible] took place at Brighton, on the 10th inst. At the period he was in his eighty [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] Baronet, [illegible] Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, being sixth in a straight [illegible] nobleman's eldest [illegible] mour.

Lord George [illegible] of the Hon [illegible] and had by her [illegible] Seymour, her [illegible] of Lisbon, and two daughters, Horatia, wife of the Hon [illegible] and Emily Henrietta, married to Richard Earl of Shannon.

### ISABELLA CAULFIELD DOWAGER LADY CAWDOR.

[illegible]ly, whose death occurred at Twickenham, on the 8th inst., was daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, sister of the [illegible] grand-daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. Her [illegible] for Frederick Howard, 6th [illegible] for 24 years in the "Chiltern Hundreds" of his late father-in-law, Lord [illegible] Lady Cawdor's marriage took place in 1769. Her husband, [illegible] M.P., was subsequently raised to the peerage, as Lord Cawdor, of Castlemartin. By him she was mother of two sons, John Frederick, present Earl Cawdor, and the Hon. George Pryse Campbell, Captain, R.N.

### LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART., OF BAILIEBOROUGH CASTLE, COUNTY CAVAN.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG died on the 10th inst., at his residence at Westbourne-crescent. He passed several of his earlier years in India, and held, latterly, a seat in the East India [illegible]. His family claimed descent from the ancient Scottish house of Young, of Aldbar, and was established in the sister island about the time [illegible] James I.

Sir William had, at the period of his decease, completed his seventy-fourth year. He was for some time previously in a very delicate state of health, so debilitated, indeed, that the result of the recent trial concerning the illegal sale of Cadetships, in which he was unfortunately implicated, was never communicated to him. He married, 20th Sept., 1806, Lucy, youngest daughter of Lieut.-[illegible] Charles Frederick, and has left [illegible] daughters and four sons, of whom the eldest, the present Sir John Young, Bart., held office as Joint Secretary of the Treasury under the Government of Sir Robert Peel.

The Baronetcy was conferred on the deceased gentleman 28th August, 1821.

### SIR EDWIN LAWS LANGSHAM SANDYS, D.C.L., OF MISSENDEN CASTLE, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

[illegible] gentleman, the eldest [illegible] Sandys, Esq., of West Layton [illegible] descended from a [illegible] and noble family [illegible], and [illegible]ted a Baronet 26th September, 1809. He had previously assumed, by royal [illegible] the additional name of Bayntun, in compliance with the will of [illegible]tun, Esq., of Grittleton.

Sir Edwin, born 16th July, 1774, married 9th May, 1799, Agnes, daughter of Michael Allen, Esq., of Coleridge House, Devon, and by her (who died just two years since) he had one son, the late Sir Edwin Windsor Sandys, Knight, and four daughters. The Baronet's decease occurred a few days since, at Tredegar, Cornwall.

LOSS OF THE "TWEED".—The labours of the committee have been brought to a close, and during the last week they have distributed the sum of £370, thus making a division of £1133 amongst the families of the sufferers who perished in the wreck of this unfortunate vessel. To a family of six orphans, the sum of £176 has been placed to the care of a magistrate, town-clerk, and minister of Greenock: to a widow and six children the sum of £144 has been awarded, and invested in the savings' bank in the name of trustees: to another similarly circumstanced, nearly the same amount has been allotted; and to others the like liberal spirit has been evinced, according to their several necessities. Great praise is due to the committee for their exertions in this work of real charity.

London: Printed and published [illegible], 198, Strand, in the Parish of [illegible] Clement Danes, by the Co[illegible], by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 309.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848. [Sixpence.


## COMMUNISM.

It is becoming more than ever necessary to impress distinctly on the minds of the people what are really the powers and duties of a Government—to define what it can, and, still more, what it can not, do. The recent political convulsions have called out a whole host of regenerators of the world, "friends of humanity" by profession, fierce from excess of loving-kindness to all—the very fanatics of philanthropy, ready to compel every one to be their brothers on pain of death. Their affection is so violent, and so unwelcome, that they are grievously suspected of not being very disinterested. Fraternity may be followed as a trade by those who, possessing no skill in any other, wish to share the profits with those who have. A few phrases are all that is necessary to establish the theory of Equality; and, going a little farther, it is very easy

"To call the wants of rogues the rights of man."

The next step is, to require, as the first duty of a Government, that it shall do everything for everybody; even plunder and confiscate on an extensive scale if necessary. What business has any one to be so industrious as to shame the rest by being better lodged and clothed than his brethren? Let him restore forthwith, on pain of death, and have a care he does not sin in the like fashion again. This is really no exaggeration of the doctrines preached by some of the continental Communists. They think they are apostles of progress, while they are really going back towards old and exploded despotisms, which treated men not as free and independent beings, but as a property belonging to the strongest for the time.

The principle that all men were an absolute property of the ruling power, and had no right to engage in any pursuit of life, save for the benefit of the Monarch, was at the bottom of all the

SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, AT THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

monopolies of trade and professions, the greater part of which the vigorous commonsense of Englishmen broke down in the seventeenth century, but of which fragments remain to the present day, not because they are admired, but because they have nearly ceased to have any effect. All these monopolies, or usurpations of the business of life, would, according to the new theories, be re-established. The Government is to build, to clothe, to teach, to manufacture, to buy and sell—and every one is to share the profits; the last condition is the only one in which the new monopolies differ from the old ones, and it has the negative merit of making the whole scheme impossible. When the Government shall be ready to undertake or span it was simple piece of robbery enough; but it at least made over the business and profits to some one who acquired an interest in the process, and managed it with advantage to himself and the public, which would have been greater for both but for the plunder of the Government. But if any Government, of whatever form, that of an Autocrat or a Republic, takes on itself all the business of a nation, it needs little foresight to predict the result. Everything will be a failure: it is proverbial that Government work is always the worst done and the best paid, and under the universal share system, the profits would be unscrupulously absorbed by the agents, accountable only to themselves, to everybody and nobody. The abuse would become still more gigantic if the Government were also to take on itself to be sellers and dealers as well as producers; for the improvers of society have declared war against all the agents who stand between the labourer and the consumer. It is scarcely possible to conceive the misery that would be caused by such a system, supposing it could be established. When portions of it have been carried into effect by the Government of France, it is time to protest against any advance towards it here. It is a mere reversion to barbarism; the fear of competition is the terror of the skilless idler, the coward or weakling who will not take his part in the great battle of life, and thinks all the honour or advantage gained by those who do as so much taken from himself.

There is another view of the question, which ought not to be lost sight of by the working classes themselves. By what means do men of energy among them rise? By the ability and talents that enable them by degrees to pass through those ranks in the great army of industry that stretch like a chain from the employer to the man who works with his hands. They have been created by necessity and convenience, not by fraud; if they are proscribed as unjust and abolished, the mass of workers becomes isolated, cut off from the means of elevating itself; the lower steps of the ladder, which must be secured first, are destroyed. And this evil will be inflicted without any beneficial result; the measure will not increase consumption, nor demand for labour, nor the wages of it. It will not even increase the proportions in which the present amount of them are distributed. Things will be certain, after a time, to return to the channel, necessity and all the arrangements of society have worn for them. By a kind of "self-levying ordinance," working men renounce these functions themselves, they will gradually fall into the hands of others.

There is, no doubt, much jealousy and ill-will excited among many trades by what our neighbours call the *exploitation* of his fellows made by some one of the body who takes a kind of contract, standing, as they term it, between the main employer and the labourer. But, if inquiry were made, a superiority of some kind would be found in the individual who combines others for any operation. All our railroads have been built by the system of contracts and sub-contracts, down to job-work and piece-work in infinitely small divisions. How many labouring men have laid the foundation of an independence by taking advantage of this system. It requires self-denial and application, which the dissolute and incapable will not exert, even with certainty of a superiority in another by any cause rather than the true one. Hence, these sub-employers are in France denounced as fraudulent sharpers, in short, thieves; and the law is invoked to regulate what law was never meant to apply to; and contracts of this kind are at present illegal, under the decree of the Republic.

How much better the working classes are for the measure, may be seen in the confusion which this meddling, though it has not caused it altogether, has been the means of increasing. While contending about the way in which work shall or shall not be done, work is disappearing, and there is none to do. It will soon begin to be a welcome blessing in any shape, by contract or in any other way. We believe, if the working classes of France were polled, the advocates of this crushing down of all competition would be found in the minority. It is not the able or the honest who feel aggrieved by the rise of a fellow-man in condition; it is the mean and envious. There is an abundance of love for equality in France which springs from the same root. Disappointed artists—disappointed because they have mistaken their calling—would, but for the manifest impossibility, petition the Government to decree equality of genius; and there may be literary cognizans who think it hard that a knowledge of spelling should be requisite in the career of letters, even under a Republic: they are the kind of men who have taken the universe under their protection, and would reform all abuses of Government and property by suppressing one and seizing the other. It is to be hoped they are not the largest in numbers, though they are at present the loudest in voice; for their interpretation of liberty is the worst and most ruinous resemblance of the worst of despotisms, and their idea of the duties and powers of a Government would take the world back into slavery.

## SAINT PATRICK'S BALL.

YESTERDAY week, Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated by a splendid Ball given in Dublin Castle, with that princely hospitality for which the Viceregal circles are so eminently distinguished. The Drawing-room, the Presence-chamber, and the suite of apartments adjoining Saint Patrick's Hall, were thrown open for the occasion; and herein their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon received a brilliant assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion. At half-past nine o'clock their Excellencies, attended by Mr. Comyn Comullan, the Hon. Gerald Punsonby, and a splendid staff, entered St. Patrick's Hall, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and a numerous retinue of the nobility and gentry. These Excellencies ar[illegible] the Throne, exchanged courtesies with a great number of the company at either side of the corridor. Dancing was then commenced, and kept up with great spirit until an advanced hour in the morning.

Supper was served in the Round Room, the [illegible] were the Royal Artist has depicted. The means by which this lovely scene was constructed, were as ingenious as the design is meritorious. First, the billiard-table was converted into the base of a succession of festooned arcades, diminishing gradually from the approach, and terminating at the extreme end [illegible] creating effect [illegible] the whole an enchanting effect [illegible] ing stands and epergnes, orange and citron trees [illegible] in both corners, in which are [illegible] ed the illusion by [illegible]. At the table was placed a variety of beautiful exotics; and, amongst them, the *azalea indica alba*, and the *azalea flammea*, with many of flower, presented conical garlands of the richest hue. In the centre was a small fountain; and at either end of the table were large glass vases, in which sported brilliant gold fish: the whole being tastefully illuminated by jets of gas, the centre of the ceiling, and execution of this graceful work is due to Mr. Brophy.

Amongst the company were: Prince George of Cambridge, The Lord and Lady Mayoress, *Lords* Hotham and Fingall. *Countesses*: Charlemont, and Fingall. Marquis and Marchioness of Bothsdale. *Lords*—Gallmore, C. Russell, Taylour, Pelham Guards; Seymour, Compton, 85th Regiment; St. Lawrence, Castlemaine. Baroness Purbeck. *Honourables*: R. F. Wrottesley, Maxwell, J. Coughlan, D.L., R. H. Rutchinson. The Hon. Lady Lynch Blosse. *Honourables*: Mrs Plunket, Robert Plunket, Mrs. Robert Plunket, Mrs Robinson, Chief Justice Doherty. The Attorney-general, The Right Hon. Sheriff of Dublin Alderman Kinahan. Right Hon. Sheriff of the County Dublin. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Staunton, Bart., D.L., County Galway. Sir E. Blakeney, D.L. [illegible] Bart., M.D. Massy, Bart.; W. Lesson, [illegible] Bart.; E. Borough, Bart.; D. Roche, R. Baker. *Ladies*: Blakeney, C. Plunkett, Palmer, Gullimore, Fitzsimon, Butler, H. Plunkett, Talbot, Shaide, Cuffe, G. Vandeleur, D. Massy, W. Barom, Hartry, E. Borough. *Colonels*: Turner, Graves, Vandeleur, Sir J. Rowland, Eustace, High Sheriff of Dublin. *Lieutenant-Colonels*: H. R. Farquhar, Pratt, Warren, C.B., 53rd Regt.; Jhas. 76th Regt.; Blackney *Captains, R.N.*: King, R. B. Crawford, Mansfield, Gordon. *Majors*: Blackburn, 85th Regt.; Wilson, R.A.; Hogart, Mrs; Dalzell, Bunbury, 17th Lancers; Cockburne, Vernon, R.E.; H. G. Edwards, Dillon. *Lieutenants, R.N.*: Brereton, J. Grant Raymond. *Captains* Macnamara, Lindsay, Gren. Gds.; Everard, 60th Rifles; W. Dillon, Royal Staff Corps; Mills, Stafford, Bunbury, Sackville, 85th Regt.; Adamson, 30th Regt.; J. W. Russell, Adj. Royal Dublin Regt.; Foley, R. Grange, Lucard, Royal Engineers; M. D. White, 6th Dragoon Gds.; Grange, Henderson, Routh, 83rd Regt.; Bunbury, Preston, Bunbury; Montgomery, Grant, Smith, Stuart, 49th Regt.; Annesley, 63rd Regt.; Adams, C. W. Grange, 1st West India Regiment; King, 56th Regt; G. M. Dawson, 14th Dragoons; Croker, J. G. Irvine, C. Massy, Evans, 76th Regt.; G. G. Perry, Hon. Hs; Dalzell, Burdett

Riots had also taken place in Luxemburg on the 17th; the purpose of the demonstration appears to have been directed against the Bishop.

The peasant riots in Wurtemberg and Baden have taken a peaceful turn, owing to the judicious co-operation of the feudal lords, the Government and the people. The Prince of Hohenioch-Bechingen, who was reported to have fled, was quietly residing in that town. The reports of the cavalry burnt by the peasants were found to have been greatly exaggerated. The town of Constance was quiet, united with the rest of Germany against a Republic, but demanding "all their brethren of Switzerland."

The principle of the National Parliament has been acknowledged by the Committee of the Diet at Frankfort by a great majority, and the chief points of the national project are agreed to

PORTUGAL

Letters from Lisbon state that the country is quiet, but fears are entertained that with the approach of spring discord and confusion would be again renewed. The British fleet left the Tagus on the 9th, for Cork, leaving the *Hove* only for diplomatic purposes. The French war-steamer, the *Salon*, arrived at Lisbon on the 12th, having on board prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, but they sailed again the next day for England. No salute was fired on their arrival. The English Conservatorial Court has just been extinguished, but there is little doubt, under the altered circumstances of the French Republican Government, that the Queen will not only relax in her unfriendly disposition towards us, but also in the tyrannical oppression exerted upon her own population. It is said that negotiations have already been opened with the leading members of the Liberal party. What with the downfall of Louis Philippe, and the withdrawal of our fleet from the Tagus, the Queen and her favourites, the Cabrals, are described to be in an awful state of alarm.

SPAIN.

We have accounts from Madrid to the 14th. The bill for granting extraordinary powers to the Government passed the Senate on the 12th, by 84 votes to 12. The city was perfectly tranquil.

DENMARK.

The changes which have been for some time expected in the Danish cabinet were officially announced on the 14th instant. M. V. Stemen, Minister of Justice, and President of the Danish Chancery, is to be removed from all his functions on the 1st of April next, and has been appointed Minister of State. Count M. Oersted has been removed, as member of the Danish Chancery and Procurator-General, to the office of private minister of state, and member of the committee for revising the laws of the constitution. M. Von Bardenfleth, Minister of State, has been appointed Minister of Justice and President of the Danish Chancery; and M. Algreenvissing to the post of Procurator-General.

RUSSIA.

Advices to the 11th from St. Petersburg mention that the Emperor has given instructions to the Minister of War to place the troops on a war footing. His Imperial Majesty, it is said, feels bound to adopt the step by the terms of existing treaties with other powers, and, in the event of a necessity arising, for affording all the protection in his power to the claims of legitimacy against the destructive advance of revolutionists and anarchists.

INDIA.

Despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received; but there is no news of any interest. The country was generally healthy.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Advices from New York to the 4th instant have been received. Two American men of war had been ordered to Venezuela, to prevent any further attempts at massacre in the Caracas. The Senate was still considering the treaty with Mexico, on which a final vote was to be taken on the 4th instant. It was thought it would be rejected, and commissioners appointed to negotiate the peace on a new basis. Trade was moderately active

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord HARDINGE took his seat for the first time.

An address of congratulation was then, on the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, unanimously voted to her Majesty on the addition of another Princess to the Royal Family.

Lord CAMPBELL, in Lord Denman's absence, laid upon the table of the house a Bill for the Prevention of the Accumulation of Actions in Courts of Law

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

Lord J. RUSSELL moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of another Princess.—The motion, which was seconded by Sir R. PEEL, was carried unanimously.

WAYS AND MEANS.—THE INCOME TAX.

On the motion that the report from the Committee of Ways and Means be brought up,

Mr. HUME observed that he would offer no further opposition at present to the progress of the bill for continuing the Income Tax; but he hoped that, when it was read a second time, the Government would consent to refer it to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of depriving the tax of its inquisitorial character.

Mr. SLANEY was in favour of the Income Tax on principle; and it was because he was so that he implored the Government to modify it in some way or other, so as to make it press more justly on all classes

Sir DE LACY EVANS concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Hume, and expressed himself to the effect that the Government had been intimidated into the proposal of the bill containing the tax in its present shape.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured the House that in no respect had the Government been intimidated into proposing the bill containing the alleged inequalities of the Income Tax. He (Sir J. Graham) had given the subject the best attention in his power. He did not mean to say that there was not something plausible in the scheme for its modification which had been adverted to, but the more that he had investigated into the whole subject, the less able was he to divine any plan which would not lead to injustices still more gross than those which were complained of in the present form. He was still ready, however, to give every consideration in his power to any plan for its modification which might be submitted

After a few words from Dr. BOWRING,

Mr. COBDEN, in reply to a remark which had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the Income Tax was levied in this country in the same way as in foreign countries, observed that in no other country was there an Income Tax at all; in proof of which he cited the authority of M'Gregor. There were some foreign countries in which direct taxation was levied to a large amount, but where was other country but this in the civilized world, in which a tax was levied upon profits

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the same authority as was relied upon by Mr. Cobden, replied that in the State of South Carolina a tax upon trade and profits was levied.

Mr. HORSMAN said that the Government, in alleging that no plan could be devised by which the present vexatious features of the Income Tax could be removed, put itself in collision with the public at large. It was unnecessary for the satisfaction of the Government would listen to the suggestion to submit the bill to the inquiry of a select committee.

Mr. M'GREGOR admitted that in the state of South Carolina, for local purposes, a tax upon trades and profits was levied. In Frankfort the Senate had power, in certain cases, to demand a similar tax, and the same might be said of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. He admitted the difficulties which existed in the way of a proper modification of the tax; but there was no reason to believe that such modification was impossible, and he hoped that the Government would not shrink from attempting it

Mr. BERNAL next took the opportunity briefly to explain his reasons for supporting the Income Tax.

Lord J. RUSSELL would not then discuss the question of submitting the bill to a select committee, but he must remind the House that if it would soon present itself. If the objections to the Income Tax were so wide spread as Mr Horsman represented them to be, he much feared that discontent would not be put an end to, even were the honourable and learned gentleman's own favourite modification of it accepted.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD protested, in the name of his constituents, against the tax, in its present form

The report was then received, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

SUPPLY. NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Mr. WARD, in moving a vote of £1,425,308 to cover the expense of a naval force of 37,500 men, 7,000 boys, and 13,500 marines 43,000 in all—addressed the Committee at some length, in vindication of the estimates of the present year, and held out hopes that reductions to the extent of £656,853 might be effected in framing them for the next and future years.

Mr. HUME treated the motion for any more money as a breach of faith on the part of the Government with the House, the understanding having been that no more money would be asked for until the Committee on the Estimates had reported to the House Besides, he was about to move as an amendment a reduction in the number of men; and he did not see how he could move such an amendment to a vote for a grant of money. The usual mode of proceeding was first to vote the number of men.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that it was not customary to vote the number of men in Committee. Mr Hume's course, in these circumstances, was to move for reduction in the sum to be voted for the wages of the men

Mr. GLADSTONE did not agree with the right honourable gentleman, and quoted the journals of last year to show that a vote of the number of men required had preceded the vote for the sum to be granted for their wages

Sir J. GRAHAM concurred with Mr. Gladstone, and expressed his surprise that the estimates, as this year presented to the House, involved a departure from the usual practice in framing them.

Mr. COBBETT confirmed the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, by observing that the custom was to vote the number of men before a sum was voted for the wages

After some further conversation,

Mr. WARD admitted that a mistake had been committed, for which he alone was to blame, by accidentally submitting the one vote before the other

Sir JAMES GRAHAM then asked what the vote was which was really before the Committee?

Mr. BERNAL read to the effect, that 43,000 men be employed on sea service (Laughter.)

Mr. HUME observed, that that was as it should be, and proceeded to attack the estimates generally, and the vote in particular, maintaining that, as we were at peace with all the world, and as there was no immediate prospect of war, great reductions should and could safely be made. If the economists were far in favour of reduced expenditure, the conduct of Mr. Ward was more meritorious than a glorious, as he did, by disarming peace. Reduction, so far as our naval establishments went, depended upon a reduction in the number of men. A reduction of 15,000 men might be effected in all, but the most moderate which he then wished to submit was to reduce the number of men to 43,000 to 36,000. Had the estimates not been increased during the last few years, we might have done without the Income Tax altogether, and been now all the richer by its amount. He concluded by moving his amendment.

Mr. COBBETT defended the estimates of the late Government, and hoped that the Committee would support the motion submitted by the Government in preference to the amendment.

Mr. B. COCHRANE based his opposition to the amendment upon the present aspect of affairs in Europe.

After a few words from Mr. AGLIONBY and Mr. C. BERCH,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM observed, that the decision of the Committee on the occasion was fraught with great and mighty consequences, and he hoped that no passing considerations of minor importance would lead them to an erroneous decision. The right hon. gentleman then, in reply to some structures which he could had fallen from Mr. Ward, upon the administration of the Admiralty when he himself was First Lord, under the Government of Earl Grey, defended that administration, drawing a broad line of distinction between "prudent parsimony" and "prodigal expenditure." Mr. Ward seemed to contend that because the expenditure in former years had been large, it should be continued at a large figure now. But if it was large during the time when the late Government was in power, it should be borne in mind that Government found the Chinese war dragging its slow length along on coming into office, and also a serious misunderstanding arose with the Government of France; and that in 1846 a similar misunderstanding occurred with America. If the naval expenditure was then large, there were reasons why it had been made so. It was always the duty of a Government to state to the House all the grounds on which it required a certain amount of force. The vote of the force demanded was in some degree a vote of confidence. As to the circumstances under which he (Sir J. Graham) was demanded, he had no objection to giving his individual opinion as a private member of the House To France a large standing army was necessary as a means of defence, and her possession of it was not justly a cause of jealousy to Great Britain. But, on the other hand, great naval preparations, on the part of France, she having no distant colonies to defend, did not appear to him in the light of a defensive policy, but of an offensive one. He would remind the close attention of the Executive Government of this country, and the public attention of its representatives The misunderstanding which had arisen in 1844 between the two countries had ultimately, from a variety of circumstances, almost ripened into a national hostility. Immense additions were made to the outlays of France upon her naval force. In such circumstances he thought British Government would have neglected its duty if it had not made preparations of defence adequate to those of an offensive character being made on the other side of the Channel France had at this moment great means of attack. The assailant had always the advantage in concentrating his force, and unless Great Britain stood at the head of the maritime powers, at all times and in all circumstances, of being able to meet her national independence would not be fought on the seas, but within the limits of our native land. When Lord John Russell proposed the estimates a month ago, the force demanded did not appear to him to be excessive. Under the altered circumstances of the present moment, could it be considered so? But he entreated the Government not to be now dragged into a discussion of these circumstances If it would have been unwise a month ago to have diminished the naval force, this was certainly not the moment when the right arm of the country should be paralyzed or shortened in the slightest degree. He hoped the Government would not be driven to state all their reasons for resisting the amendment; but he was sure that if they (the Government) resisted it manfully, the House would support them. Whilst he had no hesitation in maintaining the present number of men, he was not willing to take Mr. Ward's view of the case, and say that large reductions might not be made in some departments of the Admiralty. Mr. Cobden and others had thrown out hints with the distribution of our squadrons, and particularly with the large squadron which had been lying in the Tagus. But they had the authority of Nelson himself to the effect that the Tagus was the best station for us to lay, even for the purpose of home defence. He (Sir J Graham) could not consider a fleet in the Tagus but as one equally available for the Channel as for the Mediterranean. Enormous expense was perhaps unnecessarily incurred on the coast of Africa, and expense had, in his opinion, been very unnecessarily incurred by the presence of a large squadron in the Rio Plata. He thought, on the whole, that, without endangering our defence, or dishonourable, a great saving might be effected. But, as to the present vote, he could not consent to a diminution of the number of men, when he considered the existing state of affairs, both at home and abroad.

After some observations from Lord SEYMOUR and Lord INGESTRE, in opposition to the amendment,

Mr. COBDEN entered his protest against the doctrine that the Executive Government was alone responsible for the estimates and expenditure on the navy. The responsibility lay with the House. He also protested against the proposition, that the House should not be informed of all the circumstances which induced the Government to demand a certain amount of force. Step by step had the expenditure been increased; the Government taking advantage of every opportunity for increasing it, but no opportunity ever occurred for a reduction The hon. gentleman then proceeded to expose what he termed the "stale pretence that our navy protected our commerce." The navy estimates were less than common which had all the profits made by our shipowners. As to the political part of the question, he observed that France, in measuring her naval power, took ours as the standard In this respect England, by the constant increase of her establishments, had impelled France, step by step, to increase hers, and when the Government here was called upon to reduce, it pointed to the conduct of France as an justification for enormous outlays. The two Governments were playing at a game of which children might be ashamed. The two Governments should arrest their progress in this respect, by dealing frankly with each other, and mutually reducing their armaments. He would be glad, even if there existed desire at head-quarters to reduce expenditure The whole expenditure of America, during a time of war, was only two-thirds of the expenditure of this country on the navy, army, and ordnance alone, in a time of peace. If the expenditure now meditated were voted, he was ready to impose [illegible] upon all those who had incomes of £150 a year and upwards; so that no further taxation should fall upon the working classes. The heavy burdens laid upon the people were the primary cause of the revolutions which were now sweeping over Europe. One great danger lay in our financial difficulties—a danger enhanced by the Bank movements carried on between the Government and the Bank of England. Our financial difficulties had nothing to do with a falling revenue, but with an inordinate expenditure.

Admiral DUNDAS, in reply to Mr. Cobden's sp[illegible]s at Manchester some months ago, reflecting upon the navy, and containing charges which he partly repeated in his speech just delivered, read a letter from Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, set forth an explanation from Mr Cobden, in which he retracted his charges, and defied the Government to disprove them.

After a few words from Colonel TYNTE,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that he did not rise to defend the navy, as "the blood of Douglas could protect itself." In addressing himself to the question before the House, the noble Lord defended the Government from the charge of exacting an inordinate and unnecessary expenditure in proposing to maintain the force at present at the disposal of the Government. The extent of our commerce and of our colonial possessions was such as to require a large naval force for their protection; and he protested against the doctrine of Mr. Cobden, that the navy was of no material service in this respect. If the honourable gentleman's argument was correct, that the navy was useless, because our squadrons were sometimes lying apparently idle in certain ports, it would be equally so against the army and police whom we saw around us, and who were not always engaged in the avocations for which they were maintained. He would tell the honourable gentleman that the navy of this country was of great utility, not only to it, but to the interests of mankind at peace, although that navy was not always employed in hostile operations. And although the honourable gentleman seemed to think that there was no danger in the present state of affairs, because the ploughman and the weaver did not dread invasion, there were others, more competent to judge, who did; and in these circumstances it was most likely that this country would strip itself of its protection, and rely exclusively on the paltry pretences in this respect of Free Trade, the sound doctrines of which he had frequently defended. (Hear.) In adverting to the present state of Europe, the noble Lord observed that, if any reasoning man had thought, some weeks ago, that the force thus proposed was greater than the circumstances of the public service required, he could no longer think so The future was big with events, which he trusted would not be of a gloomy character; and whatever influence the British Government could exert, would be exerted in favour of peace. And so long as the future was big with uncertainty, he thought that no rational man could wish that our force should be reduced below its present standard. In attempting to influence others in favour of peace, they must show, not that they were seeking it out of timidity or fear, but that they sought it for its own sake, and for the interests of humanity it was the desire of the Government not only that this country should enjoy the blessings of peace, but that the whole world should participate in its advantages.

After a few words from Captain HARRIS, who [illegible] Sweden as the "Paradise of the Duke of Wellington,"

Mr. BRIGHT supported the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that if they listened to the advice of the free-traders, they would introduce into the army and navy those pernicious principles which had ruined us in every other way

After a few words from Sir H. VERNEY, and from Mr. HUME in reply

The committee divided, and the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment | 38 |
| Against it | 347 |
| Majority against | 309 |

The resolution was then agreed to.

The House resumed, and, after disposing of the remaining business, adjourned

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill went through committee

The Audit of Accounts (Railways) Bill, were also through committee

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question put to him by Captain Charteris, observed that there was no foundation for the statement that a communication had taken place, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, with the Provisional Government of France, in regard to the reception given here to the Royal Family of that country. Lord Normanby had conveyed to him in a private letter the intelligence that some misapprehension and jealousy were likely to arise in France, in regard to the reception given, not to the Royal Family, but to the late Ministers of the Crown, in this country. He had, therefore, in another private letter, desired Lord Normanby, in case any feeling in reference to the matter should manifest itself, to assure the Provisional Government that the reception given to those parties would be such, and such only, as was always given by this country to man under such circumstances—a reception of hospitality, suitable to their condition, but that, in dealing with the French Government, her Majesty's Government would act fairly, honourably, and openly, and that in no circumstances would there be reason to suppose that it was engaged in any intrigues against the Government of France. The noble Lord then, in reply to a question put by Lord Dudley Stuart, said that no communication whatever had been made by the French Government to the Government of this country, in reference to any rumours which might have gone abroad as to certain intrigues in which the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier might have been engaged. Nor had he heard that any correspondence affecting the character or conduct of those personages had been discovered by the French Government, or by any other parties; at all events, no intimation of any kind to that effect had been made to his Government by this country. With regard to the departure of the Duke and Duchess, it was entirely the result of their own choice; and so far from that departure being the consequence of any communication made to them by her Majesty's Government, the House must see that there might have been many reasons why it might have been desirable that they had staid here instead of going away. To another question, put by Lord Dudley Stuart, the noble Lord observed, that the only information of which the Government was in possession from Vienna, was to the effect that Prince Metternich had ceased to be the Foreign Minister of the empire. Beyond that, the Government had received no information whatever

TREATIES WITH BRAZIL.—In answer to Lord G. Bentinck, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the last official despatches received from Lord Howden, from Rio Janeiro, informed the Government that the result of the negotiations with the Brazilian Government had led him to despair of concluding either a commercial or a slave treaty with Brazil. In a later written immediately afterwards, he observed, that he still entertained hopes that a change of opinion might yet take place in Brazil At the same time he (Lord Palmerston) could not hold out to the House any strong expectation of obtaining such treaties in the present state of feeling in Brazil The Brazilians seemed to be averse to entering into treaties with European powers, and seemed to think that Great Britain was so dependent upon the trade of Brazil, that she would submit to any terms as the price of a commercial treaty.

Mr. MOSCKTON MILNES then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the injuries alleged to have been suffered by Mr Bayard, an English merchant, from the Austrian authorities at Constantinople, but in so doing the House was counted out.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons sat from noon to six o'clock.

IRELAND.—Mr. F. SCROPE directed attention to certain transactions which took place in Galway, at the commencement of the year, attended with the destruction of several houses, the property of landowners, and the calling of several of the persons ejected. The Hon. Member asked if any proceedings had been taken against the parties who caused this unfortunate occurrence? Sir GEORGE GREY said that the parties were not open to legal proceedings, and therefore none had been instituted against them.

Mr. PUSEY postponed, for three weeks, the second reading of his Agricultural Tenant Right Bill, after a short discussion

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND)

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the Outgoing Tenants (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. [illegible]ALWNY opposed the Bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a [illegible] time that day six months.

Mr. [illegible] POWER supported the bill, which he believed would produce good results, [illegible] and in principle.

Mr. HUME also supported the bill

Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed the measure, which he considered would prove unfair in its operation if carried into law, and which was calculated to hold out hopes that would not be realised.

Mr. E. J. BOOKER was willing to assent to the second reading of the bill, but without pledging himself to its details.

Mr. B. HALL said that such a bill would be unnecessary if the Irish landlords would do their duty. The honourable Baronet read the landlords and the Repealers one of his usual lectures.

Mr. SADLEIR had several objections to the bill, but would vote for the second reading, in order that it might be referred, together with the bill brought in by the Government, and that introduced by Mr. Drummond, to a Select Committee

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the bill.

The debate was then adjourned.

DERBY ELECTION.—The Chairman of the Derby Election Committee reported that the Hon. Edward Stanley, and the Hon. J. Leveson Gower were not duly elected, and that they had been guilty of bribery by their agents

The report of the Committee of supply was brought up and received.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CRIMINAL LAW.—Lord CAMPBELL laid upon the table a bill for the amendment of the criminal law. One of the objects of the bill was to enable the Coroner to admit parties charged with manslaughter to bail in cases in which he now deem it proper to do so.

NEW BISHOPS.—Lord STANLEY, in reference to the bill which had passed last session, authorising the formation of new Bishoprics, said that he believed the arrangement between the Government and the heads of the church was that four new Bishops should be appointed, and it was so stated in the preamble of the bill, as it was originally introduced into their Lordships' House, although the usual words had been struck out in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister having at the same time pledged himself to appoint three new Bishops in addition to the Bishop of Manchester, so soon as Lord should see funds for the endowment of those new sees By the recent decease of the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, a great addition had been made to the fund, and he asked, therefore, if the Government adhered to that arrangement, and if they intended to proceed to the appointment of the new Bishops without delay. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the Government still adhered to the agreement alluded to by the noble Lord; and whenever the means appeared to be sufficient for the purpose, it would be for her Majesty to determine what new Bishop should be appointed. The noble Lord well knew that there were several Bishops whose incomes were lower than the sums fixed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, and certainly they had a claim to have their incomes raised to the average before any new Bishops should be appointed

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

HORSHAM ELECTION.—Lord COURTENAY brought up the report of the Horsham Election Committee, unseating Mr. John Jervis

HORSHAM ELECTION.—Mr. MACKENZIE proposed "That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Horsham, in the room of John Arkwright, Esq., whose election has been determined to be void."—Mr. BLACKSTONE moved, as an amendment, "That leave be given to introduce a bill to extend the limits of the borough, which is now a mere nominal right of election." (Hear, hear.) After a short discussion the House divided, negativing the amendment by a majority of 195 to 64. On the question that the writ do issue, the House again divided, affirming the motion by a majority of 192 to 73. The writ was accordingly ordered to be issued.

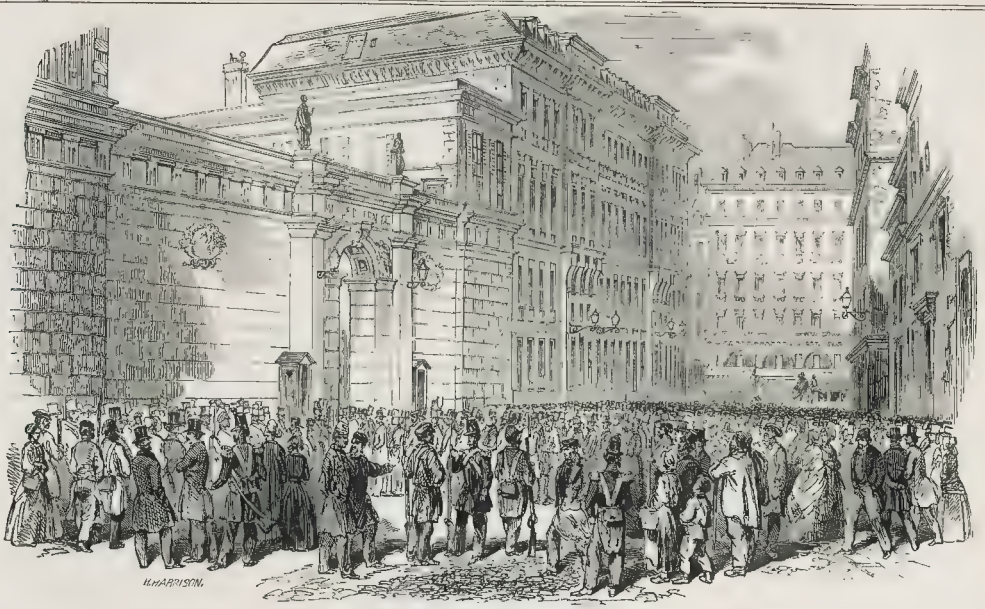
HORSHAM ELECTION. The issuing of the writ was postponed until the evidence of the Select Committee was laid before the House.

GAME LAWS.—Mr. BRIGHT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Game Laws. Mr. COWAN seconded the motion.—In the course of a tedious debate which followed, Sir G. Grey opposed the motion. He thought that the Game Laws had been established; the evil was shown to be the undue preservation, and consequent accumulation of game; and if the hon. member had limited his measure to that object, he might have effected something, but in its present state the measure would not accomplish the object the hon. member had in view.—Mr. J. PAGE WOOD supported the motion.—Mr. S. THORNELY moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 87 to 82. Dr. BOWRING then moved the adjournment of the House, which was immediately carried, the effect of that motion being to defer the night's sitting on the question to a future day.

STEAMERS FOR THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.—On Saturday last, two splendid steamers, of about 400 tons each, built for the Turkish Government, by Messrs. Wigram, launched from their building-yard at Cowes, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage, and many foreigners of distinction.

COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—A man named Samuel Standing, a collier, died on Wednesday from the effects of being burnt at Lady Shore Colliery. It appears that, a short time since, Standing and his son, about, were at work in a portion of the mine in which there was a rope for the purpose of ventilation. Unfortunately, the man threw his shirt over the pipe in such a manner as to render it ineffectual. A quantity of foul air consequently accumulated around the parties, and, by the light of a candle, with which they were working, ignited, and [illegible] them severely. The lad is expected to recover

DARING ROBBERY. A robbery of a most daring kind took place on the morning of the 22nd instant, on the premises of Messrs. James Murray and Co., the chemical manufacturers, 36, Cornhill. The thieves having obtained entrance to the second flat, which is used as a manufactory, carried off a large quantity of ornamental work, consisting of gold and silver cases, &c., amounting in value to some hundred pounds, and although the premises adjoin on the premises, with so little noise was it managed, that he knew nothing of it until the morning



THE BANK OF FRANCE, RUE DE VRILLIERE, PARIS.

## THE BANK OF FRANCE.

THE important intelligence of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France was given in our journal of last week. Our Artist has depicted "the pressure from without" (to use a phrase of our own) which beset the edifice during the run.

The Bank of France stands in, and occupies one side of, the Rue de la Vrillière. It was formerly the hotel of the Count de Toulouse, and was erected by Mansard, for the Duke de la Vrillière, in 1720. It is in the stately architectural style of that period: the entrance is under a gateway flanked with Ionic pillars, and surmounted by statues; and the general plan of the edifice is a court surrounded with buildings. It contains several spacious apartments, which were formerly gorgeously decorated. Some fine easel pictures of the Galerie Dorée, formed by the Count de Toulouse, were destroyed at the Revolution; but the ceiling, which is very beautiful, remains.

The Bank was formed in 1803, by a law which gave it the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable to the bearer at sight, until the 31st of December, 1867. It has fifteen branch banks in the Departments, and one at Algiers.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE forthcoming election of officers of the National Guard, and the proposed changes in the distinctive character of that force, have suggested the annexed Illustration.

The National Guard of the department of the Seine consists of twelve legions of infantry, for the twelve arrondissements of Paris, and four legions for the *banlieue*; one legion of cavalry for Paris, and two squadrons for the first and second, and half a squadron for the third, of the *banlieue*. The total force of the National Guard, though variable, may be stated at fully fifty-six thousand men. The artillery of the National Guard, which was disbanded in 1832, has not been reorganised.

We perceive, by the *Moniteur*, that, taking into consideration the great services rendered at various times by the National Guard in defence of the country, the Government has come to the following decision:—"The commandants of the stationary and moveable National Guards of the Seine shall be allowed to have a seat and a voice at each meeting of the National Defence Commission, whenever that commission shall be called to deliberate upon questions relative to the service and to the employment of the National Guards."

The illustration shows the several ranks. The uniform is blue, with red braid, &c.

## THE WEATHER.

WITH the exception of parts of Saturday and Wednesday, the week has been distinguished by rain falling very generally, once mixed with sleet. A dense fog prevailed on Sunday morning. The temperature of the air has been somewhat below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling generally; the direction of the wind was N., from N.N.E. to N.W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 41½°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; rain was falling nearly all the day, and at times it was mixed with sleet; the wind was variable—it was first S.W., next S.S.E., and then E.S.E.; the average temperature for the day was 40½°. Saturday, the sky was, for the most part, covered by cloud, till towards the evening; it was free from cloud at night; the direction of the wind was E., with slight variations; and the average temperature for the day was 45°. Sunday, till near 10 A.M., a dense fog prevailed; after this time, the sky was cloudless for some little time; during the afternoon and evening, a large quantity of scud passed rapidly from the west; the evening was partially clear, and the several phases of the eclipse of the moon preceding totality were generally visible, during the time of totality, the sky was cloudy, and heavy rain was falling for a considerable time; after this, the sky was for the most part clear, and the several phases of the eclipse following totality were visible. The sky was partially clear for a few minutes before the moon began to shine out perfectly, but during the time her full orb was plainly visible, and it was of a deep red colour; the prevailing direction of the wind during the day was S.S.W., and its average temperature was 40°. Monday, the appearance of the sky was variable, and at times rain was falling heavily; some streamers of an aurora borealis were visible during the evening; the directions of the wind were S.W. and S.E.; the average temperature for the day was 42°. Tuesday, the sky was for the most part overcast till after noon, and rain was falling generally; the evening and night were clear; the direction of the wind was W. and S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 38½°. Wednesday, the sky was cloudless till after noon, and for the most part cloudy afterwards, with occasional light rain; the morning was very fine; the direction of the wind S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 42½°, and that for the week ending this day was 41½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | March 16, the highest during the day was 45½ deg., and the lowest was 3 | | | deg |
| Friday, | March 17, | 44 | | 36½ |
| Saturday, | March 18, | 55 | | 35 |
| Sunday, | March 19, | 51 | | 29 |
| Monday, | March 20, | 50½ | | 30½ |
| Tuesday, | March 21, | 44½ | | 32 |
| Wednesday, | March 22, | 53 | | 31½ |

Blackheath, Thursday, March 23, 1848. J. G

CAPORAL DE VOLTIGEURS. CHEF DE BATAILLON. SOUS-LIEUTENANT DE CHASSEURS. CAPITAINE DE GRENADIERS. CHASSEUR. GRENADIER.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

# SKETCHES FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—BY GAVARNI.

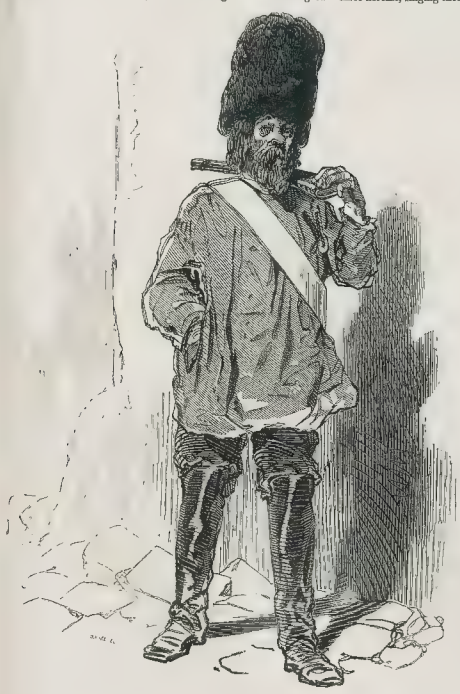
GARDE MOBILE.

GARDE MOBILE.

## PARISIAN TYPES, BY GAVARNI.

ANY convulsion in a great city brings to the surface types of society seldom seen at any other time; and it exhibits those familiar to all under new aspects. The pencil of Gavarni has fixed a few of these human phenomena, some of whom are known in Paris to turn up whenever any fighting is going on, and disappear again into inscrutable depths when all is over: they build a barricade, fire from behind it with military precision; and when a throne is upset they come for no reward. They pay their debt to their country, and never ask for a receipt. The "armed workman" is one of this class; he had the smallest conceivable interest in the Reform Banquet, and was tolerably ignorant of the political wickedness of Guizot—not being a reader of the *National*. But a comrade was shot down in the Boulevard des Capucins; and when the news reached the Rue St. Denis, that was enough. A barricade grew across the road as by magic, the stones seemed to start out of their beds and pile themselves in a heap. In a twinkling, the sovereignty of Louis Philippe had ceased to exist for the hundred yards of Paris that he took charge of. He was not quite satisfied that all was safe for a day or so, and stood sentinel over his barricade, ready for service if wanted, but it was not required. He heard the Republic proclaimed, and laid down his musket. He is now busy "organising labour" with Louis Blanc.

The *Garde Mobile* is a force that has grown out of the late revolt. It is an addition to the National Guard at present, but will soon be mixed with the line. The *gamin* in the *blouse* was one of the first enrolled; he has done post duty, and is very proud of his profession—not having seen much of it; he requires a little improvement from drill. He thinks the great occupation of life is to walk in a troop three abreast, singing the *Marseillaise*, for the advancement of humanity. He has a franc and a half a day or walking about Paris with a card in his cap with a number on it. It was a notable expedient of the Republic, with heavy debts and no cash, to begin with taking thirty thousand of our friends into pay: but he quite approves of the policy, being a receiver of taxes, not a payer. His horoscope it is difficult to cast: it is possible he may become a General; but, as the casuists say, the contrary is possible also. It is not improbable that, like thousands before him, he will die with a Prussian bullet in his breast, in some battle about the frontier of the Rhine. His companion in the *Garde* is from a higher, but not a better class of society; many hopeless *roturiers* have taken refuge in this wholesale enrolment: the son of the workman is rather to be trusted than these, who defy classification. The other sketches are but varieties of the type to which the workman above described belongs.



GARDE MOBILE.

ARMED WORKMAN.

UNDER the SANC[TION] of Her Most Gracious Majesty, THE QUEEN HER MAJ[ESTY'S] DISTRESSED ARTISAN'S [FUND].

HEATHE.—EXTRA NIGHT for the BENEFIT of [Mr.] Mr. Harley, on Monday, March 20

PATRONS

Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN
His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT
QUEEN ADELAIDE

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland
Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk
Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose
Her Grace the Duchess of Leeds
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K G
His Grace the Duke of Somerset, K G
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K G
His Grace the Duke of Norfolk
His Grace the Duke of Montrose
His Grace the Duke of Leeds
The Archbishop of Canterbury
The Marchioness of Allesbury
The Marchioness of Sligo
The Marquis of Clanricarde
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K G
The Marquis of Allesbury
The Marquis of Ailsa
The Marquis of Huntley
The Marquis of [illegible]
Marquis [illegible]
Sir George Wombwell, Bart
Her Excellency the Baroness Brunnow
His Excellency Baron Brunnow
His Excellency Prince Castoniski
His Excellency Count Kielmansegge
His Excellency Count Revel
His Excellency Baron Bentinck
His Excellency Le Marquis Lisbon
The Countess Delawarr
The Countess of Jersey
The Earl Delawarr
The Earl of Lonsdale
Earl of Cardigan
Earl of Eglinton

The Right Hon the Lord Chamberlain
The Viscount [illegible]
The Viscountess Palmerston
The Lady Ernest Bruce
The Lady Charlotte Grey
Lady Peel
Lady Wedderburn
The Right Hon Lord John Russell, M P
The Right Hon Lord Morpeth, M P
The Right Hon the Lord Mayor
Lord Norreys, M P
Lord Sandys
Lord Marcus Hill
General Lord Aylmer
Lord Ernest Bruce
Lord Adolphus FitzClarence
Lord Charles
The Right Hon Sir R Peel, Bart M P
Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.
General Sir Alexander Woodford
Sir John Guest, Bart, M P
Sir John Shaw, Bart
Sir [illegible] Bart
M [illegible] Esq
[illegible] Esq
[illegible] Macdonald
The Hon D Ashley
General Upton
C W Packe Esq, M P
R Brandley, Esq, M P
John Stewart, Esq, M P
Gilbert de Burgh, Esq
Mr de Aberle
A Green, Esq
R Paradise, Esq
G Cornwall, Esq
John Collett, Esq
J Ewart, Esq
John Cavan, Esq
Horatio Twining, Esq

It is respectfully announced that the PERFORMANCE will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY next, March 23. The Subscription Lists being now closed, their coverage on this occasion, are respectfully requested to address their applications to the Secretary, at the Box-office, as early as possible. A further List of Patrons, with details of the Performances, will be published [illegible]

Private Tickets (of which a limited number only be issued) can be had at the Box-office, as usual, [illegible] each

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 26.—Third Sunday in Lent. Prince George William born.
MONDAY, 27.—Mars rises N.E. by E. Midway between N.W. by N., and the N.W. points of the horizon at 1h. 8m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 28.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 1h. 12m. A.M.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Jupiter souths at 6h. 21m. P.M., and sets at 2h. 40m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 30 The Sun rises at 5h. 40m., and sets at 6h. 38m.
FRIDAY, 31.—Venus rises at 4h. 57. A.M. Day breaks at 3h. 41m., and twilight ends at 8h. 59m
SATURDAY, April 1. The length of the Day is 12h. 57m. The length of the Day is 6h. 12m. longer than on 11 is shortest Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M A | M A | M A | M A | M A | M A | M A |
| h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m |
| 0 [illegible] | 1 [illegible] | 2 [illegible] | 3 [illegible] | 4 [illegible] | 5 [illegible] | 6 [illegible] |

* * During the morning of Saturday there will be no high tide

*TO CORRESPONDENTS*

"*J. O. S.*"—PHIZ is the nom artistique of *Mr. Hablot Browne.*

"*Rose*" may purchase plain Utrecht velvets at Waterloo House, Cockspur-street.

"*Clarinda*" may find a memoir of *Joseph Brooks* in a late No. of "Bentley's Miscellany"

"*A H*"—Inquire of any music-seller.

"*Dirk. Wetzell.* We are not aware of the Rifle Corps Instructions have been [illegible]

"*W. J. B.*"—Ebley-by-Stroud, Gunhird. We shall be glad to see the Sketches

"*A. G. L.*"—Booth's "Principles of Engl sh Composition," and "Lindley's Botany," are sound works

"*J. H. Glasop*"—See the Illustrations of the Conway Tubular Bridge, in our Journal for March 11. See "Mackenzie's Emigrant's Guide to Australia," (Orr and Co.) Jordan's Carriage Machinery has been often described

"*A. B. C.*"—The President steam-ship sailed from New York for England in March, 1841. Her precise fare remains to this day a mucl-talked mystery.

"*Inflatesmus.*"—The Title-page and Index to Vol. XI. were given in our Journal for Jan 8, 1848

"*Anthropos,*" and "*A Warbler.*"—The music of the "Marseillaise Hymn" may now be had of most music-sellers for 3d.

"*Montgomery*" may hear about the Raphael Morghen Etching at Messrs. Smiths', Prentice-lye, Lisle-street, Leicester-square

"*G. L. V.*"—We do not know the hour of the birth of the Count de Paris; the day was August 24, 1838

"*T. M. R.*"—Consult the little work on Backgammon, published by Bell, Fleet-street.

"*Cosa entola*"—informs us that Madame Grisi made her début at her Majesty's Theatre, in 1832, during Monck Mason's management Another Correspondent writes the date of the début April 8, 1834, as Norma, in "La Gazza Ladra"

"*H. G. Mortimer*"—should apply to the news-agent respecting the missing papers.

"*An Enquiring Mind.*"—Prince Albert's brother, Ernest Augustus, present Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, married, the 3rd May, 1842, the Princess Alexandrina Louisa Amelia Frederica Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden

"*E. P.*"—If by "lawful heir" our correspondent means "legitimate heir" to the throne of France, there can be no question that the Duke of Bordeaux is such heir. The Duke, or, as he is termed by his supporters, Henry V., King of France and Navarre, represents the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, and is the union of a Royal house, one of the most ancient in the world.

"ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΣ."—The address is 224, Regent-street.

"*J. A. M.*, near Huddersfield, is assured that with every copy of our Journal for [illegible] 1848, was given an engravation of the Battle of Aliwal

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Wolverhampton.*—*Mr. Yearsley, M.R.C.S., Saville Row.*

"*J. P. H.*"—We cannot explain the "turnabout" in question

"*Rhyde Ferrer*," *Bristol.* We cannot send such a number after

"*I. J. S., Guernsey,* and "*Apostrophe to England.*" *Insipid.*

"*B. I., Manchester.*" By the 95 Geo. III., c. 41, *Hawkers and Pedlars* are to pay an annual license duty of £4. if they travel with a team of burthen, £2 extra.

"*Rookes.*"—We have not room for the song

"*R. H.*," *Hemyngall.*—A reply has been already received

"*Peter O. H.*"—A word of sufficient consolation may be uttered as a defence to an action on a bill We cannot speak as to the identity of the Sydney Mail, of February 29, with the vessel reported lost in the "Shipping Gazette" of March 9.

"*P. I. S.*"—This is a great mistake, which we probably shall notice hereafter.

"*A Subscriber.*"—Consult the lately published "Life in India," as to the mode of obtaining appointments under the East India Company.

"*J. T. N.*," *Norwich.*—The Bee-Keeper's Manual

"*J. B. S.*," *Warwick,* is thanked for the information. The subject is in the Engraver's hands

"*R. S. H.*"—He do not deem the alteration practicable

"*J. W. J.*" *Waterford.*—The price of the Lithograph is ten shillings.—*Ackermann.*

"*E. J. Whitby.*"—Subscribing for our Journal for any period are charged only the original price. Odd numbers are, however, charged 1d., beyond a month from their date

"*L. P.*"—We have not room

"*T. C.*" *Tunbridge.*—Wells, will find a receipt for clarifying quills in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts"

"*L. L. L.*"—Albany is one hundred and seventy miles west of Albany, in the State of New York. The postage of our Journal, if sent there, is 2d.

"*E. W. M.*"—Our Journal may be sent free to India, via Southampton.

"*Inexpertus.*"—Newspapers may be sent, free of postage to the British West Indies, if posted within seven days of publication.

"*Onward Bound.*"—The mails from Southampton for India are made up on the 1st and 15th of every month

"*Miss Nimrods.*"—The cost of purchasing and keeping a pack of harriers depends so entirely on circumstances, that, without some specification, it would be absurd to attempt the required estimate. Twenty couples, constituting a well-known pack, of purebreds are plenty, will command a ready sale without customers, they will often fetch nothing at Tattersall's. The number of horses will depend upon the number of days they hunt in the week. The data may be compounded for, or paid as much per couple. Send your data.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Fisherman's Text-book.——Part I. by Sir E. L. Bulwer.——Hudson's Improved R. M. Bradshaw.——The Crochet Gem, by Mrs. Burrell.——Trials of Domestic Life, by Mrs Bray —The Welsh Harper.——Mrs. Arnott's History of the Girondists, by Lamartine [illegible]

*** THE FRENCH EDITION OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Historical Record of the REVOLUTION, with many Engravings, and the LARGE VIEW of PARIS, with the Number containing the Explanatory key and the History of Paris, may now be had, in a coloured wrapper, Price Two Shillings

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the crusade which a section of the Liberal party in the House of Commons had led the public to expect on their part against extravagant expenditure of the national revenue by the Government, the opposition to the ministerial policy on this question has failed as completely as it had the previous week on that of the Income Tax. On Monday night Mr. Ward proposed to the House a vote of £1,425,308, to defray the expense of 27,800 seamen, 2000 boys, and 13,500 marines. Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, and others objected to the vote as excessive; and, after a very common-place discussion, the House declared in favour of the motion of the Hon. Secretary to the Admiralty by a majority of no less than 309—a triumphant success, no doubt, for Ministers, but one which they owe not so much to any great confidence felt either by Parliament or the country in the wisdom of their rule or the fairness of their demands upon the public purse, but to the feeling of uncertainty and ill-disguised anxiety which is excited in all quarters by the astounding nature of the events now passing on the Continent of Europe, as well as by the extraordinary rapidity of their occurrence. The oldest and most conservative of States are convulsed to their very centre; the electric flash of Revolution, passing from France into the heart of Germany, rives and rends the body politic to its lowest foundation, and the thrones of Austria and Prussia are shaken like reeds in a tempest. Amidst this universal crash, the minor sovereignties of Central Europe topple over, and crumble and prostrate before the roused might and majesty of the people, which their own Royal folly, bigotry, and oppression have goaded into fury, implore that moderation at the hands of the masses which they never practised themselves, and with all the energy of abject fear pledge once more their already perjured faith, to exercise for the benefit of the many the power entrusted to them.

All this, we repeat, is being accomplished with such rapidity—the present has so falsified all previous anticipations, and the future is involved in such dark and menacing uncertainty—there arises so natural a dread that the power so suddenly and so violently acquired by the multitude may be wielded in a manner inconsistent with the preservation of international peace in Europe—that wily and unscrupulous politicians arriving amidst the universal confusion at the management of affairs in any or all of those agitated states, and finding it difficult to curb within due bounds the spirit of political violence and martial ardour, inflamed to its highest pitch by internal revolutionary success, may adopt the wicked expedient of giving it vent in a foreign war. Considerations of this kind present themselves with so much probability, that, generally speaking, the aversion which a few months ago was so strongly felt by almost all classes of the community against any increase of the estimates for the national armaments, has been within the last week or two very much diminished, if in fact it has not altogether disappeared; and hence it is that Mr. Hume's motion for reduction of the naval estimates on Monday met with the most limited support.

For our own part, we cannot say we are uninfluenced by the considerations above adverted to; we cannot think the present a very favourable occasion for making experiments as to what should be the minimum strength of so vital a branch of our national force as the Navy constitutes; and though, under other circumstances of a less unprecedented and extraordinary character, we should most strenuously advocate retrenchment and economy, we cannot believe such a course to be the most prudent at the present conjuncture.

Motions in the House of Commons, like that of Mr. Hume, however, even when unsuccessful in attaining the immediate object aimed at, have a most salutary effect in showing Ministers that they can no longer indulge with impunity in the lavish expenditure of the "good old times," when the people were supposed to exist avowedly for the purpose of providing blood and treasure to be wasted in any mad scheme of war in which the Government of the day might choose to engage. Mr. Hume would do well, too, to remember that, though the estimates for the present year cannot well be reduced, a better administration of the expenditure should be insisted on, and ought to be guaranteed by the Government to the representatives of the people. The abuses in the management of dockyards and of stores of every kind are evils of the most aggravated description, which loudly call for reform; and we recommend them to the careful consideration of the honourable gentleman. He will find there a large field on which his useful exertions can be most advantageously employed.

*MUSIC.*

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The season of her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music commenced on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. At the rehearsal, on Monday morning—these rehearsals, by the way, are always public performances—Sir H. R. Bishop was the conductor, and Mr. Lucas the organist. The principal violin, in place of the late T. Cooke, is now Henry Blagrove, with John Loder, son of the late Loder, at his side. In other respects the orchestra is much the same, the patriarch Lindley being the first violoncello, and Howell the double bass. As is usual at these concerts, on the death of any one of the Royal or noble Directors, the first act was selected principally in memory of the late Archbishop of York, commencing with Handel's Dead March from "Saul," and the funeral anthem, "When the ear heard him," by the same composer. Then followed Handel's "O happy shade," by the Lord of Morrington (the Duke of Wellington's father); and the "Rex tremendæ," and the "Benedictus," from Mozart's sublime "Requiem." Mdlle. Alboni sang Cherubini's "Ave Maria" with a purity of intonation this air is peculiarly adapted to develop her rich voice, the theatrical style with which she invested it deprived the melody of its proper devotional feeling

A place called "A Spanish Chant"—"Spanish campanas"—was then sung by Mdme. Caradori Allan and chorus. We have heard that this chant was contributed to the library by Mrs. Dyce Sombre, who fixed the time to be drawled out like a psalm. This is a great mistake, which can probably only mislead the characteristic Spanish airs sung by the people being like a devotional chant; but it ought to have been taken in a lively strain, with accompaniment of tambourin and castanets, as we have heard it sung by the peasants in the mountains, or the water-carriers and porters in the streets in Spain. Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," and a Motetto by Marcello, completed the Choral pieces. A Violin Concerto by Geminiani and Corelli, neatly executed by Blagrove, was rather dry. The second part opened with Handel's occasional overture, in which Grattan Cook has the oboe part. Then came an amorous scena, by Cimarosa, "Il mio cor," brilliantly sung by Caradori, despite of the drawback of the high pitch of the orchestra. A son of W Farren, the actor, then attempted Mozart's air from the "Nozze," "Vedro mentr' io sospero." We understand that he has been studying in Italy for two years, and is now a pupil of Signor Negri He has a powerful bass voice, rugged and uneven in quality; but the air was beyond his powers, and he has evidently been brought out too soon. We should think Garcia's "Serenata Spagnuola," "Per pieta," very artistically, but rather pre...ously as to intonation. An unmeaning duo, "Ingrata," from S. Mayer's opera of "La Ginevra di Scozia," succeeded, sung by Caradori and Albuni; then came the "O vos omnes," and the "Dead March," from Mozart's "Idomeneo;" and next Mozart's exquisite aria, "Non più di fiori," from the "Clemenza," sung by Alboni. The glee of the "Last Rose of Summer," arranged by Greatorex; Cimarosa's lively trio, from the "Matrimonio," "Le faccio un' urchina," and Handel's chorus, "O glorious Prince," from "Belshezzar," terminated the scheme.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—On Monday night, the Beethoven Quartet Society held its [illegible] meeting, under the direction of H Rousseau, at the Rooms, in [illegible]-street. Mellon, Blagrove, Hill, and Rousseau were the executants. On the evening Mr. Dando had his Quartet Concert at Crosby Hall; and a [illegible] concert was given at the Musical Hall, Store-street, for the family of the late Mr Sturges. On Tuesday night, the second of the series of Sacred Concerts, under the direction of Miss Mounsey, was given at Crosby Hall. On Thursday evening, Messrs. G. and J. Case had a Concert at the London Tavern. On Friday night was the Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which Mr. Henry Leslie's new and clever symphony was performed. This morning (Saturday) will be the Philharmonic rehearsal for the [illegible] and concert on Monday next, when Spohr's new symphony will be played. On Tuesday morning [illegible] Willis's Rooms will be the first meeting of the "Musical Union," directed by M [illegible], and, in the evening Mr. Sterndale Bennett's Classical Pianoforte Performance at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Wednesday will be Mr Lucas's second Musical Evening, and a performance at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC IN CRACOW.

By express we have received the following important intelligence:—

On the 18th, the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 15,000 insurgents are under arms.

On the same day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee

The Audit of Accounts (Railways) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having stated the order in which the Government meant to take the various ministerial measures between the present time and the Easter recess, suggested the propriety of having a gentleman not pressing their motions on the nights set apart for Government business, as it greatly impeded the progress of the public business to do so.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Mr. H. BAILLIE proceeded with his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying for the adoption of measures to relieve this country from its engagement to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the Slave Trade The hon. gentleman contended that the vast amount of blood and treasure which had been expended in the attempt to suppress the Slave Trade had all been lavished in vain, as the nefarious traffic had greatly increased, instead of diminished, since the first period of our interference. Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, and, on a division, it was negatived by a majority of 316 to 80

ELECTIONS OF TENANTRY IN GALWAY.—Mr. F. SCROPE moved an address to her Majesty praying that she would be pleased to direct the law officers of the Crown to prefer an indictment against certain parties concerned in an illegal destruction of several houses in the Galway Union, and the forcible ejectment of their inmates, which led to the death of several of those unfortunate persons. Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE said the matter in the case had been laid before the Attorney-General, and were now under his consideration. The law was, he believed, defective in this respect. However, the attention of the Government would be directed to the matter with a view to a remedy.—Mr. F SCROPE having expressed himself satisfied at having directed the attention of the Government to the matter, withdrew his motion, and the House then went into Committee of Supply. Several votes on account of the Ordnance Service, were agreed to, and the House having resumed, shortly afterwards adjourned.

MEETING OF MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.—On Thursday a meeting of the Magistrates of the county of Middlesex took place at Hicks's Hall, Clerkenwell The chair was filled by Mr. H Pownall.—The deputy clerk of the peace having read the minutes of the last Court, the reports of the visiting justices of the county prisons were produced and read. That relating to Coldbath-fields prison stated the sanitary condition of the establishment to be satisfactory; it contained a total of 1141 prisoners, exclusive of children—viz., 933 males and 208 females. The report from Westminster Bridewell stated the number of prisoners at present therein confined to be 537 males and 197 females, making a total of 734. The report from the House of Detention showed that since the date of the last report, January 10th, the total number of prisoners committed to that prison, was 1846

UNAUTHORISED VISITORS TO PRISONS.—In consequence of the governor of the Coldbath-fields prison having, some short time ago, received at the prison as visitors two persons who were objectionable to the visiting justices, that body passed a resolution making it imperative that every visitor should have his name and address entered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the gate porter. The governor protested against the rule, and, as far as he was concerned, it was annulled. The chaplains also protested against it; but, as far as regards them, the visiting justices determined to enforce the regulation, and the chaplains now memorialised the full court to order them to be exempted from the entry-book. A long and very animated discussion took place upon the matter, and the result was, that the rule laid down by the visiting justices was confirmed; the numbers being—ayes, 30; noes, 0

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.—It was resolved to raise £10,000, by mortgage on the county rates, for the new lunatic asylum at Colney Hatch, making a total of £30,000 raised for the same purpose. After transacting some routine business the Court broke up.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—We are gratified to learn that subscriptions are now in progress, at the various police-stations, who have an account opened for the reward of the police force employed in suppressing the disgraceful and riotous mob in Trafalgar-square and the neighbourhood on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March instant.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Lombardy is most important. There the people have taken advantage of the embarrassments of Austria and the fall of Metternich, to raise the standard of revolt in Milan. When the last accounts left, the troops were treating with the people about the evacuation of the city. The Viceroy had left on the 17th from Milan.

A formal proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental Constitution by his Holiness Pope Pius IX. was published on Saturday last, the 18th.

As the most concise summary of the principles of the new constitution occupies a space of three or four closely-printed columns, exclusive of the introductory address to the people, we can only state the substance of the same in a few brief sentences:

The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) is to be constituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two Deliberative Councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of "The Council" and the "Council of Deputies."

The judicial tribunals are to be independent of the Government, and no extraordinary commission courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State.

The Pope convokes and prorogues the Legislative Chambers, and dissolves the Council of Deputies, being required to convoke a new Chamber within three months, which will be the ordinary duration of the annual session. The sessions are to be public. The members of the Senate are to be appointed by the Pope for life, and their number is not limited. The qualification of a Senator is the age of 30 years, and the plenary exercise of civil and political rights.

The Senate will be chosen *par préference* from the Episcopates, ecclesiastics, ministers, judges, councillors of state, consistorial lawyers, and the possessors of an income of 4000 scudi per annum.

The Pope will appoint the President and Vice-Presidents.

The second council, which is elective, on the numerical basis of one deputy to every 30,000 souls.

The proclamation is dated the 14th of March, and is authenticated by the signature of his Holiness.

The advices from Naples announce the expulsion of the Jesuits from that city, in accordance with the popular will. The indignation against the "holy" fathers is general, and nothing but a promise to leave Naples saved them from summary vengeance.

It was feared at Naples that Messina was still a prey to the flames of civil war. The Government, however, had sent a special messenger to stop the further effusion of blood by the proclamation of the new constitution.

The King of Sardinia has published a general amnesty for political offences.

FRANCE

According to the latest sole Paris was perfectly quiet, even to dullness. A few straggling groups of Socialists, with Blanqui and Raspail at their head, the drilling of the German Legion, were all that was to be seen of outward movement. A magnificent fete was to be given yesterday evening at the Théâtre de la Nation for the benefit of the workmen, out of the proceeds of the mercantile community has thrown even the elections for the National Guards, which were to take place on this day (Saturday), into the shade

PRUSSIA.

His Majesty has granted a full and entire amnesty to all political offenders imprisoned or under prosecution. At one o'clock on the 20th, the Polish prisoners were liberated, and marched in triumph to the front of the palace, accompanied by the people. The King appeared on the balcony. They stood face to face with the Royal authority under very different circumstances a short time ago. Dr. Bortleman is appointed Minister of Cultus.

AUSTRIA

In Vienna the people are satisfied with the concessions made and the changes promised; the journey of the emperor is again popular

M. de Rothschild has subscribed 100,000 florins towards the equipment of the National Guard of Vienna

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, eldest son of Lord and Lady Delamere, and Lady Sarah Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, was solemnized on Thursday, a numerous circle of the relatives and friends of both families attending as witnesses to the ceremony

GROCERS' AND TEA-DEALERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Thursday night, a numerously attended meeting of the above Institution was held at the London Tavern, Mr. Thomas Chilton in the chair. The eleventh annual report, which was read by the secretary, went to show that the society had progressed most favourably during the past year. The receipts for the last twelvemonths stood as follow:—From 685 annual subscribers, £311 12s.; forty-four donors, £313 10s. 6d.; dividend on funded stock, £355 17s. 6d.; total, £1481. During the year, the disbursements reached £1334 15s. 6d., the balance in hand now being £57 14s. 6d. The report having been unanimously received, the resignation of Mr. Wm. Sewell, the late President of the Society, was read; and Mr. Henry Campbell was chosen *nem. con.* to take his place. After the transaction of business of a routine character, the meeting separated.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.

In our late edition of Saturday morning last we announced the gratifying fact of her Majesty's safe accouchement

The following details in reference to the interesting event are furnished by the *Court Newsman*:—

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess at Buckingham Palace

In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Ministers and Officers of State summoned on the occasion.

The Privy Councillors present were Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies: Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in Chief; Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward; Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse.

At nine o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—

"Buckingham Palace, Saturday, March 18, 1848, Nine A.M.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this morning at eight o'clock.

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are well.

"JAMES CLARK.
"CHARLES LOCOCK.
"JOSEPH FERGUSON."

Bulletins have been daily issued during the week, announcing the favourable progress towards recovery made by her Majesty.

On Monday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at the Palace, to pay a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester called at Buckingham Palace in the middle of the day. The inquiries yesterday at Buckingham Palace, on the part of the diplomatic corps and the nobility and gentry, continued very numerous. Among the visitors were the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Dietrichstein, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess de Moncorvo, M. de Sarmento, the Chevalier de Ribeiro, Secretary of Legation; the Russian Minister and Baroness de Brunow, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, the Brazilian Minister and Madame Lisboa, the Danish Minister and Countess de Reventlow, &c. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Palace in the evening

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at the Palace in the middle of the day to learn the state of her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumbridge called at Buckingham Palace to inquire after the health of the Queen.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE. On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, by desire of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole; Mr. George Edward Anson, Treasurer; Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting; Colonel the hon. C. B. Phipps, Private Secretary; Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. The Prince was also attended by Lord Canterbury, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Groom in Waiting; and Messrs Stuart Wortley and Gordon, Pages of Honour to her Majesty. The foreign diplomatic circle was introduced, when the following presentations to his Royal Highness took place: M. Knight de Gerlache, Attaché de Legation de S. M. le Roi des Belges, by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister. Le Comte de Columbi, her Catholic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, by Senor Isturiz, the Spanish Minister.

## FRANCE.

All minds were occupied in the early part of the week with the popular demonstration on Friday (mentioned in our last week's postscript), condemnatory of the unsuccessful remonstrance of the *compagnies d'élite* to the Provisional Government against the late decrees for the reorganisation of the National Guard. It would appear that the legions so popular a few weeks ago are now branded as *aristocrats*. The "Demostration" as thus described by an eye-witness:

"Early on Friday morning, the emissaries of the clubs proceeded to all the suburbs, to invite the labourers to rendezvous at different points, and to proceed from thence in bodies to the Hôtel de Ville. Their instructions were strictly obeyed, and about eleven o'clock the labourers poured down in masses into the city, forcing all their comrades who were working in their shops to have joined assembled in the Champs Elysées exceeded 30,000. A numerous column defiled on the Boulevards, brandishing shovels and pickaxes, and driving wheelbarrows before them, whilst others slowly rolled the cannon and mortars along the quays to the Hôtel de Ville. By twelve o'clock the square was filled by the dense throng, with immense files of people still crowding up the small narrow streets that debouch into the Place. The Pont d'Arcole was covered over with the small bridge that supports the suspending chains, and the chains themselves, were converted into scaffolds by the crowd.

"The assembly did not wholly consist of workmen: the latter class were not, as on ordinary occasions, the majority of the assembly. Costumes are so distinct in France, that it is easy to ascertain the character of a crowd by the dress of the mass. The bulk of those by whom this republican demonstration was made consisted of a class above the *ouvriers*. From twelve o'clock till two the crowd remained on the Place cheering and shouting, at intervals raising the chorus of the "Marseillaise," or beating the *rappel* on their drums. There was no sign of opposition to this manifestation of feeling; the guard on duty was even less numerous than usual.

"Towards two o'clock, the crowd, thinking that the united effect of its numbers and its cheers had sufficiently indicated the degree and direction of popular feeling, began to disperse, though very slowly. As the intelligence that all had passed off more quietly than had been anticipated began to spread, a manifest relief of the anxiety of the public mind could be traced; it was more sensibly felt on the Bourse than anywhere else.

"The National Guards nowhere made their appearance, in order to avoid all provocation or cause of collision. The first legions who presented themselves at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday, had returned convinced of the fruitlessness of what had been acceded to by the Provisional Government. An individual had gone through the ranks exhibiting the draft of a decree, in which it was stated that they should preserve for the moment their present organisation, and they had retired perfectly satisfied. It was only after the arrival of M. Ledru Rollin that they were undeceived. General Courtais, their Commander-in-Chief, rode up at four o'clock to those who were advancing towards the Hôtel de Ville, and told them in rather harsh terms that their manifestation was seditious, that the decree dissolving the *compagnies d'élite* should continue in full force, and invited them to return home. The National Guards, disregarding his orders, insisted on proceeding to the Hôtel de Ville, but the multitude assembled in the quays and streets leading to the Place de Grève would not allow them to pass, and even threatened to erect barricades. Several of the National Guards who wore Grenadier caps were ill-treated, and their head-gear thrown into the gutter and trampled under foot by the people. The National Guard may be said from that moment to have lost its moral force, and the uniform of the Citizen Soldiers will shortly be as unpopular as that of the City Sergeants and the Municipal Guards."

This demonstration, we are told, is considered a triumph over an attempted reaction, a success gained by the mass over those who, it is said, wished to impede the progress of the Republic. It is impossible to misunderstand the light in which the people themselves regard their victory; it is celebrated as a triumph and something more

The succeeding night passed in perfect tranquillity, though the demonstration continued to a late hour Bodies of men, marching nine and ten abreast, continued to defile along the Boulevards from four till seven o'clock, stopping the traffic of the cross streets, for it was impossible for vehicles to break through the lines; they could only pass in the intervals between the several corps. As night fell, crowds collected in different spots, but principally about the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin. The inhabitants in this quarter illuminated their houses, and about eight o'clock an immense body of people began to move slowly along the Boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine, singing as they went along the shopkeepers put up the shutters of their windows again by degrees, and whenever a delay occurred, cries of "*Des lampions!*" were raised: as soon as lamps were fixed to the balconies, the crowd gave a round of applause and marched on. In this way they advanced into compact masses, leaving a blaze of light behind them. They were in a very good humour, and not the slightest damage was done: not a single pane of glass was broken, nor did the shopkeepers exhibit any alarm, though neither police nor military were to be seen. Bodies of the new Garde Mobile were collected in considerable force in the Rue Rivoli and other streets, but out of the line of march. At the Boulevard des Italiens sections of the crowd branched off, and made the side streets illuminate in the same manner. By ten o'clock the throng began to diminish, and by midnight everything was quiet again. Some of the papers speak of the illumination as if it had been a spontaneous expression of rejoicing: it was entirely compulsory

This rupture between the National Guard and the bulk of the people is an additional element of anxiety in the already gloomy aspect of affairs The lamentable want of unity in action, even among a body so organised as the armed citizens, is proved by the fact that the march to the Hôtel de Ville was a measure not sanctioned by the majority of the legions It was strongly opposed by General Courtais, the Commander-in-Chief, and Guinard, chief of the staff. How a step so important could be taken without the fully ascertained consent of the whole body, is inconceivable; but having been done, the ill effect is not partial, the whole of the legions are compromised. An address appeared on Saturday from a number of the National Guards, but not very numerously signed, denying that they intended to intimidate the Government—they only wished to express an opinion on the execution of the decree regulating their organisation. But explanations now are of little use.

[illegible]tion of all the armed force of France, in relation to the people, [illegible] The army, notwithstanding many reassurances, has not recovered from the disgrace inflicted by the general disarming; the public are not sufficiently reassured of its disposition to permit the introduction even of two regiments into Paris without a murmur. The National Guard is now *hors*, tainted with anti-revolutionary tendencies; the Garde Mobile is imperfectly [illegible] quite unorganised. The military and political systems are [illegible]

An accident involved the priests of the Irish College here in the popular demonstration of Friday, and gained them a character for liberality which, on this occasion at least, they had no intention of assuming. A deputation of Irishmen was to wait that day on the Government, and the clergy of the college were to join them at the Hôtel de Ville. On their way, however, they got wedged into the crowd, who took it for granted they had come out in their *costume* to intermize with the movement. No explanation was possible; the reverend gentlemen were borne along, and finally escorted back to the college with every mark of respect. The liberality of the Irish priests was warmly praised in the evening in the clubs, but their appearance in the scene was involuntary

The commission of workmen held a sitting on Friday in the Luxembourg, when Louis Blanc read a deputation of masters, whom he addressed on the evils of unlimited competition and the advantages of association. The proceedings were most disorderly; silence could not be kept; all was anger and confusion, in the midst of which Louis Blanc abruptly left for the Hôtel de Ville to take a share in the receptions there. He was allowed to depart with freezing indifference. The Paris press pays no attention to these meetings.

The *Presse* announces that the Bank of France, wishing to accommodate the holders of bank-notes as far as is consistent with the security of the credit of that establishment, proposes, from Monday last, to pay its notes of 1000 francs each by nine notes of 100 francs each and 100 francs in silver

The Mints encumbered with an enormous mass of silver plate, brought there to be coined into pieces of five francs each. A number of silversmiths, despairing of selling their second-hand articles, have resorted to this contrivance to render their dead stock available; others announce a reduction of 10 per cent. in their goods, in order to ensure such a sale as may keep their workmen employed.

The spirit that prevails in the trades of the metropolis is extending into the provinces. The workmen of the great iron-works of Creuzot have struck for higher wages. Fears are entertained at Rouen, that the appearance of a failure in that town the extensive spinning-mills of Chantilloles would be compelled to stop work. Rumours of disorderly meetings among the troops are rife. A Rouen journal announces that a mutiny had occurred in one of the regiments of the line in garrison in that city. The Mayor of the town accompanied the Colonel to the barracks, and harangued the troops. Order was restored, and remained until a soldier, the instigator of the mutiny, had been released from custody.

For the last fortnight an extraordinary excitement has prevailed in the schools and colleges of Paris, but particularly in the Lycée Louis-le-Grand (late the College Bourbon). The outdoor pupils of the latter establishment assembled some days since, and proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville with a national flag, to demand the dismissal of their director, M. Beudin, and a certain number of their professors. They further demanded that the study of natural history and of cosmography should be discontinued. The Provisional Government not having acceded to their demands, they became so much excited that it was found necessary to close the establishment.

Citizen Bergeron, who was tried in the beginning of the ex-King's reign for an attempt against the life of his Majesty, has been appointed Commissary General in the departments of the Aisne and Somme, and has left Paris, accompanied by Citizens Nyon and Lehaneff

Letters from Rouen announce that the armed workmen evacuated on the morning of the 15th the fortified *enceinte* of la Croix Rousse, which was occupied by the National Guard and troops of the line. The Fort of Montessuy had been likewise evacuated by the people

The Minister of Finance had adopted, in respect of the execution of the decree of the 16th instant, relative to the Treasury bonds issued previously to the establishment of the Republic, the following conditions: "The Treasury also reimburses integrally, in legal money, the interest attached to those bonds to the capital, it shall be reimbursed, at the option of the interested parties, either in coupons of the national loan, in Rentes 5 per Cents. de jour, or in new bonds, at six months' date and an interest of five per cent. per annum. The interest attached to these new bonds shall run, as is customary, from the date of the presentation of the primitive bonds."

The Minister of War had addressed a circular to all the chiefs of corps, directing them to present in future for promotion none but candidates entitled to it by their military service. "Although," says the Minister, "there is every reason to hope that the friendly relations existing between France and the foreign Powers will not be disturbed, measures have been adopted for the purpose of concentrating towards the frontiers a number of troops sufficiently considerable to provide against every contingency. On the other hand, the young soldiers who had been left in their families are called into service under the arrangements of infantry are to be augmented by one company per battalion, so that each shall now contain eight companies. Similar measures are to be adopted with regard to the cavalry and artillery, both of which will be increased. In addition to participate with success in the common defence. The General Council of War continues its important labours; and all its propositions, sanctioned by the Government, have been hitherto carried into execution by the Ministers, whose precautions are increasing. The greatest activity prevails in the different branches of the military administration, and every arrangement is made to provide regularly for all the wants of the army.

After their demonstration at the Hôtel de Ville the workmen of Paris proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior to salute M. Ledru Rollin personally, and the different trades succeeded each other without interruption from two o'clock till three o'clock P.M. Not less than 100,000 men presented themselves at the Hotel during that interval, and M. Ledru Rollin stood constantly under the porch receiving addresses and replying to them

It would appear that the Provisional Government has determined to comply with the demand of the mob, that the troops should be sent from the capital, for we find in the *Presse* that the 6th Regiment of Chasseurs, which only arrived in Paris a few days since, left again on the morning of Friday, the 17th instant. At eleven o'clock on Thursday night a numerous body of the people proceeded to the barrack d'Orsay, where that regiment was quartered, with the intention of disarming it. The Colonel vainly remonstrated against their proceedings, but finding that they were determined to persevere, he declared to them that neither he nor his men would submit to that humiliation, and that they would defend their arms with their lives. The people then retired, but shortly [illegible] was received by the regiment in quiet but determined manner. The 13th regiment of Chasseurs was likewise ordered out of Paris during that same night.

On Monday, the *Moniteur* published two decrees. The first, signed by the Finance Minister, postpones the payment of drafts, bills of exchange, &c., till the 15th of next month; and the second empowers an tribunal of commerce to suspend actions against debtors for three months, provided the debtor wishes it.

M. Marie, Minister of Public Works, has addressed a proclamation to the men lately employed in public works, who have ceased their operations in consequence of a reduction of wages. The Minister calls upon them in the name of patriotism to return to their employment

The Prefect of Police has issued a decree declaring that foreign workmen who were flocking to Paris in share in the work and wages provided for the native workmen by the Provisional Government would, if they persisted in coming, be liable to be turned out forcibly from the French territory by measures warranted under the circumstances. Foreigners who would be expelled from France who have no burdensome to the communes and cause inquietude to the people

The National Guard Club, on Sunday, sent a deputation to the Provisional Government, to express their sympathy with the cause of the Polish Republic. The deputation was introduced by M. Cauchland, and addressed by M. Lamartine, who thanked them for their national sentiments and good wishes

The *Presse* publishes a letter from Cracow, dated the 10th March, which, contradicting the report that the Bank would pay its notes in cash for the purpose of paying wages

A deputation from foreigners' sons born in France had waited upon the Mayor of Paris, desirous of being granted citizenship, for which privilege they were willing to bear their full share of the public burdens. The Mayor replied, that the Provisional Government, previous to granting the request, must take time for consideration, as many principles were involved in the question; but, at the same time, he would take the opportunity of saying that the Government was desirous of extending the rights of citizenship as far as possible

The movements in Vienna and Berlin occupied a large portion of attention in the French journals; a revolt in Vienna had not been unanticipated; it was thought it would save the petty states of Germany, which had asserted their liberty, from the danger which menaced them from Austria, could the Austrians quiet themselves without embarrassment at home. They also formed the favoured topic of conversation in the clubs and in private circles. "*Ca va*," say the Republicans, "the work goes bravely on."

"A glance," says an able correspondent of the *Times*, "at the state of things in Paris might shake their confidence; but the movements of Friday and Saturday have increased the anxiety and want of confidence that already existed, little is required to convert it into a panic. The journals remonstrate, but fail to reassure. They see that there has been a rupture between the Government and the people, that the populace paraded its numbers, a half appeal to force, as its answer to what, it must be confessed, was a similar demonstration by the armed citizens, is one of which the effect cannot be lessened by explanations on either side."

The establishment of *ateliers* for the employment of labourers by the Government has not produced a quieting effect on the habits of Paris. Perhaps the cause may be found in the rate and mode of payment, as much as in the disposition of the men. Two francs a day are given to those employed; but work is only ensured them one day out of two; one franc a day is allowed to those who cannot be engaged at all. There are thousands who would rather be idle on the less amount than work for the greater. The minds of the working classes are unsettled at the moment the pressure on the employers is greatest The [illegible]ect of this state of things, and the disposition of the people to seize any opportunity to make a "demonstration," have increased the desire of residents to quit Paris; the British Embassy cannot supply passports fast enough

The trades' unions of Paris assembled on the *ci-devant* Place Royale, on Monday, and proceeded thence to the Hôtel de Ville to offer their adhesion to the Provisional Government. They thence marched in procession along the Boulevards, decorated with their various badges, and united at a fraternal banquet outside the walls of Paris, where the two parties into which they were hitherto divided—the Renards and the Devorans—agreed to form a fusion and cease their unprofitable quarrels.

A placard was posted in different parts of the city, containing a plan for making "France rich in eight days." It is calculated that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 persons in France possess articles of plate of a value averaging 300f. each person. The State is to borrow this, giving the owners *rentes* to the amount of the price of the metal, with an allowance for the workmanship, at the quotation of the day. Coin this mass of bullion, and France would immediately be the richest country in the world. "Promptitude and energy" are advised in the execution of this measure. It is hinted that articles achieved by the electric process are quite as ornamental as plate

The report that the Regent diamond had disappeared from among the Crown jewels is contradicted: but a little case has been *dévolé* from the Tuileries, containing a mounted diamond valued at 250,000f., and a pair of car-drops worth 50,000f. more

The committee pointed to adjust the claims of the labouring classes convoked on Sunday, at the Luxembourg, the delegates of the different trades of Paris, assembled two o'clock. All responded to the appeal, and upwards of 200 workmen were installed in the half hitherto occupied by the Chamber of Peers. The members of the Government were enthusiastically cheered. No cry was raised in favour of any individual member exclusively, except that of "*Vive Dupont de l'Eure!*" when the venerable patriot took the chair. M. Arago then thanked the entire labouring class, in the name of the Provisional Government, for the calmness, order, and peaceable and becoming attitude they had maintained during the grand manifestation of the 17th inst., and for the confidence and force they had imparted to the Government elected by their acclamations on the 24th of February, and re-elected on the 17th of March. M. Arago, moreover, urged all labourers to lose no time in inscribing their names on the registers of the National Guard, and added that, if their inscription should experience any obstacle, they had only to apply to the Provisional Government, which would hasten to remove them. M. Arago and his colleagues then retired amidst the applause of the assembly, which shortly afterwards adjourned.

The training and equipment of the newly enrolled *Garde Mobile* are being urged on with the utmost rapidity. A decree in the *Moniteur* of Monday appoints the Minister of War to issue from the stores of the army such clothing, &c. as can be spared without inconvenience to the service. The pupils of the military schools will be required to officer the battalions; officers and men are in the young, and anxious to enter on a career of *gloire*. In the face of financial embarrassment the Government is compelled to find the means of supporting an army already too large for the necessities or resources of the country; this is perhaps the virtues many delinquents the future history of the Republic, it is evident economy in military expenditure will not be among them. The engagements into which the Governments entering would require an exhaustive suite of wealth. There is no party to demand retrenchment—that all use cases only from a few, and by them is directed against a few paces and sinecures, while gigantic systems are being established to with the salaries of a dozen officials are always to be found the influence of all measures in favour of increase and [illegible] serve all old taxes, and raise the armament, with no half-silent intimations that if these do not suffice, the are of forced loans, and confiscation, direct or disguised, is the ultimate dernier. Not a single amelioration of the burdens of the people has been proposed or attempted; the barbarous tax of the *octroi*, which fetters the trade of every city in France, will continue as before; the monopolies of certain branches of industry in Paris, which raise the price of the necessaries of life to every consumer, are not touched by any of the sweeping decrees of the Republic. The Government is goaded on to boundless extravagance by the clubs, who openly declare the property of the country ought to be forced to [illegible] the means for carrying out every scheme that may be proposed.

[illegible]ms.—The following are the names of some of the clubs now meeting, [illegible]: The Club des Hommes Libres, Club des Republicains Socialistes, [illegible]té Centrale Republicaine, Société du Faubourg St Denis, Club de l'Emancipation des Peuples, Club du Progrès Démocratique, Société Populaire d'Instruction Commerciale Mutuelle, Club de la Montagne, Club de l'Abbaye, Club des Ouvriers Nationaux. There are many others, to which must be added the clubs of every nation of Europe, of nearly every Canton in Switzerland, and of every city and large town in France whose natives are resident in the capital.

The National Bank of Discount, which opened on Monday, was set in full operation on Tuesday. The bills discounted during the day amounted to 1,200,000f., 600 accounts were opened, demands for 800 more await decision.

From the tone of opinion in the provinces, as well as in the capital, it may be considered certain no postponement of the election of the National Assembly will take place.

Commercial affairs do not improve; the *Débats* declares that the most solid firms are reduced to extremity, and that private credit has ceased to exist. The Government trusts every expedient to remedy the evil; a decree of the Minister of Finance authorises the establishment of *dépôts* for the material or manufactured goods, for which the owners may receive acknowledgments, stating their estimated value; these certificates are made transferable by endorsement, and may be discounted at the Bank of Discount; they will bear the stamp of the Republic, and the *dépôts* will be under the protection of the State.

General Cavaignac is officially declared Minister of War.

The decree abolishing the practice of *marchandage* (the middle-men system among *ouvriers*) not being generally obeyed, the offence is now made punishable by fines of 50f., 100f., and 200f. for a repetition of the offence, and imprisonment from one month to six if the practice be discovered.

Deputations of workmen are beginning to complain of the flight of wealthy families from Paris. The Clubs are pressing the Government to send delegates to the departments of the provinces, to watch over and put down all reactionary tendencies

The last official instrument signed by the late Minister of War, General Subervie, is a refusal of leave to the officers of the army who wish to present themselves in the departments for election

The *Constitutionnel* quotes a letter from the frontiers of Gallicia, stating that a general insurrection was imminent in Austrian Poland.

We find in the same journal a letter from Copenhagen on the 14th instant, announcing that a report having circulated that a Russian fleet was to cross the Sound for the purpose of assisting the King of Naples, the Danish people had conveyed artillery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians

The *National* of Marseilles states, that since the 25th February the Bank of that city had reimbursed its own notes to the value of 8,700,000 francs, and borrowed 5,500,000 francs in specie. One house, that of M. Baltazzi, lent the bank 600,000 francs.

The *Moniteur* gives notice that an adjudication of 15,000,000 kilogrammes of English coal would take place at Toulon on the 22nd April.

A great number of Italians, Germans, Poles, and Austrians quit Paris every day to return to their respective countries.

M. Ladoucette, Prefect under the Empire, and Deputy of the Moselle, died at Paris on Tuesday, in the 76th year of his age. M. Ladoucette always voted with the Constitutional Opposition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following return of the wounded received into the civil hospitals of Paris between the 23rd of February and 19th of March:—

| | Men. | Women. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number .. .. .. .. | 621 | 17 | 638 |
| Discharged Cured .. .. .. | 279 | 7 | 286 |
| | — | — | — |
| | 342 | 9 | 351 |
| Died .. .. .. .. .. | 96 | 2 | 98 |
| | — | — | — |
| Remaining in the evening of the 19th | 246 | 7 | 253 |

It will thus be seen that the financial measures of the Government prove the great and growing influence of the Clubs: the plans proposed in those bodies next appear embodied in a decree. The course on which the Republic is entering is, in fact, a complete counterpart to the measures by the State of the chief branches of business, a favourite theory of the most active division of social reformers. At present the steps taken appear to be imperatively necessary for the support of commercial credit and the restoration of confidence. But the germs of the new system of policy in which the Government is to do everything are being planted in them.

The State takes the whole stock on raw material which Her unmanufactured, and goods for which there is no demand. The practice is not unknown in England, where it is a matter of arrangement between private parties, but it wears quite another aspect when the Government provides the accommodation and takes the risk—all losses must fall on the community at large. The plan will, no doubt, give a temporary relief.

That commercial and monetary embarrassment continues unabated, increased by the intelligence from nearly all the rest of Europe.

The uncertainty that pervades all transactions approaches the disorganisation that would be caused by actual war

The resources of the world at large would not suffice to supply funds for the projects the popular party conceive to be reasonable. It is to be hoped the Government will be able to resist the pressure at some point short of that where the impolitic verges into the absurd

The emigration of wealthy families from Paris and France, where it is possible, is not so much caused by apprehensions as to personal safety, as by the apprehensions that the present policy will ere long render a more direct appropriation of property the order of the day. The organisation and power of the Clubs cannot be resisted by the Government, and it is impossible to conceive any scheme of spoliation that would not be popular among these bodies, if the proceeds were devoted to one of their favourite projects. Some of the labouring classes are beginning to feel the effects of this flight of wealth in the loss of employment. They are asking for measures of force to prohibit these departures, which, as yet, the Government is able to refuse. The remedy for every political and social evil a compulsion in some form or other. The popular idea of liberty must be, that it is a stern, iron power, able to force everybody to be equal and wealthy; compel masters to employ, compel trade to resume activity, and the rich to spend money; all things that are wrong compel them to go right. This tendency to call in terror to do the work of confidence gives rise to the saddest reflections.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Paris, Wednesday.

On the whole, perhaps, things look more gloomy now than they did a week. The grand demonstration made by the work ing classes, as a set off to one of the National Guard, has shown not only that they possess overwhelming power that everybody knew—but that they are fully conscious of their strength, and would have little or no hesitation in exercising it. On its part the Government has shown that all its sympathies are with the lower orders, and that it is de-

PROTESTATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE PLACE DU CHATELET, PARIS.

terminated that, as the Revolution was made by them, it shall turn to their advantage. The middle classes, consequently feel themselves entirely beaten down, and are not unnaturally mortified at their defeat. Besides this, they are very seriously alarmed at the wild ideas which are entertained by the majority of the multitude on what is called the "organisation of labour," which appears to mean an attempt to secure the workmen more wages for less work; and they are still more alarmed at the Communist, Socialist, and *Communiste* doctrines which find favour in the eyes of a vast number. Again, the [illegible] gloom is increased by the deplorable state of trade, there being very little [illegible] in the present, and no prospect whatever as to the future.

[illegible] appear in some of the L[illegible] have the l[illegible] no pre[illegible] that they have, on [illegible] to w[illegible] better than people were have been many years in Paris ever knew it. As a proof of this [illegible] and periodicals, and caricatures, those skits and sarcasms at us, which used to be [illegible] and hourly occurrence. In truth, nothing else but *fraternité* goes down now, and a general belief is entertained that it is of the last importance to remain in *fraternité* with the English *great tour*.

Thus far the Revolution has produced no effect on literature and art; nor has it yet been celebrated by the pen or the pencil (in speaking of the pencil I, of course, except that of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS) in a manner worthy of it. Even the very songs to which it has given rise are pitiable; and the caricatures, notwithstanding the skill of the French in such things, are really beneath contempt, both as regards point and execution.

One little fact will show how completely Paris is abandoned by the wealthy classes—several of the fashionable *restaurants* are closed.

Five-franc pieces, with the symbols of the Republic, with the inscription "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," have been issued to the public within the last few days. They are at present, however, a curiosity—so much so, that men sell them in the streets at a premium averaging from three to ten sous. The new pieces are the same in design as those of the first Republic, and are executed on the same model as the last batch of Louis Philippe's. It is seen at a glance that they have been brought out with great haste.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of the accompanying Illustrations represents one of the great events of last week—the Protestation of the National Guards of the 1st and 3d Legion; "tending," says our artistic Correspondent, "to upset the Provisional Government in general, and Ledru-Rollin in particular." This is of great importance, inasmuch as it led to the great Demonstration of Friday, described in the annexed column, and engraved in the companion Illustration. In the first scene are a few Grenadiers, unarmed, assembled on the Quai, at the Place du Châtelet, the back part of whose columnar fountain is shown. Prominent in the group is General Courtais, endeavouring to persuade the Guards to retire, so as to save them from a conflict with the people, who are crowding the Quai leading to the Hôtel de Ville. The General as well as his aide-de-camp, is expostulating with the crowd. In the group are two Students of St. Cyr, mounted on horseback, and an escort of three *chasseurs a cheval*. Our Artist stood very near the General, and heard him strongly menaced by the infuriated crowd.

The Demonstration of Friday is, as we have said, detailed in the adjoining column: it was a scene of intense excitement; the people promenading the streets, singing national hymns—200,000 man, crowding quai, boulevard, and street, and marching in military order, some of the trades preceded by a drum and flag. The balconies and the housetops were crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered the moving masses below.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF TRADES, AT PARIS.

## FREDERICK VII, KING OF DENMARK.

Frederick Charles Christian, who has lately ascended the Throne of Denmark, by the title of Frederick the Seventh, was born on the 6th of October, 1808; his mother was Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklinburgh Schwerin, his father's first consort. On the accession of his present Majesty to the Danish throne, great anxiety was felt as to his future conduct, his past life having been anything but promising. His temper is violent, and his manners coarse; and in his youth he was exiled to Iceland, for having in a fit of passion drawn his sword on his grandfather. Married twice, he has been separated from both his wives by divorce. He had thus rendered himself very unpopular. However, at present there appears some hope that he may yet redeem the past; the "strawberry" may have grown "beneath the nettle." The tenor of his first proclamation goes in some degree to inspire confidence that the future will not be a dark one for Denmark. In that document he says:—"Our first and most important object shall be to follow the example of our beloved father; to unite, like him, clemency with justice in our government, to encircle the inhabitants of all parts of the country with the same paternal affection, and not only to continue the ameliorations commenced by him in the administration, but also to terminate the arrangement intended by him for the different relations of the State, the completion of which has been deferred only by the illness and decease of our beloved father, and which will tend to guarantee the reciprocal rights of the citizens, to ensure concord in our dear country, and to strengthen the force and glory of the State."

The formalities that attend the decease of a King in Denmark are so peculiar, that we give an account of them, as recently observed:—"On the 21st of January, at nine in the morning, the doors of the grand balcony of the palace of Christianburg were thrown open, and immediately the Princes of the Royal Family, the Ministers of State, and the high dignitaries of the kingdom appeared on the balcony. The Minister of Justice, M. de Stemann, then approached the balustrade, and read the three times with a loud voice: 'King Christian VIII. is dead! Long live King Frederick VII.' This was repeated each time by the heralds, and on each occasion the band of the body-guard replied by a flourish. From nine o'clock to twelve all the gates of Copenhagen, according to ancient usage, were closed. The keys of the city, and also those of the citadel, were carried to the palace. The troops of the garrison and the National Guard assembled at one o'clock at their various places of meeting, and took the oaths of fidelity to the new King, before Prince Ferdinand, General-in-Chief of the army, and Prince William, Governor-General of Copenhagen."

FREDERICK VII, PRESENT KING OF DENMARK.

The promise implied in the above proclamation has been kept; an ordonnance was published on the 28th of January, by which a Constitution was granted for the whole of Denmark. There is to be established Common States for the kingdom of Denmark and the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein; these States are to assemble at fixed periods alternately in the kingdom of Denmark and in the Duchies. The new Constitution consecrates the principle of voting the taxes by the States, and of their participation in the legislative power. The Constitution changes nothing in the relations between the duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg with the Germanic Confederation: it preserves, also, the optional use of the Danish and the German languages in the mixed districts of the duchy of Sleswick. The Constitution is to be submitted to the examination of deputies, the majority of whom are to be elected by the provincial States. Their number is to be 26 for Denmark, and 26 for the duchies. Within two months after the elections, this assembly is to meet at Copenhagen, and is to continue its labours until the King shall have pronounced its close.

## FUNERAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

The funeral of a King or Royal personage is in Denmark a costly ceremony, requiring not only a large outlay of money, but also the services of all high functionaries and officers during several weeks. Whether it be from state policy, or to create effect, certain it is that the Government are lavish in their expenses to surround the remains of the departed Monarch with all the splendour they can command; and not only the courtiers, civil and military officers, and titled persons, but also the great bulk of the people, are invited to assist at the different ceremonies which we now illustrate; and the respectful crowds of mourners bear witness to the faithful and almost child-like attachment of the Danish people to their Monarchs.

After the body of the deceased King Christian VIII. had been embalmed, it was exposed on the Bed of State (*Lit de Parade*), in the large hall of the palace at Amalienburg, which, as well as all passages leading to the hall, had been hung in black. The corpse, dressed in the Royal robes, was laid on a bed, covered with white satin sheets, edged with gold fringes; the room was lit by wax tapers, burning in large silver candelabras. At the head were ranged the Regalia, viz. Crown, Apple, Sword and Sceptre; and round the steps leading to the bed all the Orders of Knighthood of which the departed King was a member. Officers, armed with halberds, kept guard day and night; and, during four hours of the day, when the public were admitted, seven high functionaries—Ministers of State, Admirals, Generals, and Court Officers besides the Masters of the Ceremonies, with their staffs of office, were ranged behind the Regalia, in mournful silence.

After the body had been publicly exhibited eight days, it was deposited in the Royal coffins (the inner one of lead), and placed for public exhibition on an elevated platform (catafalque) covered with black velvet. The coffin was studded with gilt crowns, and round the sides of the platform appropriate bas-reliefs were executed in gilt plaster. In front of the platform three large silver lions were placed; innumerable lights were burning in gilt candelabras, and the effect of the tasteful decorations of the "*coup-d'œil doloré*" was very imposing. The coffin bore the following inscription on the shield or plate:—"Christian VIII., born 18th Sept., 1786, ascended the Throne 3rd Dec., 1839, married the first time, 21st June, 1806, to Princess Charlotte Frederika, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the second time, 23rd May, 1815, to Princess Caroline Amelia, of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Two sons were the issue of the first marriage: one died 13th April, 1807, a few hours after his birth; the other ascended the Throne of Denmark on the death of his dearly-beloved father, 20th January, 1848, as Frederick VII." On the one side: "An excellent spirit and knowledge and understanding were found in him.—*Daniel*, v. 12." On the other side, "He filleth a long time.—*Solomon's Wisdom*, iv. 13." At the foot: "I give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding.—*Jeremiah*, iii. 15." His motto was: "God and my Country." On the platform three beautiful verses were inscribed by the poet Hoist, commencing—

"He wore the crown, and on his brow
A stamp of might he had from God."

The sarcophagus having been exhibited publicly eight days with similar ceremonies to those above described, the funeral was fixed for the 26th of February at night, when the coffin was placed on the state hearse, drawn by eight horses, and a procession formed as follows:—Royal Horse Guards; two Heralds and Masters of Ceremonies, on horseback; high functionaries in their carriages; Royal equipages, drawn by six horses; the First Master of the Ceremonies, with his staff of office; the hearse surrounded by naval and military officers, halberdiers, and chamberlains, on horseback; the deceased King's favourite horse led by grooms; a cavalcade of high officers; his Majesty the King, in his state carriage, drawn by eight horses; the Royal Princes, in their state carriages; Clergy, and City Represen-

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF CHRISTIAN VIII., KING OF DENMARK, PASSING KING'S NEW-SQUARE, COPENHAGEN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

tatives, Hussars, &c., all surrounded by torch-bearers. The troops were ranged *en haie* in the streets where the *cortège* passed, and the houses illuminated. In the King's New Square, where we see the procession passing, and in other places, appropriate funeral hymns were sung, and about midnight the procession had reached its termination out of town, by the Copenhagen and Roeskilde Railway station. During the night, the hearse was escorted by a squadron of Horse Guards, and proceeded to Roeskilde, a small town, sixteen English miles from Copenhagen, with a celebrated cathedral, built more than eight hundred years ago, and containing the coffins of a great many Kings and Queens of Denmark. On the 26th of February, we found this little town all astir, his Majesty having arrived with a large *cortège* at night, by a special train. The coffin of the deceased King had been most appropriately placed in the open square near the railway terminus, surrounded and guarded only by the peasantry of the district. At eleven o'clock a procession was formed, the King and Princes following the coffin on foot; and at noon they entered the Cathedral, which was crowded with spectators. A cantata having been sung, the Bishop of Zealand preached a funeral sermon; when the coffin was removed from the grand aisle to the Chapel of Frederick V., there to rest with a long line of ancestry. Many poets have sung in memory of the departed King (who was a tasteful critic and promoter of the arts), from amongst whose effusions we transcribe the following Latin lines:—

IN OBITUM
AUGUSTISSIMI, CLEMENTISSIMI, ET PIISSIMI
DANIÆ REGIS.
CHRISTIANI OCTAVI

Auxia cum gemitu mœrens hic Dania fundat
Hexametros, pia plora, Res Camœnæ.
Vesper adest: propera, sol lumina celsa plorum,
Dum tenui spes vos, te retinere dies!
Ex vasa nubi tetulit dira ossa olim.
Quels quoque non lupar cortile, Divo! fuit,
Quamque illi fuerit patrio populosa senatu
Cura, patet cunctis, te moderante retum.
Multiplici nulla hoc bulo quæ nonmunota re-
linquis;
Hoc tu, cum mœreris, vota suprema do-
mum.
Quam placidus semper, mitis facilisque colo
cuique.
Quam miseris tandem grande levamen eras!
Nompe a te redits quisnam nisi fronte serena,
Lenis et aliquido exhilarans ore?
Jam dolet ad sinceras rapti Carolina mariti,
Hinc pia nata eaci solidisque ani.
Imo sequi cupiens vestigia publica parentis.
Nunc patre et patrio, nomina et ille gunt!
Solamen verum est carus tamen inter amorbe
Jam gemitum firma sospira tuamo mœsti:
Solmus enim, quod sit tolo mœsti pectori
Danes,
Regem, et imparvide juris ubique tenax,
Hinc patria circum summi recreantur et imi.
Et cantu fundunt pectore mille preces
Jamque vale, pia Rex! patienti tibi gaudia cedit
Quæ pietas meruit, candor amorque tuus!

## *LITERATURE.*

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES. A GUIDE FOR THEIR TREATMENT BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF MEDICAL AID. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, &c. Churchill.

This is a sheet of Instructions as to the best means of employing the interval which must necessarily elapse between the occurrence of an Accident and the arrival of professional aid. In such cases, no unfrequently, a life may be saved by simple yet timely measures, such as are here given, in the fewest possible words, consistent with the clear understanding of the instruction sought to be conveyed. The Directions are for the treatment of some sixty ills, which beset everyday life: they include the varieties of bleeding, by cuts and incisions, stabs, and other wounds; with bruises and sprains; broken bones and dislocations; burns and scalds; explosions; railway and steam-boat accidents; venomous bites; choking, &c. Then follow antidotes for the various poisons; treatment in fits; supposed death, &c. Perhaps we cannot do better than quote a set of Instructions entire, and we select the most familiar case:—

"BURNS AND SCALDS.—The action of a hot body on the skin is called a scald. If the hot body be fluid, such as boiling water or melted grease. If the substance be solid, or if the injury arises from the effect of fire, it is called a burn. When the clothes catch fire, roll the person in the nearest hearth-rug as quickly as possible, to stifle the flames, leaving only his head out for breathing. The effects of burns are three-fold—redness and pain, blisters, and the total destruction of the part. For redness, protect from the air by wet lint or linen, covered with oiled silk; or, if oiled silk is not at hand, cover with several layers of linen, slightly wetted with common water or Goulard water. The part may also be covered with raw cotton if it does not blister. If blisters arise, leave them alone if not very tense; and if they be very tense, puncture with a fine needle, and keep on the lint and oiled silk. Absence of pain over the injured part is a bad sign, and shows that it is destroyed. Treat as before; silk as before, or a bread-and-water poultice. If shock exists, constant care alone will save the patient. Afterwards, if excessive sleepiness or stupor, or difficulty of breathing sets in, or great pain about the injured part exists. The surgeon should always attend even the slightest burns if large in size, for then, especially in children, there is always ground for alarm."

The Guide is printed in large type, upon a sheet, so that all who run may read. The treatment of the several cases is, moreover, explained by wood-cuts, but it should be added that it is only such assistance as is recommended as non-professional persons can, with perfect safety, undertake. In short, it is merely domestic treatment.

We must add that, for its immediate utility, this Sheet Guide deserves a place in railway stations and steamboats; in police stations and union houses; and in all places where large assemblages of persons are accustomed to congregate, and where accidents are of proportionally probable occurrence.

KING ARTHUR. By the Author of "The New Timon." Part I. Colburn.

Such of our readers as enjoyed the vigorous satire of "The New Timon" may, probably, have been misled by the first announcement of the present work. "King Arthur"—in whatever way considered—is the name of a subject known, rather than him of fairy legend and knightly song. The Sovereign of *Tom Thumb* assuredly would have afforded abundance of that good-humoured satire which is the spirit of burlesque poetry. He would, then, have been nothing of the sort: neither is he the Arthur of the Mabinogion, nor of Geoffry of Monmouth; but rather the Arthur of the Fabliaux; the author taking the same liberty as that assumed not only by Ariosto and Boiardo, but by Ariosto and by Ariosto and Spenser, viz. of surrounding the heroes of the fifth or sixth century with the chivalrous attributes of the thirteenth or fourteenth. There are other licenses taken, which it is of little capable; for, in the author's own words, "a work of all strict accuracy of detail would be out of character in a poem of this kind, the very nature and merit of which consist in wilful defiance of mere matter of fact."

The volume before us is, however, but an instalment of the romance: it contains but four books; the first opening with King Arthur, in this gay scene:

"Hard by a stream, amidst a pleasant vale,
King Arthur held his careless holiday:
The stream was bright with many a silken sail,
The vale with many a proud pavilion gay;
While Cymri's dragon, from the Roman's hold,
Spread with calm wing o'er Cardiel's domes of gold.

"Dark to the right, thick forests mantled o'er
A gradual mountain sloping to the plain;
Whose gloom but lent to light a charm the more,
As pleasure's places most when neighbouring pain;
And all our human joys most sweet and bright,
Sport in the shadows cast from melancholy.

"Below that mount, along the glossy sward,
Were gentle groups discoursing gentle things;—
Or listening idly where the skilful bard
Woke the sweet tempest of melodious strings;
Or whispering love—I ween less fills they,
For love's the honey in the flowers of May.

"Some piled in lusty race the glistning ball;
Some, noiseless, snared the silver-scaled prey;
Some wreathed the dance along the level shore;
And each was happy in his chosen way:
Not by one shaft is Care, the hydra, slain,
So Mirth, determined, had his quiver filled."

A phantom appears to the King; his Knights are discomfited, and the restless Arthur betakes himself to the Wizard Merlin, who foretells honours, whilst he sang in the succeeding book. In the first of these King-craft is the magician; and here the author, *selon* his unscrupulous disregard for putting the time out of joint, paints a pair of portraits. The identity with Louis Philippe and M. Guizot is unmistakable.

"* * * Ludovick his name,
* * * a king of sage repute;
Not that in youth he sowed the seeds of fame
Whose tree he planted, what he ask'd was—fruit.
War stormed the state, and civil discord raged,
He shunn'd the tempest till its wrath was spent.

"Safe in serener lands he pass'd his prime;
But mused not vainly on the strife afar:
Return'd, he watch'd—the husbandman of time—
The second harvest of rebellious war;
Cajoled, 'tho *Edenbrys*, fixed the fickle *Gaul*,
And to the *Lands* promised equal law.

"The moment came, disorder split the realm;
Too stern the ruler, or too feebly stern;
The supple kinsman slided to the helm,
And trimm'd the rudder with a dexterous turn;
A turn so dexterous that it served to fling
*Jock* overboard—the people and the king.

"The captain's post repaid the pilot's task,
He saved the ship as he had cleared the prow;
Drop we the metaphor, as he the mask:
And, while the gaping Vandals wondered how,
Behold the patriot to the despot grown,
Pitch'd from the fight, and juggled to the throne!

"And bland in words was wily Ludovick!
Much did he promise, nought did he fulfil:
The trickster Fortune loves the hands that trick,
And smiled approving on her conjuror's skill!
The promised freedom vanished in a tax,
And buys, turn'd briars, scourged bowilder'd backs.

"A portly presence had the realm-deceiver,
An eye urbane, a people-catching smile;
A brow, of webs the everlasting weaver,
Where jovial frankness mask'd the serious guile
Each word, well aim'd, he feathered with a jest,
And, unsuspected, shot into the breast.

The wily Monarch gaily welcomes Arthur to the feast, and over "the goblet which unties the tongue," proposes to take—

"A father's charge of his forsaken nation"

The offer is thankfully declined.

In the two remaining books, the love adventures of Arthur with Ægle, a young virgin of Etruria, are gracefully narrated, but not to great length for quotation.

The poem, we should add, though teeming with beauties, has many blemishes. The most frequent of these is a superabundance, nay, an ostentatious excess, of antiquarian, and thus which the author has been led by the fabulous history of the hero. This impedes the machinery of the poem, and is a deadweight upon the reader's attention from first to last. Neither is the imagery very novel: it is far too conventional to begin with the picturesque freshness of many of the descriptive passages. Fortunately, these are of redeeming prominence throughout the work; and there are marks of genius of a still higher order too numerous to allow "King Arthur" to take rather than forever pass in our contemporary poetry. The author's *incognito* is still maintained intact; but internal evidences as well as common report points to Sir Edward Bulwer, Esq., as the minstrel of this new romance of the celebrated British chief.

THE LAST DAYS OF O'CONNELL. By WILLIAM BERNARD MACCABE, author of "A Catholic History of England," &c. &c. London: C. Dolman. Dublin: James Duffy.

At a moment when the whole political horizon of Europe is blackened by the lowering storm of popular violence, and the concentrated indignation of the masses has, in part, discharged its destructive fury over the social body, we have, with some curiosity, looked into this notice of the closing scenes of the Great Agitator's long career, which has now for some months on our table, uncontested, from the press of more immediately urgent matter, and we hope will in bearing testimony to its great merit as an able and impartial compilation, we can make amends for this seeming neglect. It is one of that valuable class of books whose contents form the materials of history. We are too near O'Connell's own time—too completely contemporaneous with him—to see his actions and appreciate his motives in their true light, impartially; and we therefore abstain from any reference whatever to them, than we may not give the reader to be ranked either among the enemies or the admirers of the most remarkable men of our own times, but to whose *offence* or create pain when either was the farthest possible from our intention.

The modest title-page of Mr. Maccabe's book conveys a very inadequate idea of the variety of subject-matter comprised within its pages, and the fulness with which it is treated. The writer has had rare opportunities of observing O'Connell in the most trying circumstances; and, accordingly, we find the book enriched with detailed accounts of the most salient points of the "Liberator's" biography, which will be read with great interest. But the most valuable portion of the work is the excellent translation of the Funeral Oration on O'Connell, delivered in Rome on the 18th and 30th of June last, by the celebrated ecclesiastical orator, the Padre Ventura.

Roman Catholicity on the Continent of Europe has been for the last three or four centuries so entwined up with Absolutism, that it requires a very clear exposition of its teachings with respect to politics, &c., to remove the impression that it is inimical to the development of political freedom and social progress, and this exposition is supplied in Ventura's oration, delivered *ex Cathedra* with the approbation and by the authority of the Sovereign Head of the Church of Rome itself; and we cannot, in all candour, refrain from saying that the lovers of peace, order, and progress could propound nothing more enlightened, or more in accordance with the benevolent spirit of Christianity. It is a position well worthy the supporter and assistant of Pius IX. in the political reforms accomplished by that Pontiff in his hitherto misgoverned dominions. We enjoin a short extract, referring the reader to the work itself for fuller details on this interesting topic, pointing out by the way the graphic, and, as regards a neighbouring country, the almost prophetic, force with which the orator depicts the results of a revolution:

"20. We must bear in mind, that foreign to, and beyond the pale of, Catholic doctrines, there are to be found two distinct and mutually antagonistic systems, by means of which men seek a solace or a remedy for tyranny and oppression; one is submission to them with stupid apathy the other their repulsion by physical force; one bends to them like a slave—the other rises up against them like a rebel. The one is called '*passive obedience*,' the other '*active resistance*.'

"The system of *passive obedience*, or the inert resignation to all that which power may please to do with a people, consigns to the caprice of a tyrant not only the property, the honour, and the life of the subject, but still more his understanding, his heart, his conscience, his thoughts, his reason, his will all that which man has most dear to him, that which most ennobles him, that is most sacred to him, that is of all things the most his own, the most inalienable from him, and the most peculiar to him—the entire of that which makes man worthy of the name of man. It degrades man into a brute, which is utterly and completely at the discretion of him who is its owner. It leaves to man nothing of humanity except the form that form, in fact, is not long to be found revealed the divine origin of man, and his innate dignity.

"The system of *active resistance*, or of sedition, whether it be abortive or triumphant, is ever fruitful in nothing but the perpetual change of persons, and leaves unchanged the circumstances, and untouched the state of things against which it was directed. The same parts are represented by different individuals, but the tragedy is ever the same—the same tone and the same manner in which it had been previously performed. The slave plays the tyrant, and he who had been the tyrant wears the garb and clanks the chains of the slave; and all goes on as before to the end, the sovereign people, the sovereign mob, is the slavery of all for the profit of a few. And if, at any subsequent period, the movement brings forth any advantage, such an event never occurs until a long time has elapsed, and not until those who have been the originators of it have with their lives, and until the traces of those passions which produced it have been obliterated.

"But well would it be for a people if their attempt at resistance has failed. The wounded pride of tyranny is no longer to be kept within any bounds. That which it did from caprice it then believes that it is bound, as a matter of duty, to perpetuate. Hence arises that detestable system of espionage, which is its nature; and afterwards it oppresses, because oppression is regarded as the necessary means of its own conservation. Distrust changes to hatred, and hatred lashes itself into fury. Every suspicion is a crime, every thought is punished as an offence, and every word condemned as if it were sedition. Talent, wealth, virtue, are converted into crimes, and suspicion the sole the sufficient ground for condemnation. Fetters are made more heavy, chains are added to chains to bind the limbs of freemen, whilst sycophants become more shameless, courtiers more vile, executioners more cruel, despotism more atrocious, and persecution more inhuman

"21. Between these two systems, which by opposite paths lead generally to the same end—the ruin and slavery of the people—stands the system of Catholic Christianity; which, condemning rebellions and tumults, teaches us to oppose to oppression, and especially religious oppression, no other species of resistance but those of *passive resistance* and *active obedience*."

## *THE THEATRES.*

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Attila" was again given at this theatre on Saturday last, and each time of representation the performance of this opera has done fresh credit to the artists engaged in it By some strange mistake the name of Belletti was omitted in our last week's notice of this opera, an omission which would be most unfair to this great artist, who is, in fact, the chief support. The singing of the National Anthem after the opera, was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering, a display of loyalty on the part of the audience, which formed a singular *pendant* to the evidences of opposite feeling given at the singing of the "Marseillaise" by Mdlle. Rachel, in Paris. Signora Cruvelli gave the last verse with an enthusiasm which she had caught from her auditors, and which in turn inspired them afresh.

On Tuesday, "I Due Foscari" was revived. This is decidedly one of the most pleasing of Verdi's operas, and one of those most exempt from the defects of his celebrated comrades. The cast, Signora Cruvelli, Corsini, Bonchi, and the great baritone, Coletti, returned with a voice even improved during his absence. His performance of the old Doge was, as before, a magnificent study. The union of the vocalists of the two theatres, with the dignity of the man and the Doge, of extreme feeling with stern resolution, could not be more happily depicted; while the superb voice of the great baritone rendered the fine music of his part with the greatest possible effect. Mdlle. Cruvelli here appeared in a new character, and one admirably suited to her. The first air, beginning with the charming *preghiera*, was delightfully rendered by her from beginning to end. The pathetic slow movement at the beginning of the scene with Jacopo was perfect as an even *sostenuto* style, hardly to be expected from her character of voice; while in the second part she recovered all her wonted fire, and gave it with an energy and force which electrified her hearers: she was most vociferously applauded, and very unmercifully (as we think) encored. The exertion was almost too much for even her powerful organ, as those who are acquainted with the fatiguing nature of Verdi's music will easily imagine. On the whole, her impersonation of *Lucrezia Contarini* was a fine performance, and contributed greatly to the *ensemble* with which the opera went off.

Corsini acquitted himself with much tact and taste of the part of *Jacopo*, which is one, however, requiring more power in the higher notes than this tenor possesses.

Bonchi proved himself, as usual, a valuable artist in the character of *Loredano*.

The most effective pieces in the opera were *Lucrezia's* first aria, which we have before mentioned; the trio and succeeding quartet in the prison, which was, as usual, encored; and, above all, the final scene, which created immense enthusiasm, and part of which he was obliged to repeat

LYCEUM

A new two-act piece was played on Wednesday evening, called "The Happy Family," which, although supported by a most powerful cast—one, indeed, that any author might have been well content to see produced for a first act Comedy and most exquisitely played on the stage, dragged on somewhat heavily, and at times appeared verging on the dangerous

The idea is that of three married couples and a bachelor, sustained by Mr. Granby, Mr. Charles Mathews, and Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Stirling, Madame Vestris, and Mr. Harley, who take a villa called Harmony Lodge, to live together, and contribute to mutual comfort and happiness. Of course they all quarrel—including the servants (played by Mr. C. Jones, Miss Grove, and Mr. H. Hall), and are only finally, and not very clearly reconciled, by an old gentleman, impersonated by Mr. Frank Matthews, who comes to live with them, and act as the "keeper" of the popular menagerie in front of the National Gallery, in training and correcting them. In addition to these persons, two young lovers are represented by a Mr. Charles and Miss Howard.

The powerful cast will at once be seen from the above-enumerated names; but it was too powerful for the piece. It reminded us of putting a lot of people into a light carriage, and then being unable to move it. More was expected, at every speech, from such leading performers than had been given to them to say, and, in consequence, the dialogue was a series of disappointments. Indeed, one or two of the *soubrettes* had characters utterly unworthy of them, more especially Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The second act was merely a repetition of the first, under other circumstances; and from the commencement of the plot the entire idea was seen through. The author had aimed at producing something in the style of Mr. Buckstone's "Married Life;" but his *dramatis personæ* lacked the individuality requisite for carrying through a similar piece. And the very ancient "Joss" introduced—such as, "I am all over mud!" "No, you mean the mud is over you;" or, "I went to see the hounds throw off." "No, you mean the horses" were rather painful. All the performers played admirably; but the laughter came in ruffles rather than bursts and those who listened for the applause at the fall of the curtain, were compelled to hear something as well, less gratifying. The piece wanted breadth and variety; its characters were all on a level, and the writing was of that somewhat hazardous style known as "flat," between wit and "slang" the gradation is so imperceptible

Mr. Beverley, by Mr. Beverley, was exquisitely painted. In the first act was an excellent "set" of one of the old inn-yards in the Borough; and, in the second, a lovely villa on the banks of the Thames, with a verandah covered with honeysuckle, a lawn with dinner laid out, and some distant park scenery, was received with loud applause

The old favourites, "Box and Cox," made their appearances, for the ninety-seventh time, to conclude the entertainments.

ADELPHI

Mr. Sterling Coyne has been again at work for the Adelphi, and again fortunate. He is a "real blessing to managers," for no one else knows so well how to cut and shape a theatre's peculiarities into a piece with a passing event. We only wonder that he has not brought out a piece before this in which Mr. Paul Bedford played Louis Philippe, and Mr. Wright Guiset, with Miss Woolgar for Mrs. Dundee de Montgomerie. Mr. Coyne has not provided him with a much better vehicle for the display of his peculiarities than he had before; and the little drama in which he appears is received with great applause.

FRENCH PLAYS

A piece brought over from the Vaudeville, "Le Gant et l'Eventail," has been the most agreeable novelty at the French Plays since Mr. James's Theatre. The chief part is most gracefully performed by Mdlle. Nathalie, whose engagement, we regret to say, is drawing to a close. The piece is familiar to the English playgoer as "Love's Telegraph," performed some years back at the Princess'; indeed, it is difficult to find a piece in the *répertoire* of any piece which has not already been adapted for our theatres. Mdlle. Nathalie will be succeeded by M. Lafont.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean concluded their highly successful engagement on Wednesday evening, when "The Wife's Secret" was performed, for the thirty-seventh time, to a house crowded to the ceiling, and the applause throughout as hearty and general as ever. No modern five-act play has achieved so popular a triumph; and Mr. and Mrs. Kean can only bring a new one with them of equal merit, and play in it with the same excellence and effect, their return will be looked forward to as the most interesting event in the dramatic world of the time.

Another translation of the French piece "Lavater" is announced for representation here this evening. This we think bad policy, especially after the excellent and finished manner in which it is played at the Lyceum, as "Not a Bad Judge."

A one-act comic sketch, "Lola Montes, or She Would be a Countess," is announced for the immediate representation.

Mr. Gustavus Brooke is also underlined to appear on the 4th of April. There is a report in the *coulisses*, that whether he comes to the Haymarket, or stops at the Olympic, in either way he involves himself in disaster.

OLYMPIC

Mr. Brooke appeared as *Virginius* on Thursday evening, for the first time before a London audience. He was received with all the defects and all the effective points of those characters in which he has before played, with the exception of the *Hunchback*, which, as we stated last week, we take to be the best part which he has appeared in. It is, however, scarcely fair to give any decided opinion upon Mr. Brooke's acting at present; the railway hats with which he is pushed through a succession of characters, badly secured, with no time for sufficient rehearsal, is highly detrimental to his reputation. Miss May, who played *Virginia*, was the only other performer entitled to any commendation. The scenery was composed of Norman, Gothic, and "composite" architecture in every sense of the word; and the general business slovenly and loose. If these are "the days of the legitimate drama" stated at the end of the bill to be "revived" at this theatre, we think the sooner they are allowed to sink into neglect again the better

After the tragedy a new ballet, called "Coquillia, or the Spirit of the Shell," was brought out; but everything in it was imperfectly done that all the effects failed one after another, and, but for the excellent dancing of some very clever little children, pupils of Mr. B. Barnett, the audience, we expect, would have found their own demonstrations. We will not pronounce it a failure, for it had not a chance. The plot appeared well arranged, and as far as the scenery went, it was well painted; whilst the action was plain, and easily to be followed. But the unfinished state in which everything came on the stage was most disgraceful; and we pitied the gentlemen engaged in its production—author, leader, and ballet-master—so mercilessly thrown over.

PRINCESS'S

Mr. Wallack will make his first appearance since his return from America, next Monday, at the PRINCESS' Theatre, and on Tuesday "Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be revived for him.

"God save the Queen" was sung and played at all the principal theatres on Saturday, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday; and, as before, all the illmannered individuals who refused to take off their hats met with sorry usage from the hands of the surrounding audience. The general feeling was one of earnest, hearty, loyal enthusiasm; and at one or two of the theatres, at the conclusion of the anthem, loud cheers were given for the Queen and Constitution, until the walls rang again. The demonstration at Drury Lane was especially general.

The success of the Cirque Nationale at the theatre just mentioned establishes the truth of what we have so often stated—that a well-managed circus would be a most valuable addition to the resources of London

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. B. W.*" and "*A. B. C.*," "*Observer.*"—*Problems No. 216 is quite right. It is obvious on the solution, since Black has no other move, that his 4th move is R, not K. to Q Kt's. 5th.*

"*S. P. Q.*"—*It is correctly stated, and is easy enough. Black simply moves the R from B's sq. to B's 7th, and White can then only prevent immediate mate by the sacrifice of his Queen and Bishop; after which Black mates him on the 4th move.*

"*Diogenes,*" "*T. W. B.*"—*You can have two or more Queens on the board at one and the same time.*

"*J. V. K. C.*"—*Stay in the Handbook and the Elementary Lessons by Calvi, now publishing in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*W. G. C.*"—*No. The Black King is at his R's 3d.*

"*J. P. P.*"—*The "Berlin Chess Magazine," is obtainable at Messrs. Williams and Norgate's, foreign booksellers, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.*

"*H. J. A.*"—*The "American Chess Magazine" is not now, we think, obtainable in this country.*

"*H. S.*, Preston.—*One of them is neat, and shall appear. The others are either wrong or unsuitable.*

"*A. Z. B. P.*"—*It shall be looked to.*

"*G. P.*"—*Too weak for publication. The notice shall appear when we have more room.*

"*F. D. M.*," *Oxford.*—*The Problem forwarded is one of D'Orville's most beautiful; but unfortunately it has been several times before the public. Thanks, nevertheless.*

"*Claribyda,*" *Worcester.*—*There is some omission, which renders it impracticable, as far.*

"*M. D.*"—*It is published in monthly numbers, at 1s. 6d. per number. Apply to Hurst, 25, King William-street, Strand.*

"*Juvenile Reader.*"—*Get Kenny's little book for beginners—the "Chess-Player's Manual."*

"*Children.*"—*It is want of space alone prevents our giving the solutions of Enigmas. At the end of the present volume we hope to be enabled to give them in an abbreviated form.*

"*H. H.*," *Stockton.*—*It shall be examined and reported on forthwith.*

"*Jute.*"—*It is impossible to make you understand by written description. Get some friend who knows the moves to show you.*

"*J. B.*" *Your position shall be attentively examined. At the first glance, the board looks crowded with unnecessary pieces.*

"*Oldsyne.*" *Your Enigma is easily solved in four moves.*

"*T. E.*," "*Zeta,*" *St. Neot's.*—*Your suggested move in Enigma 258 shall be submitted to the author.*

"*Piers.*"—*They shall be examined.*

"*Learner.*"—*The White King cannot come within the range of the Black Queen while she is protecting her King from check.*

"*H. H.*," "*W. P.*"—*Answers to many Correspondents were deferred from the pressure of political matters during the last few weeks. The same cause occasioned, once or twice, the abridgement of which you complain.*

"*A. de Ferra.*"—*They shall be reported on next week.*

"*R. W.*," "*S. S. A.*"—*It shall be looked to.*

"*A Lady.*"—*A Pawn that has not been moved can be played two squares; but if it goes on to other Pawn that is in a position to capture it, were it only played one square, then the opposing player may take it in passing, or permit it pass two squares.*

"*H. L.*" *East Grinstead. Your communication reached us too late for examination this week.*

"*G. P.*"—*Your adversary can Castle after he has been in check.*

"*M. M. M.*"—*Under the circumstances mentioned, the King is checkmated, as he cannot, in any case, move into a square commanded by an adverse piece.*

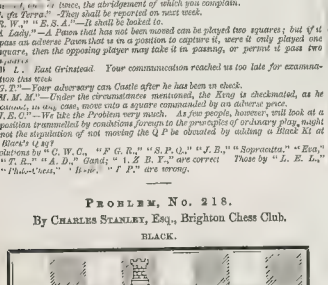
"*J. B. C.*"—*We like the Problem very much. As few people, however, will look at a position trammelled by conditions foreign to the principles of ordinary play, might not the stipulation of not moving the Q P be obviated by adding a Black Kt at Black's 4d sq?*

*Solutions by "C. W. C.," "P. G. R.," "S. P. Q.," "J. B.," "Sopracitta," "Eva," "T. R." "A. D." Gand;" "I. Z. B. Y.," are correct Those by "L. E. L.," "Philo-Vetus," "Hero," "J. P." are wrong.*

### PROBLEM, NO. 218.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and mate in four moves.

GAME BETWEEN HERR MAYET AND HERR HARRWITZ.

| BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. B to K Kt 5th | Castles |
| 2. Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 13. B to K R 4th | Q B to K Kt 5th |
| 3. Kt to Q B 4th | K Kt to B 3d | 14. P to K R 3d | Q R to K R 4th |
| 4. Castles | K B to Q 3d (a) | 15. P to K Kt 4th | Q B to K Kt 3d |
| 5. B takes Kt (b) | Q P takes B | 16. Q to K 2d | Q to K 3d |
| 6. P to Q 4th | Q to K 2d | 17. Q R to Q sq | Q R to Q sq |
| 7. P to Q B 4th | P to Q Kt 3d | 18. Q R to Q 3d | K takes R |
| 8. P to Q Kt 4th | P to Q B 4th | 19. Q takes R | P to K R 3d |
| 9. Q B P takes P | Q Kt P takes P | 20. R to Q sq | Kt takes K Kt P (c) |
| 10. Q P takes Q B P | B takes P | 21. P takes Kt | Q takes P (ch) |
| 11. Q Kt to B 3d | P to Q B 3d | 22. K to R 2d | B to K R 4th |

Black resigned in a few more moves.

### CHESS IN INDIA.

The following game was recently played at Burhampore, between R. F. Hodgson, Esq., and a Native Player, Koonya-Behoory, *the latter playing without seeing the board.*

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Native). | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Native). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. P takes B | Q takes P (ch) |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 21. K to his sq | Kt takes Kt |
| 3. K Kt to Q B 4th | K B to Q 3d (a) | 22. R takes Kt | Q R to K sq |
| 4. P to Q 4th | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 23. K R to K B sq | K R to K 3d |
| 5. K to B sq | K Kt to K 2d | 24. K R to K B 2d | K R to K 4th |
| 6. Q Kt to B 3d | Castles | 25. P to Q B 3d | P to K Kt 4th |
| 7. P to h 3th | K B to Q Kt 5th | 26. P to Q Kt 4th | K B to Q Kt 3d |
| 8. Q Kt to K 2d | P to Q 4th | 27. Q R to his 2d | K R to K 6th |
| 9. K Kt to Q 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 28. Q to her 3rd | Q to K Kt 5th (d) |
| 10. Q B takes P | Q to K Kt 5th | 29. Q to K 6th (ch) | K to his R sq. |
| 11. P to Q B 3d | K B to Q R 4th | 30. Q takes R P (ch) | K to his Kt sq |
| 12. K Kt to Q B 5th | Q to K R 6th (b) | 31. K takes K Kt P | Q to her 2d |
| 13. K Kt to his 5th | P to K R 3d | 32. K R to K B 7th | Q takes R |
| 14. K Kt to K B 3d | Q B to Q R 6th | 33. Kt takes Q | K takes Kt |
| | Castles | 34. Q to K 8th (ch) | K to his B sq |
| 15. Q Kt to K Kt 3d | Q to K Kt 5th | 35. Q takes Q P | P to Q R 4th |
| 16. Q B to K 3d | P to K B 4th | 36. Q to K B 5th (ch) | K to his Kt sq |
| 17. P takes P (en passing) | R takes P | 37. Q to K 4th (ch) | K to his B sq |
| 18. K B to K 2d | R Kt to K B 4th | 38. Q R to Q B 2d | R P takes P |
| 19. Q B to K B 2d | Q B to K h 5th | 39. R P takes P | |

(a) Indians it should be stated that he has always been accustomed to play the Indian game of Chess, which varies materially from ours; and hence the present opening of play offered a very inadequate [illegible]

(b) There is too much time lost: he might as well have gone here at once.

(c) This is an better style.

(d) A grave fault, to admit White into the game.

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 217.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R from Kt 5th to Q 5th | R takes R (best) | 3. Kt to K 3d (ch) | K takes Q P |
| 2. Kt to K Kt 5th (check) | K takes R | 4. Kt to K 6th (ch) | K to Q B 6th |
| | | 5. B to Q R 5th | Mate. |

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 287.—By BETA, of St. Neots.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K Kt 2nd | K at his 5th | Kts at K 6th and 7th | |
| Rs at K R sq and Q Kt 4th | B at Q B 6th | Ps at K Kt 3d and Q 4th | |
| | Kt at Q 4th | | |

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 288.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

This position occurred in play.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his sq | K at his 3d | Ps at K 6th, K 4th, Q B 2d, and Q H 2d | Ps at K R 4th, K 4th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 3d |
| R at Q R sq | B at Q B sq | | |
| Bs at K R 4th and K B sq | B at Q 2d | | |
| | Kt at K H 7th and Q R 4th | | |
| Kt at K B 7th | | | |

White (Mr. A.) having to play, announced mate in four moves

No. 289.—By S. B., of Hull.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his sq | K at his 6th | Kt at R 5 6th | |
| Bs at K K 3d, and Q 6th | | Ps at K 2d and Q R 2d | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 290.—By H. S., of Preston.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q B 3d | K at K 4th | Q 5th | |
| R at K B 7th | P at Q 3d | P at Q Kt 5th | |
| B at K Kt sq and | | | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 291.—ANONYMOUS.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K R 8th | K at K R 8th | Kt at K 6th | P at K R 6th |
| R at Q R 2d | R at K R 7th | | |
| | B at K B 7th | | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### *IRELAND.*

St. Patrick's Day passed off in tranquility. A few mounted police patrolled the streets in solemn silence, but this was the only show of power. The parish meetings were held, at which the resolutions arranged by the association were carried, and a repeal petition adopted as each. Mr. John O'Connell attended two meetings. The speeches, of course, contained nothing new. In the evening the Lord-Lieutenant gave the usual state ball.

MEETING IN CORK.—The Mayor of Cork refused to convene a meeting to address the French, and the citizens held it without him. The meeting took place on Saturday; the chair was occupied by Mr. Maguire, editor of the *Cork Examiner*. A rather novel feature in public meetings was introduced by some of those present, who joined and sang a national song in the midst of the proceedings. An address of sympathy with the French was adopted.

The violence of the articles in the *United Irishman* continues unabated.

RELIGION.—No public meeting nor demonstration of any kind took place on St. Patrick's Day. The United Repealers issued a placard this morning, announcing that they had postponed their meeting, which had been announced for the purpose of congratulating the French on their revolution.

A meeting of the trades' union took place on Sunday to address the French people; Mr. John O'Connell attended. The address was of the ordinary kind in those cases.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE TRADES AND YOUNG IRELAND PARTY.

The demonstration of the Trades and Young Ireland party was held on Monday at the North Wall, Dublin. A platform was erected on a building-ground at the rear of a public-house, and was crowded; about it was a large number of persons of all sizes and sizes, and a considerable portion of the crowd was composed of boys and sailors, but there were also present many respectable tradesmen. There was not any military or police at the meeting. The chair was taken by Richard O'Gorman, Esq. Amongst the leaders on the platform were W. S O'Brien, Esq., M.P., and Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, Duffy, O'Gorman, and several other members of the Irish Confederation.

Mr. Hodges, the Government reporter, was present.

The Chairman stated that the objects for which the meeting had been called were to address the French people upon their gallant assertion of their legitimate rights, to address the British Queen upon the unfortunate state of this country, and to demand the exertion of her influence with her ministry for a repeal of the legislative union, which had been so disastrous to Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell rose to move the adoption of an address to the French people. He could not congratulate that great meeting on their position in the State—citizens they were not—but mere sojourners in their own land. They dare not assemble there as the people of a free State, for they were at that moment under command of the guns of a foreign soldiery. While they could not congratulate themselves on their position, they were competent to tender their warm congratulations to the French people on the achievement of their liberties. The day, however, was not far off when the French would and could congratulate them (the Irish) on their freedom, as soon as they had won it. (Cheers.) He gave a glowing picture of the present position of the working classes of France, which he intimated was soon to be the lot of the labourers of Ireland, and concluded by moving the adoption of an address.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman proposed the following resolution:—"Considering that it is the universally-acknowledged right of every nation to determine who shall be its own rulers. That, previous to the year 1800, this island was, in all essential attributes, an independent nation. That the act which abolished its independence was passed by means of bribery and brute force, in opposition to the declared will of a large majority of its people. That the union was thus forced upon the Irish people in violation of a solemn international treaty ratified by an act of the British Legislature, declaring the right of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by her own Parliament to be 'established and ascertained for ever, and at no time hereafter to be questioned or questionable.' That, for the foregoing reasons, we declare our solemn conviction that the aforesaid union is a nullity; that the laws of the British Legislature are not in conscience binding upon the Irish people, and that resistance or obedience to its authority is a question of expediency, not of duty."

Mr. Dowling seconded the resolution.

Mr. T. D. M'Gee proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect that the Council of 300, contemplated by the late Mr. O'Connell, should be established, and that preparations for the purpose be immediately adopted.

Mr. T. F. Meagher, of Waterford, in addressing the meeting, said he did not think he went too far in summing up that it was for the determination of the English people, if a drop of blood were shed here by this armed Government, whilst the citizens were assembled to assert a constitutional right, for every drop of that blood there would be a thousand shed in England, and the workshops of the chief citizens would be burned to the ground in revenge. (Protracted cheering.) Mr. Meagher, in conclusion, exhorted them to violate the Convention Act, if it stood in the way of their accomplishing the project suggested by the resolution.

The resolution was then passed, as was also another, approving of the "recognition of the rights of labour" by the French Government.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., also spoke at considerable length, and the meeting separated cheering lustily for repeal.

A large body of the persons who had been present were again harangued when passing through Westmoreland-street, by Messrs. Meagher, O'Brien and Maguire, from the windows of the Young Ireland Party's Committee Rooms. They were congratulated on their having established their right of meeting, and it was hoped they would be ready when called upon to meet in another and more effective way

On Tuesday afternoon informations were sworn at the Head Police Office, before Mr. J. Magee, Justice of the Peace, against Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. T. F. Meagher, and Mr. J. Mitchell, and on the following day they attended to give bail to stand their trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, the two former for having on the 16th of March last delivered speeches calculated to excite unlawful opposition to her Majesty's Government, and the latter for having published in the *United Irishman* articles of a like tendency.

The Magistrate, addressing Mr. Mitchell, said that, from the gravity of the charge preferred against him by the Attorney-General, he would be required to give bail in person for £200, and in two sureties for £100 each.

The Magistrate also informed Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher of the charges against them. Sureties were tendered, to which the Crown did not object. They then proceeded to D'Oller-street, where the three gentlemen delivered short inflammatory speeches to between 4000 and 5000 persons, after which the mob dispersed, and the large body of police in attendance were marched back to their barracks.—Mr. O'Brien, it is said, has gone to Paris.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Rent for the week, £91 2s. 9d.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of the Marine Society took place on Thursday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., first Lord of the Admiralty, was in the chair, and the festival was attended by comparatively a large number of influential friends, among whom were the Earl of Romney, the president of the Institution, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., and Captain Sir John Pelley, Bart., Deputy-Master of the Trinity Corporation, Vice-Presidents; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm (one of the warmest supporters of this, as he is of all other institutions connected with the maritime service), Major-General Caulfield, Rear-Admiral Sykes, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Hart, Commodore Superintendent Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B.; Captain Milne, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; Captains T. Pickering, Clarke, and Prokyn, R.N., Messrs. O. Lang, Whiteman, Commaney, and Francis. The meeting was addressed by Sir James Lushington, Sir Charles Adam, Lord Romney, Lord Auckland, and Sir John Pelly; after which the treasurer announced a list of subscriptions, headed by Lord Auckland with £25, which amounted to about £600.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

General Subervie, the Minister of War, has resigned, and been replaced *ad interim* by M. Arago The General is named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, in place of Marshal Gerard.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained his co-Directors of the Ancient Concerts at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Cambridge House.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 14th instant contains the following official notification:—"The Privy State-Chancellor, Prince Metternich, has resigned his office into the hands of his Majesty the Emperor."

M. Lafitte has addressed a letter to the Finance Minister, enclosing a gift of 25,000f. to the public treasury

The Royal Commission for enquiring into the Merchant Seamen's Fund had a meeting at the Board of Trade on Saturday. The Commissioners present were the Earl of Ellenborough, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and Mr. Enderby

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, placing 60,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of Finance, for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

The Duke of Devonshire will give a grand banquet on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at Devonshire House; to be succeeded by an evening party.

His Excellency Viscount Falkland, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, left London on Monday evening for Southampton, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Carey, there to embark for Alexandria, *en route* to Bombay.

By a decree inserted in the *Moniteur* of Saturday last, the privilege of the Bank of Bordeaux is prolonged to 31st December, 1849.

Her Highness Princess Gassalkovich de Gyrgenti (née Princess Esterhazy) arrived at Mivart's on Saturday, from Hungary.

Lord Brougham, according to letters received from Cannes, on Saturday, was progressing rapidly towards health.

The *Courrier Français* says that a commission is to be nominated to examine into the state of the coast defences

Viscount and Viscountess Milton have recently arrived in this country from a cruise in the Mediterranean

Lord and Lady Poltimore, accompanied by General Buller, and their son, the Hon. Augustus Bampfyld, arrived in London last week, after a lengthened residence in Germany and Paris.

The shareholders of Gunneron's bank, at Paris, were, like those of Gouin's, taking measures to start it again.

On Tuesday last, Abraham Kershaw, a coal-miner, aged 31 years, was accidentally killed, by falling out of a tub when ascending out of Messrs Dearden's coal pits, at Spotland Fold, near Rochdale. He fell a distance of above 60 yards. He has left a wife and four young children

Lord and Lady Fitzclarence have left the Clarendon for Government House, Portsmouth

His Excellency Count Schimmelpennick, the Netherlands Minister, left London on Monday evening, for the Hague. His Excellency, it is understood, has been summoned to take part in the new Dutch Ministry.

The Infant of Spain Don Enrique has been struck off the list of half-pay naval officers, in consequence of his letter of adhesion to the French Republic.

Sir Fitzroy and Lady Kelly have left Dover for the south of France, where they will remain for the benefit of her Ladyship's health until Easter.

We are sorry to announce the decease of Mr. Edward Monckton, of Somerford Hall, in the county of Stafford, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Own Staffordshire Yeomanry, and a very active magistrate.

George Hudson, Esq., M.P., gave a dinner to the following Members of the House of Commons, at his residence at Albert Gate, on Saturday, the 18th :—Lord George Bentinck, Lord Ingestre, Sir John Trollope, Sir John Tyrell, Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Disraeli

The Hon. Hector Loring, Commander of her Majesty's ship *Howe*, died at Lisbon, on the 7th instant. His health had been in a declining state for some considerable time

A luminous meteor, coming from the south-west, passed over Bath on the morning of the 8th, to the east, with a tail of about three-quarters of a yard apparent length. The nucleus was about double the size of a cricket-ball, and it passed very rapidly. The sky was cloudy, not a star being visible.

Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, has written to the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, to protest against the violation of the great principle of association consecrated by the commissary of the Government, in decreeing the suppression of religious communities not authorised by the laws.

His Excellency, Sir Stratford Canning (the Ambassador at Constantinople), accompanied by Lady Canning, left Grosvenor-square on Saturday evening, for Dover, *en route* to Vienna. Sir Stratford will make a brief sojourn in the Austrian capital, and then proceed, via Trieste, to Constantinople, to resume his diplomatic duties, after a protracted absence

On Saturday, the 18th instant, Dr. Mathie Hamilton, from Peru, had an interview with Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office

Letters from Constantinople of February 7 state that a dreadful fire, which occurred at Kenia, in the province of Kutiah, on the 10th of February, consumed the bazaar and the mercantile part of the town, as well as a depôt of grain.

We have authority to state that Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, has no intention whatever of coming forward as a candidate for the representation of the county of Monmouth at the approaching election.

The Prince of Wales' Gate, the new entrance to Hyde-Park, from the Kensington-road, nearly opposite the site of the Half-way house, is now open to the public. There are two carriage gates and two for pedestrians; they are of neat and rather elegant construction, with a keeper's lodge similar to those formerly erected at the other entrances

George Hudson, Esq., M.P., has signified his intention of heading, with a donation of £1,000, the subscription which has been opened for the relief of the labourers who have been expelled from the different railway works in France.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, an address to the French had been got up during the last week, and sent for presentation to Paris.

A serious accident occurred on Wednesday evening (last week), to a party going out to view the Chinese junk *Keying*, lying in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey. A boat, containing 16 persons, was run down by the *Zebra* cutter, and four of the number perished, among whom was a boatman, who was strangled in the endeavour to draw him on board the cutter

Pipes for the supply of Newport, Isle of Wight, with water have been laid down, and many of the inhabitants are deriving the advantage of a full supply of the celebrated Carisbrook spring water

The official returns of the exports of our manufactures from the United Kingdom, for the month ending on the 5th of February, must be considered satisfactory. Their declared value was £3,227,136, against £3,077,910 at the corresponding period in 1847, and £3,382,819 ditto in 1846

There is no foundation for the statement that a fleet had arrived at Cove. There are some war-ships there, and they have been amusing the people of the harbour.

Much apprehension was felt, during the last week, at Jersey, owing to the French traders, which arrived there on Sunday last, having been prevented by a mob from embarking any meat at Granville, and which had been the cause of advancing the price of meat in Jersey to 10d. per pound. The export of meat, however, to that island is resumed, and is likely to continue.

A letter from St. Petersburgh announces the approaching departure of the Emperor Nicholas for Berlin, and of the Empress for the island of Madeira, where she has been ordered by her physicians to pass some time

The marriage of the Lady Sarah Hay, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, with the Hon. Hugh Chomondeley, had been fixed to take place on Thursday last.

Her Majesty the Queen of Naples was safely delivered of a Prince on the 6th inst.

The Protestants of Paris have formed a Democratic Club for the purpose of ensuring the success of their friends at the approaching general election for members to the Constituent Assembly

The *Hanover Gazette* of the 16th instant contains a Royal ordinance prohibiting the exportation of horses to any state not belonging to the Germanic Confederation, under penalties of confiscation and fine

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and her daughter the Duchess Louise, left Berlin on the 16th inst. for Schwerin, where the Duchess of Orleans had arrived with her children.

The prices of admission to the Théâtre Français, Paris, have been reduced nearly one-half, to make it as easy of access as possible.

The Provisional Government of France have imposed an addition of 45 centimes per franc, or 45 per cent., on the four direct taxes.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains an order, by the Lords of the Privy Council, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess, to be used in all churches and chapels on Sunday next.

Lamoricière, one of the combatants of February, anxious to retain trophies of their prowess, had kept the arms they took from the Tuileries, in spite of the many appeals of the Provisional Government to restore them. Cavaignac, the late Minister of War, has been active in his researches, and caused most of these arms to be restored. Amongst these was a sword which had been presented in Louis Philippe's cabinet, and which he had made use of in his first campaign under Dumouriez.

M. Guizot has been admitted as an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, for two months; a step that has excited some disapprobation in the club.

At Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the revolution at Paris, a society was formed for demanding electoral and parliamentary reform

On and after the 28th instant, the fee charged for the registration of letters at the Post-office will be reduced from one shilling to sixpence, which must be paid in money. The postage of registered letters must in all cases be paid in stamps.

THE CITY OF BERLIN.

## THE REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.

Serious disturbances occurred at Berlin on the 13th

The deputies of the [illegible] having refused to adopt the petition which had been drawn [illegible] and signed for presentation to the King, [illegible] for the morning to take the matter into consideration. At an early hour a large [illegible] and it was suddenly reported that some arrests had been made, and that the Government purposed preventing any public demonstration by armed force. At this moment a gendarme made his appearance, and was received with hootings, and compelled to retire towards the guard-house, near the Brandenburg-gate. The crowd followed him, and surrounded the guard [illegible] on duty sent for a reinforcement, and some detachments of cavalry and infantry came, driving back the people. The cavalry at the same time cleared the square near the Castle.

The mob began to assume a more serious aspect, and the cavalry made repeated charges in which some blood was shed. The troops unnecessarily made use of their arms in dispersing the people. The [illegible] was most serious in the vicinity of the Palace and near the Peter's-place, from which the people were driven towards the Breiten-street, where a barricade was thrown up. On other points the pavement was taken up and stones thrown at the soldiers. Many arrests were made.

All the public offices, such as the Arsenal, the Bank, the Seehandlung, &c., were occupied by strong detachments of troops. Guns ready for action were kept [illegible] all day in the barracks.

The ostentation with which the Government displayed its troops was one of the principal causes of the assemblages of the people, who were dispersed by the cavalry. The number of wounded has not been ascertained, but there is a general feeling of indignation against the troops, who used their sabres against the people often without first calling upon them to disperse.

On the following day, the 14th, the Burgomaster and Senators issued a proclamation expressing confidence in the "good intentions" of the King, and inculcating the observance of peace and order on the part of the people. On the same day the deputation of magistrates and delegates of Berlin, headed by the Chief Burgomaster, was received by the King of Prussia, and they presented to his Majesty the petition adopted in the last meeting of the town-councillors. His Majesty received the deputation kindly, and speaking of some modifications the deputation wished to have introduced into the constitution, his Majesty said that alterations in the constitutional law must be made with great caution, and he alleged the example in France, where in some fifty years fifteen constitutions had been made and abolished.

The disturbances were renewed on the 15th and 16th, and succeeding days. We learn that, on the first-named of those days, numerous gatherings in all the streets assembled about noon on the Schlossplatz. The crowd was immense. At night a kind of consabulary force was formed, whose members wore, as a distinctive mark, a black and white stripe on the left arm. A proclamation was issued claiming for the constables the respect of the people [illegible] the authorities promised to retain the soldiery in their barracks so long as the personal safety of the public was respected. But the infantry suddenly charged the crowd on the Castle-place at the moment when the constab[illegible] and exhorting them to disperse. The people were violently thrown back upon the streets near the Castle. They halted, and established several [illegible] which they defended with stones against the soldiery sent to d[illegible]. The troops made use of their fire-arms, and fired several times [illegible] men of the people fell. The infantry and the cav[illegible] fled, and killed several with the same brutality which [illegible] out the disturbances. The Minister of the Interior, Count de Bodelschwing, has instituted an inquiry into the conduct of a troop of cuirassiers, whom the citizens accuse of charging the people without any provocation. Several gun and iron shops are said to have been plundered. Numerous arrests have taken place. The number of the wounded and killed was considerable. On the 17th, the students of the Universities of Berlin and Halle, forming a procession of about 1800 men, went to the Royal Palace to present a petition to the King.

On the 17th the violent spirit exhibited by the people still continuing, the King, on the morning of the 18th, issued a proclamation convoking the States for the 2nd of April next, and granting the liberty of the press. Whereupon the crowd directed its steps towards the square in front of the Palace, in order to testify to the King the gratitude of the people. All of a sudden some individuals began to hoot and threaten the military. The troops charged, and were repulsed. They then attacked the people with their sabres. The cry "To Arms!" was immediately to be heard on all sides. Barricades were erected in the twinkling of an eye, and the massacre between the citizens and the military commenced. The number of killed is computed at upwards of 100 persons.

Four of the retrograde Ministers have given in their resignation, namely, de Thile, Eichhorn, Savigny, and Bodelschwingh. Some add the name of Stolberg. It was also said that Messrs. de Vincke, [illegible], Camphausen, and Auerswald had been recalled, and that the two latter had [illegible].

CHANGE OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

At two o'clock this day, the 19th, the following Royal proclamation was published:

"I have already, early yesterday morning, accepted the resignation of my former Ministry, and have charged Count Arnim with the formation of a new Ministry.

"He accepts the office of President of the Ministry, and, *pro tem.*, the Administration of Foreign Affairs and of Constitutional Questions.

"To Count Schwerin I have confided the Ministry of Ecclesiastics Affairs.

"The Provincial Councillor Von Auerswald, who is now absent, will be charged with the Ministry of the Interior, exclusive of the above-named portion of its duties reserved for Count Arnim, provided, as may be expected, he, the Councillor Von Auerswald, be ready to accept the same.

"The Minister of Justice and the Ministers Counts Stolberg and Von Rohr will retain their posts for the present, till subsequent arrangements are made for replacing them.

"Until the definitive appointment of the Minister of Finance, the Director of Taxes, M. Kühne, will undertake that part of the administration *ad interim*.

"Berlin, March 19, 1848." "FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Tranquillity has been quite restored in Berlin, and the people have given themselves up to rejoicings.

The *Börsenhalle* of the 18th has letters from Königsberg to the 14th inst., which report great disturbances in that city on the preceding day.

An immense concourse assembled around the building in which the Municipal "Ressource" was sitting, and refused to disperse when the meeting broke up, although implored to do so by M. Walesrode, a great popular favourite.

The enraged multitude proceeded to the police station, where they tore up the pavement, broke all the windows, hewed the shutters in pieces with axes, and vowed vengeance against the police-president Lauterbach, a man universally detested. The *gendarmerie* and police could not arrest the violence of the crowd, and the soldiery were equally impotent. At length a furious charge was made upon the people by the Cuirassiers, who displayed the same brutal ferocity as at Cologne. Many peaceable citizens were seriously wounded, and two killed. Several were arrested and sent to prison.

On the 14th the tumult was still very alarming. The address forwarded to Berlin by the Municipal "Ressource" has provoked his Majesty to dissolve the assembly definitively, and the framers of the obnoxious document are to be prosecuted, although the proceedings are temporarily suspended by the police.

The enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Cologne, when the above news arrived from Berlin on the 20th, was indescribable.

The great Imperial standard (black, red, and gold, with the double eagle) was with the sanction of the Archbishop, hoisted on the top of Cologne Cathedral, and is now proclaiming to the Germans on both sides of the Rhine the regeneration of Germany.

CHARGE OF TROOPS, AT BERLIN.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

OXFORD. March 19.

ELECTION OF A VISITOR.—The Master and Fellows of Balliol College, in conformity with the peculiar privilege possessed by that society of appointing their own visitor, have elected the Lord Bishop of Lincoln in the room of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS.—The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the Rev. William Hedley, M.A., Fellow of University College, to be a public examiner in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis; the Rev. Mark Pattison, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, was nominated by the Junior Proctor to be a public examiner in Literis Humanioribus.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. J. Hunt, M.A., Fellow of this College, has been preferred to the Vicarage of Fishead Magdalen, Dorsetshire, on the presentation of the patron, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

THE INCOME TAX.—The following return "of the Amount of Income Tax Assessed by the Commissioners upon any Annuities, Dividends, or Shares of Annuities, payable by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland to or for the use of Persons not resident in Ireland, under the 91st Clause of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 35, during each Year since the passing of the said Act," has been just published:—

| Year. | | | Income Tax Assessed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1842, ending on the 6th of April, 1843 | .. | .. | 2[illegible] | 14 | 9 |
| 1843, —— 1844 | .. | .. | 3179 | 10 | 9 |
| 1844, —— 1845 | .. | .. | 2[illegible] | 0 | 3 |
| 1845, —— 1846 | .. | .. | 2[illegible] | 13 | 2 |
| 1846, —— 1847 | .. | .. | 2[illegible] | 19 | 5 |

T. LIGHTFOOT, Accountant and Comptroller-General

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office,
Stamps and Taxes, March 11.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Deaths in London during the week ending March 18 are stated by the registrar-general to have numbered 1118; the average being 1107. The births during the same period were 1436.

STRIKE OF THE WORKMEN AT THE PORTLAND BREAKWATER.—The Portlanders and navvies on these works have shown some determination to resist the terms of their employers, and various acts of threatening have been used towards some few men who attempted to work, and who were consequently compelled to leave off. Captain Manning, one of the county magistrates, has judiciously cautioned them against intimidation, and issued warrants for the apprehension of some two or three ringleaders. Now, however, nearly the whole of the men are at work again, but the Portland quarrymen are at present excluded, with the exception of some few, as it is generally considered they were the instigators of the strike. We are not aware what proxies terms have been come to, but we hope they will be satisfactory to all parties.

VIENNA, FROM MR. BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### JOHN, MARQUIS OF BUTE, K.T., F.R.S., &c.

THIS excellent and much-respected nobleman died suddenly, at his seat, Cardiff Castle, on the 16th instant. His Lordship had entertained a small party at dinner on that evening, and retired at ten o'clock. His absence was observed by Lady Bute, and in a few minutes afterwards he was discovered by his valet lying across his bed. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but the vital spark had fled. The greatest gloom pervades the town of Cardiff, where the Marquis was deservedly beloved.



At the period of his decease Lord Bute had completed his 57th year, having been born 12th August, 1793. He succeeded to the Scottish Earldom of Dumfries on the demise of his maternal grandfather, Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, 7th April, 1803, and inherited the Marquisate of Bute at the decease of his paternal grandfather, in 1814. He married, first, in 1818, Maria, eldest daughter of George Augustus, third Earl of Guildford, but by her Ladyship, who died in 1841, he had no child. His second marriage, to Sophia, daughter of the first Marquis of Hastings, and sister of the lamented Lady Flora Hastings, took place in January, 1845, and its issue is an only son, born in 1847, who now succeeds to the family titles.

John Stuart, founder of the House of Bute, was a natural son of King Robert II. His representative, Sir James Stuart, Bart., of Ardmoleish, the first Peer, considerably augmented his patrimony by his marriage with Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, whose estates eventually enriched a junior branch of his Lordship's descendants, and are now held by Lord Wharncliffe. The first Lord's grandson was John, third Earl of Bute, K.G., the favourite and Minister of George III. Of that nobleman, the Peer whose death we record was great-grandson. By his Lordship's decease, a ribbon of the Thistle, the Lieutenancy of Glamorganshire, and the Recordership of Banbury fall to the patronage of Government.

### ADMIRAL MATSON.

Richard Matson, Admiral of the Blue, was the second son of John Matson, Esq., Chief Justice of Dominica. He was born in 1771, and entered the navy in 1785. As midshipman and mate he was actively employed for several years in the Mediterranean, under Lord Hood and Sir Sydney Smith. He was mate of the *Britannia*, and served ashore during the occupation of Toulon, in 1793, when he was publicly thanked by Sir Sydney Smith for his conduct at the destruction of the arsenal and fleet; and his name, in connexion with this service, appeared in the *Gazette*. He fought, also, at the siege of St. Florenzo and Bastia, in the year 1794; was lieutenant of the *Bedford*, in Hotham's action; commanded the *Cyane*, under the orders of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, in the West Indies; and was present at the capture of Surinam, in 1799. The *Daphne* was subsequently under his orders for three years. This gallant officer became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, and an Admiral in 1847.

Admiral Matson was the younger brother of Charles Matson, Esq., Retired Paymaster and Purser, and uncle of Commander Henry J. Matson, lately commanding the *Darring*. The death of Admiral Matson took place on the 19th inst., at his residence, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, from a fit of apoplexy.

### VICE-ADMIRAL WARREN.

THIS highly respected naval officer was son of Dr. Warren, physician to George III., and brother of the late celebrated Dr. Warren. He entered the British service in 1769, and was most actively and honourably engaged during the course of the last war. His gallant encounter with the Danish gun-boats off Omoe Island, in 1809, and the part he took while commanding the *Spartiate*, in the Tagus, during the eventful period of Don John's escape from Portugal to the Brazils, tended much to enhance his reputation.

He was Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and Western African station in the *Isis* from 1831 to 1833. His last appointment was Rear-Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. Admiral Warren died on the 22d inst., at his seat, East Cosham, Hants, leaving a widow, one daughter, and two sons. The sons are both active officers in the naval service of their country. The gallant Admiral dies deeply and deservedly regretted.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—We are authorised to announce that, by a recent resolution of the Zoological Society, the public will be admitted to the Gardens in the Regent's-park, on Mondays, after the 10th of April next, upon the payment of sixpence only; and children on all days, but those of Promenade, also at sixpence. We rejoice at these concessions to the public.

EDUCATION OF NEGRO CHILDREN.—A public meeting was held in the course of the week, at the Literary Institution, in Cadogan-gardens, Sloane-street, Chelsea, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair, in aid of the Ladies' Society for Promoting the Improvement of Children of Negroes and People of Colour in the British West Indies. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were supported by the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Antigua, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Burges.

CROYDON.—The new Archbishop of Canterbury has fully determined on making Addington his country abode. On Tuesday week he paid it a visit, and inspected the house and grounds, not omitting to make friendly calls on the villagers, whom he congratulated on their neat and comfortable appearance, and addressed in terms of great kindness and encouragement. His Grace has taken a considerable portion of the stock on the estate, and, what is to be commended, has re-appointed the whole of the out-door servants connected with the establishment.

MUNIFICENT LEGACY.—The late Miss Catherine Wood has bequeathed a munificent legacy of £1000 to the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.

## VIENNA.

OPPORTUNELY enough, Mr. Burford has completed, for the large circle of his establishment in Leicester-square, a Panoramic View of the City of Vienna and the surrounding country, just in time to illustrate the news received of the revolutionary proceedings in that capital. These will be found detailed at page 182, so that our present purpose is to do justice to the merits of Mr. Burford's Picture.

Vienna, the capital of the Austrian dominions, is situated in a fine fruitful plain, on the south or right bank of the Danube, not strictly on the main stream, being separated from it by the extensive suburb of Leopoldstadt, and by a vast park called the Prater. A navigable arm of the river, which here divides itself into several streams, washes the very walls on the northern side; whilst, on the southern, it has the river Wien, an insignificant rivulet, from which, however, the city takes its name.

Although the site is flat, it is bounded by hills and mountains, their sides covered with fine woods, sprinkled with chateaux and villas, and ornamented everywhere by the picturesque ruins of decayed castles, the strongholds of feudal times; whilst there is a splendid landscape of romantic valleys, villages, woods, farms, pastures, and gardens, spreading far and wide.

Mr. Burford has sketched his Panorama from the church of St. Carlo, in the suburb of Wieden, on the verge of the Glacis, which, with its fine trees and verdant lawns, intersected by the Wien, forms the foreground of the view; from this rise, also, the two bell-turrets of the church; the view being taken from the lantern of the dome. At first, there is little seen to impress you with the idea of one of the first cities in the world: but, if you look attentively towards the north-west, you see the old town, with its rich Gothic cathedral tower and spire, rising from a vast mass of buildings. The walls are distinctly shown, and within them is the Imperial palace, with the Emperor's garden, the grounds of the Volksgarten in front, and a long line of fine houses facing the ramparts behind is a dense mass of buildings, churches, palaces, and immense public edifices, so closely built, that the streets dividing them can scarcely be defined.

To the South and East a different scene presents itself: here are several churches and public buildings, and magnificent palaces in beautiful gardens and grounds; and beyond them villages, and a vast plain, here stretching to the verge of the horizon, and there bounded by the mountains of Hungary. Among the striking objects are the winding Danube; the villages of Aspern, Essling, Wagram, and Schönbrunn, famous in military story; and the Brühl and Baden hills, with the castle of Presburg in the extreme distance.

The interior of the city appears to have been principally the scene of the recent revolutionary outbreak; but, looking to the left, as you face the old city, you may see in the Rennswig the palace of Prince Metternich, stated to have been destroyed by the people. It is a lofty, many-windowed edifice, with little of the architectural character of a "villa," by which it is designated.

The diplomatic celebrity of Vienna is attested by its name being attached to several treaties with Germany, Spain, France, and England; none, however, of more importance to Europe than that signed there, after the famous Congress of Sovereigns, and ministers of the allied powers, in 1815.

The Panorama is cleverly painted throughout, the *paysage*, as usual in Mr. Burford's pictures, being beautifully executed, and the aërial effect particularly fine. The long, straight lines of trees, walls, and houses are strongly inimical to the picturesque—a difficulty which the painter has surmounted with much skill. It is true that the formality of the houses is relieved by their high-pitched and dormered roofs; and the charming suburbs make up for the monotony of the city. Yet, the mass bristles with spire, and dome, and tower: the tower and spire of the Cathedral, by the way, are 465 feet in height.

Altogether, this is a well-timed addition to our metropolitan sights; which, as a work of art, it has superior claims upon the public attention. By permission of Mr. Burford, we have engraved the most striking portion of his picture.

## FREE EXHIBITION OF SELECT BRITISH MANUFACTURES AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

*(Concluded from page 188.)*

BEFORE we resume our notice of this Exhibition, it is important to observe that a proposition has lately been made by the Society of Arts, by co-operation with the Government, to give the provincial Schools of Design the benefit of the periodical Exhibition of the Society's collections. It is also proposed that, with the co-operation of the Board of Trade, the Society shall, every (fourth?) year, make a collected Exhibition of the principal subjects exhibited in the previous three years, as well as of others; and that such National Exhibition shall take place in some large building provided with the Government sanction, if not at their cost. Trafalgar-square has been suggested as the site, and has, we believe, been approved of. The admission to the Exhibition is to be partly free, and partly by payment, as at Westminster Hall: the receipts over the expenses are to be distributed as honorary rewards to artists, manufacturers, and art-workmen, and to be applied to form a fund for future exhibitions. This is, certainly, a valuable extension of the Society's plan, which we hope to see carried out with the same spirit of popular enlightenment in which it has been conceived.

We now return to the Society's Large Room, near the centre of which is the noble specimen of Earthenware we have engraved—a VASE IN THE ETRUSCAN STYLE, one of the largest and most perfect that has ever been executed by English Potters. Its height is four feet; the material, Staffordshire clay; the form is from the antique, and the ornamental design executed upon it is after Flaxman, from Flaxman's "Outlines," (Æschylus). It is from the pottery of F. and R. Pratt and Co., Fenton Potteries; the exhibitors are J. and F. Atkinson. We are happy to add that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has commissioned Mr. Eldred to purchase this and a companion Vase—the price 150 guineas. They are magnificent specimens of British skill, and worthy of a place in any Royal palace.

Near this Vase is a beautiful Rose-water Dish, and Toilet Bottle and Stand, in Electro gilding and plating, by a new process, manufactured by G. R. Collis and Co.: there are two deposits—gold and silver, and the effect has nearly the richness of olden art.

We may here notice, as of very commendable design, a frame of Electrotype Casts of the Centres of three Rose-water Dishes, executed in Silver Gilt, for St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and a model in wax of St. George and the Dragon, part of a candelabrum manufactured for the Duke of Nassau. These are by Mr. Thomas (not J.) Sharp, the artist of the Shakespeare Cup, noticed in our Journal of last week.

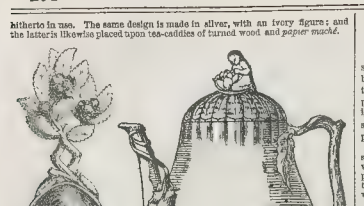
A very elegant specimen of Jennens and Bettridge's *Papier Maché*—a CHEVAL SCREEN, ornamented in the Alhambra style should be specially mentioned; the panel by a patent process in imitation of inlaid gems. The framework is white and gold pierced; and around the Moorish arch, or opening, the green, gold, and carmine have a superb effect.

Among the Modern Marqueterie, we should mention a fine specimen by Gillman and Davis: the flowers, scroll-work, and Arabesque design are in various woods, of natural colour, except the green portions; an important advantage both as regards beauty and permanence.

Among Summerly's Art-Manufactures, we have already illustrated and described the Shakespeare Clock. One of the novelties is a TEA CADDY SPOON, ornamented with the Tea-plant, designed by W. H. Rogers, and made in silver by B. Smith. The CAMELLIA TEA-POT is an article of kindred taste and utility. It is from the design of R. Redgrave, A.R.A., and is made in Britannia Metal, by J. Dixon and Sons; the figure, a Chinese Fairy, examining the Tea-plant, at the top, is of Parian, made by Minton and Co. The Caddy Spoon and Tea-pot well illustrate the Summerly principle of the ornament denoting the use of the Manufacture; and there is, unquestionably, much more artistic design in these instances, than in the shell spoon, and corrupt vase-like forms of tea-pots

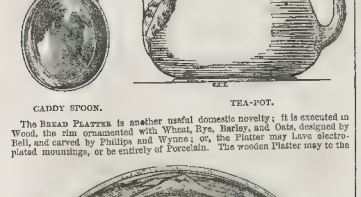
STAFFORDSHIRE CLAY VASE IN THE ETRUSCAN STYLE.
BY PRATT AND CO.

hitherto in use. The same design is made in silver, with an ivory figure; and the latter is likewise placed upon tea-caddies of turned wood and *papier maché*.



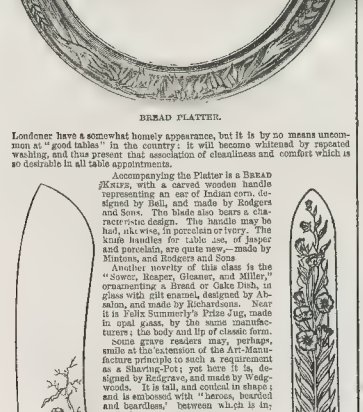
CADDY SPOON. TEA-POT.

The BREAD PLATTER is another useful domestic novelty; it is executed in Wood, the rim ornamented with Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, designed by Bell, and carved by Phillips and Wynne; or, the Platter may have electro-Bell, and carved by Phillips and Wynne; or, the Platter may have electro-plated mountings, or be entirely of Porcelain. The wooden Platter may to the



BREAD PLATTER.

Londoner have a somewhat homely appearance, but it is by no means uncommon at "good tables" in the country: it will become whitened by repeated washing, and thus present that association of cleanliness and comfort which is so desirable in all table appointments.



BREAD KNIFE. PAPER KNIFE.

Accompanying the Platter is a BREAD KNIFE, with a carved wooden handle representing an ear of Indian corn, designed by Bell, and made by Rodgers and Sons. The blade also bears a characteristic design. The handle may be had, likewise, in porcelain or ivory. The knife handles for table use, of jasper and porcelain, are quite new,—made by Mintons, and Rodgers and Sons.

Another novelty of this class is the "Sower, Reaper, Gleaner, and Miller," ornamenting a Bread or Cake Dish, in glass with gilt enamel, designed by Absalon, and made by Richardsons. Near it is Felix Summerly's Prize Jug, made in opal glass, by the same manufacturers, and duly lit of classic form.

Some grave readers may, perhaps, smile at the extension of the Art-Manufacture principle to such a requirement as a Shaving-Pot; yet here it is, designed by Redgrave, and made by Wedgwoods. It is tall, and central in shape; and is embossed with "heroes, bearded and beardless," between which is inscribed—

"By the length of his beard can you measure a man?
Poet or Hero?—I doubt if you can."

"Bearded or Shaven—Wit comes from Heaven." *Old Proverb.*

The lid is a sitting figure, by no means beardless.

The Knifave Salad Fork is made in Ivory, Silver, and Wood, designed by Bell. The wood and ivory are good specimens of carving, but we cannot commend the execution of the silver.

A PAPER KNIFE is, however, a better specimen of illustrative manufacture: the handle is a boy and dolphin, either in Parian or Ivory, as representing water, while the blade is ornamented with the flower of the flax, the chief ingredient of the best paper. This elegant design is by Mr. Bell, who appears to have entered fully into the spirit of Art-Manufacture. The blade of his Paper knife is richly gilt: it is a beautiful drawing-room appointment.

A series of three Dessert Stoppers, "the Vintagers," by Horsley, on the full of design: the figures are "Gathering the Grapes," "Wine-making," and "Wine made."

A Wine Tray, in *papier maché*, designed by Redgrave, made by Jennens and Bettridge, enables you to fix the decanters, and prevent their slithing among the glasses, and is, accordingly, better adapted for handing wine round. The style of ornament is quite new in this material. Richardsons have made gilt decanters to match

There is, also, a handsome Fish Knife and Fork, in Silver, by Bell, which is of very characteristic design. On the blade, Boys are spiking an Eel and landing a Trout; and, on the handle, the Fisherman is hauling a net from the sea. It is made by Rodgers and Sons.

In the Office, we noticed some Specimens of Manufacture which reminded us of the early days of the Society of Arts. These are Soaps made from a new vegetable oil, expressed from the seed of the *Barria latifolia*, common in the Northern and Central parts of Bellar, in the province of Behar. The timber is used for ship-building, and from the flower is distilled a cheap and powerful spirit. The Oil has also been manufactured, in India, into Candles. Here are, likewise, samples of Soap made from the Oil-nut, the produce of Australia, the first specimen imported into this country.

We have now completed our descriptive *détour* of this year's Exhibition: our bestowal of commendation may to some appear liberal, but we are persuaded that, in every instance, the meed of praise will be found justified by the merit of the production.

The arrangements for the Exhibition, we should mention, are in excellent taste, and the attention of the Officers of the Society to the requirements of the Visitors deserves special mention.

*** Last week, by an error in the Catalogue, we noticed the Parian Bust of Jenny Lind as by *Copeland*, instead of by the *Mintons*.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

The tempter, or the tempted—who sins most? SHAKESPEARE

With the exception of a small amateur meeting—the Old Asbury—and a few steeple-chases, the interest of which was merely local, the present week was barren as regarded any popular sport. It may, therefore, be a convenient opportunity for offering some observations on points connected with the principle and practice of the turf, as well as affecting both its character and condition. There is no need for allusion to those acts of denounced scoundrelism which have sullied its annals within the last few or a dozen years. Where is the place so pure, it has been well asked, wherunto foul things will not sometimes intrude?

It is the policy of horse-racing as now received and generally acted on that seems to call for more consideration than has been bestowed upon it by those who frame and revise its laws. Every turf law is putting forth that it is a profession, more or less, with all engaged in it. Now there are two parties to the system the proprietors of race-horses, who make the game, and the public, who make stakes. If this were so common sense—to say nothing of honour—

is to order the dealing between these chapmen, the owner of a nomination, *which he suffers to be publicly backed*, has no more right to do as he chooses with it, than has a banker at hazard to pocket the money "out" without a throw of the dice.

According to rule 40 of "Rules concerning horse-racing in general," it is established "that no person can enter and run, either in his own name or the name of any other person, two horses of which he is wholly or in part the owner, for any plate." In lieu of Plates, we have now Stakes, for which anybody may enter and start (or let it alone) any number of horses, according to his pleasure or caprice. This may be well, for it increases the value of the prizes, and adds, we will take it for granted, to sport. But out of this has grown a practice which cries indignantly for reformation—the usage that when two horses in the same stable have, *on their merits*, been backed by the public, it is open to the proprietor to declare to win with the worst.

In the middle of August last, Cossack was backed at Tattersall's *seen* against the field at the St. Leger, and there was at that time an outsider quoted at 25 to 1, called Foreclosure. On the day of the race, there was a slip of paper stuck up in the rooms to this effect, "Mr. Pedley declares to win with Fore-closure." In this case the animal selected to win ran last. Some years before a similar declaration was also made on the St. Leger, and in that instance the steed last was not to win but had been heavily backed by the public at 4 to 1. He could have won in a canter: indeed, he was only prevented doing so by one of the most powerful jockeys on the turf. This refers to the race, or rather the heating, between Launcelot and Maroon. No reflection is meant upon the principals in either of these modern instances. They dealt with the custom as they found it. But if Doncaster is to be a sport for gentlemen, or an engagement of honour, this must be reformed altogether

In the Book Calendar there is the following resolution. At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held on Thursday in the second October Meeting, 1838, which was very numerously attended, it was unanimously resolved, "That it is the opinion of this club that it is necessary to declare their extreme disapprobation of horses being started for races without the intention on the part of the owners to win with them." Did the members of the Jockey Club visit with their "extreme disapprobation" the owners of Cossack and Maroon?

While the practice of the system and vagaries of it remain, no wonder that it gives constant rise to episodes of equivocal morality. Let good examples be shown by these to whom the majority look up, and then—should not matters mend—why, then, "Lay on, Macduff," and so forth—not set down out of reverence for "ears polite."

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was not much doing this afternoon on the Spring Betting, nor the changes of sufficient importance to call for more than a quotation of the prices. The Derby Betting, however, was of greater interest. Springy Jack was second favourite; Fern and Nil Desperandum having been backed with considerable spirit, at improving prices, each leaving off with a rising aspect. We give the latest averages.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 to 2 agst Ballinafad (t) | 15 to 1 agst Convict | 15 to 1 agst Walmgate-Bar-Without |
| 10 to 1 —— Thistledown | 15 to 1 —— Duplicity | |

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 to 1 agst Jerboa | 12 to 1 agst Marquis of Co-nyngham | 15 to 1 agst Vampyre |
| 8 to 1 —— Tuthmaster | 14 to 1 —— Glen Saddle | 15 to 1 —— Cossack |
| 10 to 1 —— Bat-trap | 20 to 1 agst Lackbird | 20 to 1 —— Good Boy |

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 to 2 agst Blaze | 7 to 1 agst Londstone |
| 6 to 1 —— Eastcheker (t) | 8 to 1 —— Fern (t) |

CHESTER CUP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 to 1 agst Crasow (t) | 30 to 1 agst Roman Plaloff (t) | 40 to 1 agst Bardary | |
| 27 to 1 —— Blaze | 35 to 1 —— Lightning | 40 to 1 —— Enchanter | |
| 25 to 1 —— Swallow | 40 to 1 —— Ballinafad | 2000 to 30 —— Rufus (t) | |

DERBY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 to 1 agst Surplice (t) | 20 to 1 agst Fern | 33 to 1 agst Risborough |
| 12 to 1 —— Springy Jack (t) | 30 to 1 —— Nil Desperandum | 40 to 1 —— Faterchild |
| 12 to 1 —— Glendower (t) | (t) | 40 to 1 —— Backfilter |
| | 1000 to 15 agst The Fowler (t) | |

THURSDAY.—The very moderate amount of business transacted this afternoon led to a few changes, the chief of which were a decline in Ballinafad, and a great inclination to get on Joe o' Sot, Lady Wildair, Rat Trap, Marquis of Conyngham, Glen Saddle, Hermit, Ratcliff colt, Eastchester, and Springy Jack, for the various events for which we have returned prices

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 to 1 agst Ballinafad | 13 to 1 agst Walmgate Bar Without | 15 to 1 agst Thistledown |
| 10 to 1 —— Joe o' Sot | | 20 to 1 —— Segacity |
| 13 to 1 —— Lady Wildair (t) | 15 to 1 —— Joe Lovell | 25 to 1 —— Jem Ladeo |

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 to 1 agst Rat Trap | 9 to 1 agst Jerboa (t) | 12 to 1 agst Glen Saddel (t) |
| | 11 to 1 —— Marquis of Conyngham (t) | |

CHESTER CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 to 1 agst War Eagle | 30 to 1 agst Hermit, Plaloff colt (t) | 35 to 1 agst Eschanter (t) |
| 30 to 1 —— The Swallow | | 66 to 1 —— The Tartar (t) |
| | 66 to 1 agst Ballinafad (t) | |

DERBY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 to 1 agst Surplice | 20 to 1 agst Fern | 40 to 1 agst Whalstone (t) |
| 10 to 1 —— Springy Jack | 25 to 1 —— Nil Desperandum | 50 to 1 —— The Hermit (t) |
| 16 to 1 —— Glendower | (t) | 1000 to 15 —— Deerstalker (t) |
| 20 to 1 —— Londstone | 35 to 1 —— The Stingar | |

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday) The quantity of English wheat on sale to-day's market was very moderate, and of middling quality. Although the attendance of buyers was by no means large the demand for all descriptions was firm at Friday, but at nothing quotable beyond Monday's prices, and a good clearance was effected. Foreign wheat was held rather more for money. The middling and inferior kin is moved off steadily, at very full prices. The barley trade was firm, but have no improvement to notice in value. All kinds of beans were in improved request, at extreme currencies. Oats were very dull, but not lower than on Monday. Oatmeal, and Indian corn commanded scarcely any attention. Flour firm, at fully late rates.

ARRIVALS: English: wheat, 3230; barley, 1505; oats, 2180. Irish: wheat, 6970; oats, 6310 Foreign: wheat 4740; barley, 1960; oats, 7220 quarters. Flour, 2140 sacks; and, 7400 quarters

*English*:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 56s dito white, 48s to 62s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 49s, dito, white, 48s to 54s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 20s to 20s, distilling dito, 28s to 30s, malting dito, 31s to 33s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 47s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 57s to 59s; pale malt, 54s to 56s; fine oats, 21s to 22s, potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 21s; fine beans, new, 30s to 34s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s, grey peas, 30s to 31s, maple 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 33s to 34s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 47s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 37s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel

*The Seed Market.*—For all kinds of seeds the demand still rules exceedingly heavy, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported. In rakes new and old, 42s to 44s; ditto, Lincoln, Rutland, seeding, 56s to 60s, Italian, crushing, 44s to 48s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 50s; Hungarian, 52s to 54s per quarter. —— by the bushel, brown mustard seed, 5s to 8s, white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d; tares, 3s 6 to 4s 6d per bushel, English rapeseed, £28 to £31 per last of ten quarters, Foreign, £26 to £28 10s; ditto Foreign, 49 to £46 to per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £3 to £3 10 s per ton, canary, 56s to 72s per quarter

*Provisions.*—The prices of provisions remain much the same as on Friday last. Of Scotch dittos, 6d to 7d, per 4lb loaf

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 50s 4d; barley, 33s 8d; oats, 23s 6d, rye, 34s 6d, beans, 36s 3d, peas 38s 10d

*The Six Weeks Average.* Wheat, 50s 5d; barley, 33s 9d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 10d; beans, 37s 5d, peas, 41s 9d.

*Duties on Foreign Corn.*—Wheat, 7s; barley, 3s 6d; oats, 2s 6d, rye, 2s 6d, beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d

*Provisions.*—The finest qualities of Irish butter are to steady request, at an advance of fully 1s per cwt., but the middling and inferior kinds are a drug. Fine to good Cork, 90s to 96s; Cork, 84s to 87s, Belfast, 97s to 94s, Limerick, 86s to 90s; Waterford, 85s to 88s, and Sligo, 82s to 85s per cwt. Bacon is in moderate request, at Friday's rates, and sells at 50s to 112s; and other fine sorts at 100s to 104s per cwt. English butter, the supply of which is large, is dull, at 76s to 78s per cwt. Fine new Cheese, 54s to 56s; and middling to fine 50s to 52s per cwt. Fresh 10s 6d to 14s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in moderate request, at 52s to 60s for prime Waterford singeing; Limerick may be quoted at 48s to 52s per cwt. Of stewable, and 42s to 45s for ordinary. Fine and mild ale best hams are quite as dear. Most other kinds of provisions support last week's currencies.

*Smithfield*, Friday.—Rams is tolerably steady, at very full prices. 500 pouchens Lowlands have sold at 3l 7s per pouchen, and 500 Highland dittos at 3l per pouchen.

*Coals* (Friday).—Hasting's Hartley, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 14s; Eden Main, 15s; Ord's Redheugh, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 16s 6d per ton

*Hops* (Friday).—The demand for new fine or fairly fine hops on offer is very small, yet the demand for them is in an inactive state at barely last week's quotations. All other kinds are dull and somewhat lower to purchase. Mid and East Kent, choice, 5l to 5l 5s; ditto, good, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, fine, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; ditto, middling, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; ditto, inferior, 3l 10s to 4l; Weald of Kent, choice, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, good, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; ditto, fine, 4l to 4l 5s; ditto, middling, 3l 10s to 4l; ditto, inferior, 3l to 3l 10s; Sussex, choice, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, good, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; ditto, fine, 4l to 4l 5s; ditto, middling, 3l 10s to 4l; ditto, inferior, 3l to 3l 10s; Farnham, choice, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; ditto, good, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, fine, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; ditto, middling, 4l to 4l 5s; ditto, inferior, 3l 10s to 4l; Mid and East Kent, choice, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; ditto, good, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, fine, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; ditto, middling, 4l to 4l 5s; ditto, inferior, 3l 10s to 4l; Weald of Kent, choice, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; ditto, good, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, fine, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; ditto, middling, 4l to 4l 5s; ditto, inferior, 3l 10s to 4l; Farnham, choice, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; ditto, good, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; ditto, fine, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, middling, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; ditto, inferior, 4l to 4l 5s; Sussex, choice, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; ditto, good, 5l 5s to 5l 10s; ditto, fine, 4l 15s to 5l; ditto, middling, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; ditto, inferior, 4l to 4l 5s. Yearlings are in full request, at full prices. Of Scotch dittos, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf

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## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

DURING the slight intervals that have occurred in the absorbing topic of foreign affairs, the subject of altering the banking hours in the Metropolis has engaged much attention. Manchester and Liverpool certailed the hours of business some two years since. The inducement in London, however, has arisen from the alterations already effected at the Stock Exchange, Colonial markets, and the hours of closing the Royal Exchange. The directors of the Bank of England issued a circular on Monday, stating that on and after the 1st of May business would close at four o'clock instead of five, as at present. This hour has been universally adopted by all the bankers east of Temple-bar. From the tenor of conversation on "Change," the feeling in regard to this alteration is one of nearly unanimous approval.

The National Bank of Ireland has, with the consent of the Legislature, suspended specie payments. Its circulation is limited to 44 millions

Consols on Monday opened steadily, and during that day and Tuesday it fluctuated about ¼ per cent, ranging between 86¾ and 87, at which price they closed on Tuesday. On Wednesday, however, an upward movement became apparent. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs in Germany, as well as the news from Paris being financially unfavourable, Consols advanced to 87¾ ⅝, but without fully maintaining this advance, closing at 87¾ to ⅞. To a scarcity of stock for the last few days, and the general belief that, on the part of the speculators, it would prove a Bear account, this rise may be principally attributed. These surmises grew stronger on Thursday, several large Bear accounts being bought in, which, allied to the conservative tendency of news from the Continent, and purchases on behalf of the public, caused another improvement from the opening price of 87¾ to 88¾. Towards the close of business, however, some realising occurred, and prices consequently receded. Notwithstanding this, should no unfavourable cause on the Continent arise, a further rise may be anticipated as the account draws towards a close. Exchequer Bills have not been quite so firm as last week. Nor has Bank Stock advanced materially upon the improved dividend. At closing the market was buoyant at the following prices:—9 per Cent. Consols, 88 ⅝; India Bonds, £1000,16 p; Ditto under £1000, 15 p; South Sea Stock 88 ⅝; India Stocks, 89¾; Bank Stock for Account, 192; Consols for Account, 88; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 30 p; £1000, June, 30 p; £500, March, 30 p; £500, June, 30 p; Small, March, 30 p; Small, June, 30 p.

Foreign Securities have partaken but slightly in the improved condition of the English market, Spanish and Mexican alone showing any disposition to advance. The former on Monday quoted 14¾ for the Five per Cents, and have since improved ¼. The Three per Cents, which stood at 21½ to 22, are now 22¾. Mexican on Monday was 14¾, and now quotes 14¾. In the other descriptions of stock not much variation has occurred. The last prices are Brazilian Bonds, 76¾; Dutch Bonds, 58; Mexican Five per Cents., 1846, 14¾; Do., Account, 14¾; Portuguese Three per Cents., 15¾; Ditto, Four per Cent., 9¾; Spanish Five per Cent., 14-16, 15; Ditto, Account, 15¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 22¾; Ditto, Account, 22¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 19¾; Ditto, Deferred, 2¾; Belgian Four-and-a Half per Cent., 98; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 52 Guild., 42; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 61¾.

The Railway Market, at the beginning of the week, was exceedingly depressed, but a better feeling is now apparent. The French lines have shown some symptoms of improvement, but the new lines of English railways are still confined to speculative dealings. Prices, at the close of the market, stood for Birmingham and Gloucester, 91¾; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13⅜; Buckinghamshire, 4 dis.; Caledonian, 28½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 11½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 7¾; Ditto, £18, E. and R., 5¾; Do., £3 10s., 3¾; Eastern Counties, 19¾; Do. Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, par; E. Lancashire, New, 7¾; Great Northern, 44; Great South. and West. (Ireland), 18; Great North of England, 221; Great Western, 90; Do., 4 Shares, 51; Ditto, New, £17, 7¾; Hull and Selby, 97¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 48; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 44; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 31¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7⅜ x d; Ditto, (Preston and Wyre), 35¾; Leeds and Bradford, 85; London and Blackwall, 4¾; Ditto, New, No. 2, 1¼ dis.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30¾; Ditto, Consol. Eighths, 19; London and North-Western, 128; Ditto, New, 44; Ditto, Fifths, 7; London and South-Western, 46; Ditto Tenths, (Consol.), 8¾; Ditto, ditto, 3l 1 Ditto, Thirds, 3¾ dis.; Midland, 100; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 9¾; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, Six per cent., 115; Norfolk, 33½; North British, 20 x d., Ditto, Half Shares, 9; Ditto Quarters, 3¾; North Staffordshire, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾ x d; South-Eastern and Dover, 23¾ x d; Ditto, No. 2, 7¾; Ditto, No. 4, 4¾; South Wales, 4¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 87¾; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 15¾; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 10¼; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 8¾; York and North Midland, 69; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 6¾; Dutch Rhenish, 4¾; Namur and Liege, 2¾; Northern of France, 3¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2; Paris and Lyons, 2; Paris and Rouen, 16¾; Rouen and Havre, 6¾; Sambre and Meuse, 5.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market again advanced, and Consols registered 88¾ to 89, closing at 88¾. In shares there is nothing of moment; and the Foreign Market is unaltered.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 20.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

City of Carlisle: William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq., Philip Henry Howard, Esq., the last election for the said city having been declared void.

Borough of Reading: Benjamin Hawes, Esq., of Queen-square, Westminster, the last election for the said borough having been declared void.

City of Lincoln: Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq., the last election for the said city having been declared void

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W EVANS, Piccadilly, linen-draper

BANKRUPTS

B MCCLEISH CREES and J BOYD, Bow Churchyard, silk-manufacturers. A BALDWIN, Bamford-street, St Mary-Cray-lane, Kent, hop-factor. W WILSON Daventry, Northamptonshire, surveyor. C P WOOD, Drury-lane, licensed victualler. D LE BOUTILLER, Northumberland-street, Commercial-road, draper. J O SWILLIN, Rodney's Frame, Herefordshire, farmer. J HUNTABLE, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, silversmith. J I ISAACSON, Liverpool, merchant. S ROBERTS, Denbigh, carrier. J WALLBANK, Stockport, cotton W PICKUP, Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton-shearer. J SMITH, Macclesfield, silk-throwster. R SMITH and M SMITH, Burnistoe, Lancashire, cotton printers W ANDERSON, Chesterfield-street, Bermondsey. J STRAKER, Jarrow Lodge, Durham, brick-maker W HARLING, Stobhouse, Durham, shipowner.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE: J R Carter, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant

PEMBROKESHIRE: F L S Meyrick, Baron de Rutzen Frenze, to be Deputy-Lieutenant

BUTLANDSHIRE: The Earl of Jersey to be Deputy Lieutenant; C H Fremen, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant

YORKSHIRE: G Stapleton, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant; T E Endsau, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant

Ayrshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry Lord F Kennedy to be Cornet, vice W C Patrick

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 23

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral Richard Matson

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir A Drummond, K C H, to be Admiral of the Blue

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir M Seymour, K C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir S Pym, C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the White

Rear-Admirals of the Red: J S Darrell, C B, Sir T Hastings, C B

Rear-Admiral of the White, Hon J Percy, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red

Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Hon J Duncan, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the White

Capt C Sotheby, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue

WHITEHALL, MARCH 18.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Lloyd Phillips, Esq., of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED

B HARRIS, Tewkesbury, corn-factor

BANKRUPTS

J ELLIS and C ELLIS, Warner-road, Camberwell, builders W DAY, Hilgay, North, brickmaker W WHEELER, Nottingham, Lancaster, builder L GOODRICH, Birmingham, cap manufacturer J BALDWIN, Cornbrook, coal-factor and W NEWALL Manchester, commission agent, grocer J PRICE, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, grocer, Flitney-square, engraver F E MORGAN, Leicester-square, draper. W DINGLEY, Bridgwater, Somerset victualler J GOUDIE, Church Hargreaves, Georgia township, district of James C Bishop, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, builder J T WOOLNAIR Hary Lee-shire, carrier W OWEN, Ruthin, Denbighshire auctioneer J T WOOLNAIR Hary Lee-shire, carrier W LAX, Darlington, land-surveyor. Bishop Wilton, East Riding, York, farmer W PRUE, Bristol, engraver J PENNY, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, brewer J BENNIN, Junior, Oswestry, grocer. Brompton builder. P BERRALL, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer

BIRTHS.

At Cleveland row, St James's, the wife of the Rev Charles D Bearcroft, M.A., of a son.—At the lady of Robert Horton, Esq, late of her Majesty's 74th Regiment, of a daughter.—At Lower Mosen, the wife of the Rev Nicholas Aurea Hidley, of a daughter.—In Upper Berkeley-street Portman-square, the wife of N Goldsmid, Esq, of a son.—At Teddington Manse, the wife of Captain Benson, of a son.—At No 51, Whimple-street, the lady of Sir Percy F. Nagle, M P, of a son.—At No 13, Argyll place, St James's, the wife of Joseph Toynbee, Esq, F.L.S, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst, at the Shrubbery, Ramsgate, the wife of Captain Henry Vansittart, R.N., of the Artillery, of a son.—On the 20th inst, Mrs William Ray of Stockwell-green, Surrey, of a daughter.

DEATHS

At All Saints', West Hatt, Wiltshire, eldest son of William Helmore, Esq, of Exeter, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Richard Tyrer, Esq, of Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire.—At Bideford, Devon, to Florence, youngest daughter of James O Hare Trevor, Esq, of Tolgrove, the Rev Edward Daniel Hutchinson, Georgina Somerville, eldest son of James C Bishop, Esq, of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Catherine, third daughter of Joseph Houlton, Esq, M D of Lisson-grove.—At Bath, Arthur Edward Hilliard Wilton, late of Jamaica, to Susan Jane, Rev Wentworth Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Smith, of Regent-place, Regent-square.—At the parish Church, Wandsworth, Surrey, Dr Edward Wilson, of Bedford-square, to Louisa Jane, only daughter of the late James De Burgh Smith, Esq, of Lakefield House, Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS

At Beaudesert Hall, Lydia, Dowager Viscountess Downe, in the 76th year of her age.—At the Poplars, Wellingborough, in his 87th year, Herbert Mackworth, Esq, R N.—At Egginton, in the 74th year, Francis Fox Strangways, Esq, late of Bath.—At Cheltenham, suddenly at a distance of the heart, the most honourable the Marquess of Ailsa.—At Paris, Elena, the second daughter of the Rev Sir Stapylton —— Baronet, Hampshire Rectory, Northamptonshire, to Hon and Rev Thomas Laurance Dundas, aged 72.—At the residence, No 14, Cavendish-road, Pimlico, Mary Ann, wife of Captain Richard Matson, on the 17th year of his age.—At the parish Church, Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford, Edward Monckton, Esq Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, aged 70 years.—At Langley, Bucks, Mary, the wife of Dr Thomas Lockley, aged 55.—At Liverpool, in the 56th year of his age, Mr Thomas Lowe, one of the Aldermen of that city of bankruptcy in that town and [illegible] Islands.—Captain William Wilkinson, late of the 3rd Royal Veterans Battalion, in his 74th year.—At the Rectory, Fawsbourn, Kent, the wife of the Rev W Cromwell.—At Bakham, in the 72nd year, Henry Clive, Esq, late M P for the town of Worcester.—In his 87th year, Thomas [illegible] Esq, of Queen's-square.—On the 19th, at his residence, Abbotsbury, Dorset, Thomas Fane, Esq, aged 87. He was for many years a Deputy-Lieutenant and senior Magistrate of the county of Dorset.

*** We omit many Advertisements this week, for want of room.

FRENCH PLAYS AT JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that the engagement of Mdlle NATHALIE will positively Terminate on Friday Evening next; and that M. LAFONT and Mdme. PAUL ERNEST (of the Theatre des Varietes, Paris) will make their First Appearance on Monday, April 3rd, in the two last New Comedies of the Parisian Season, MA JUNGHENT and UN MYSTERE. TWO NEW PIECES. The New Comedy of LA DERNIERE CONQUETE will be produced on Monday, April 10, and the Celebrated Drama of LES FEMMES, by several of Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open Daily from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Two Weeks of the present Grand Spectacle, and unprecedented Equestrian Entertainment, in order to make preparation for the magnificent Easter Holiday Novelties. On MONDAY, April 3rd, and during the week, the Highly Successful Gorgeous Spectacle of the BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, with all its new and costly appointments. Succeeded by a Grand Equestrian and Gymnastic Scene in which the unequalled Artistes of the Establishment, in their Unique and inimitable feats will appear. Doors open from Eleven till Five. Stage Manager Mr W. West.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS CROSBY HALL. On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, and FRIDAY, MARCH 31, LOVE will resume his Annual Last Entertainments. He will present, for the first time in Crosby Hall, an Entertainment on a novel construction, with entirely new and appropriate Illustrative Costumes and Appointments throughout, entitled THE WORLD'S SUPPER OF COMEDIANS. Succeeded by a Grand Display of Lucubrations, and other Entertainments, which are expressed in the Bills of Fare. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Pianoforte, H. G. Ware. On Monday, March 27, there will appear in the Lecture Hall, 193, Upper-street, Islington, in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Ossoth Powers of the human Voice, and its Concordancy thereto, Illustrated by several Pianoforte and Vocal Illustrations, by Mr. [illegible] Admission to all parts, 1s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that SECOND CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING next, [illegible]

[illegible] Symphonia in B flat, Beethoven. Overture, "Siege of Corinth," Rossini. Vocal Performers, Madame Persiani and [illegible] Conductor, M. Costa. Single Tickets, £1 1s.; Double Ticket, £1 10s.; Triple Tickets, £2 2s. To be obtained of Messrs. Addison and Co., 210, Regent-street.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, MARCH 27 and every Monday. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for the season, and to another any Six nights during the season. Single tickets, 7s. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. Mr. Coote. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of the Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 81, Soho-square.

MAGNIFICENT IVORY STATUE. THE GENOA CRUCIFIX. This remarkable Work of Art, unanimously pronounced by the highest authorities to be one of the most perfect and beautiful productions of modern times, is now Exhibiting for a short time at the COSMORAMA ROOMS, 209, Regent-street. Admission, One Shilling. Visitors receive gratis a Pamphlet containing a detailed account of its singular origin, and a Portrait of the Artist Monk, Fra CARLO PIETRO.

MODELS of the TABERNACLE and ENCAMPMENT of ISRAEL, by the Rev ROBERT HARTLEY, are now exhibiting at 52, Parliament, nearly opposite St. [illegible] Palace. The beautiful Tabernacle, with the Ark of the Covenant, Mercy Seat, Table of Shew Bread, Candlestick, Altar of Incense, Altar of Burnt Offering, Laver of Brass, and Model of the Tabernacle covers a space of 56 square feet, in which every fabric and [illegible] is displayed with those of the sacred original.—

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted on a Lady of Property's responsibility. Servants with good characters will find it the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

THE LARGEST and MOST ECONOMIC HOUSE in LONDON for the best Children Furniture, Carpets, and Bedding, is SMITH, SON, and CO., 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Albion House, Pimlico, Established 36 years, where purchasers can save from 20 to 30 per cent. Catalogues sent free, and references to their established connexion.

SEASONABLE PRESENT.

MULLEN'S HAVANNAH TOBACCO, in packets of 6d each, 1s each, and 2s each, or 6s per lb. Each packet has a piece of paper, Gentlemen should ask for Mullen's Havannah Tobacco, in packets of 6d, 1s, and 2s each, or 6s per lb., or 6s per lb. for 20s, at his Warehouse, 24, Tavo-street, London. A choice lot of Cigars, 6s per lb.

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THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY LEAVING THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

## THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH, AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL, WEYBRIDGE.

SINCE the Count and Countess of Neuilly have claimed the hospitality of this country, and resided at Claremont, they have regularly attended the Catholic service on the Sabbath, at the above chapel. It was built by the late Mr Taylor, and now adjoins the residence of Miss Taylor, near the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE NEUILLY IN THE CHAPEL AT WEYBRIDGE.

We give these Illustrations, not only for the mere historical interest they will present, but for the contrast they afford with the churches which the ex-King must before have been accustomed to visit, and with a far different equipage from that attending him on the present occasion.

We remember Louis Philippe, during his visit to our Queen at Windsor, being attended with all the honour and pomp due to the greatest monarch in Europe. Alas! in a few short years, we see him the humblest and almost the poorest of men, seeking shelter from the vengeance of his subjects!

The carriage which brought the ex-King to Weybridge on Sunday was of the meanest description; and the ex-Monarch wore, strange to say, the blue pilot coat given to him on his embarking from France by the Captain of the *Express* steamer. The Countess of Neuilly looked proud and careworn, and seemed to feel her lowered condition more than the ex-King.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of the Chapel is very charming. Weybridge Church, at a short distance, is a small edifice, with a shingled spire. It contains a beautiful mural monument of the Duchess of York, from the chisel of Chantrey, and for design and execution ranking with his elegant memorial of the Sleeping Children in Lichfield Cathedral. The Duchess was interred in Weybridge church, in a small vault, prepared in pursuance of her directions, near the spot where the monument is affixed.

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The Count and Countess de Neuilly arrived in town shortly after mid-day on Saturday, from Claremont. The Count and Countess proceeded from the railway station in one of the Royal carriages to Clarence House, St. James's, on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, to congratulate her Royal Highness on her Majesty's happy confinement. The Duchess of Kent entertained the Count and Countess at a *dejeûner* shortly after their arrival. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester, met the Count and Countess at the *dejeûner*. The Count and Countess returned to Claremont shortly after four o'clock.

During the preceding week, the Count received visits from a great many personal friends and others at Claremont. The Duke of Wellington visited the Count on Thursday, and was closeted for a very long period with the ex-King. Sir James Graham and several other leading members of the political world have also been to Claremont during the week. On Sunday, the Austrian Princess Grassalk vich, who only arrived in town on Saturday, paid the Count and Countess a visit.

The Count de Jarnac remains in close attendance upon his late Royal master. The Count and Countess are in good health, and, for the present, we understand, they contemplate remaining at Claremont. Offers have been made by several noblemen and gentlemen to place their country seats at the disposal of the exiled Monarch, but we have not heard that any of them have been accepted. Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon; Airlie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, in Forfarshire; and Mr. Standish Standish's seat in Lancashire, are among those offered.

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THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE DUKE D'AUMALE.—The Prince and Princess de Joinville, with the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and their families, arrived in the French Government steamer *Solon* at Dartmouth on Tuesday morning, having started from Lisbon on the 16th instant. At half-past eight o'clock, the Princes landed, and proceeded in two carriages and four to the Totnes station of the South Devon Railway, and took their departure for Maidenhead, whence they posted to Claremont. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday forenoon, and had an audience with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The French Princes then returned to Claremont.

## LEAD POISONS

*(To the Editor.)*

Observing in your last week's Journal the death of Captain Ennis, of the *Tigris*, and the cause being attributed to pork salted in a leaden tank, it may be necessary to give some further caution against the use of that metal for such purposes. About twelve months since a person residing in this town sent me some pork brine for examination, which I found to contain a very large quantity of lead in solution, notwithstanding the salting had only taken place a week previous. I found that part of the pork which had been lying in contact with the lead had some peculiar white spots on the surface, which were not observed previous to pickling.

Lead may be conveyed into the system through another source, which I believe has not been pointed out. Copper kettles are sometimes made of very thin metal, and in order to strengthen them, a quantity of lead is run under the shoulder. Water from certain localities, or any fluid used for domestic purposes capable of acting upon the metal, would convey the poison into the system. I have seen from a pound and a half to two pounds of lead taken from a copper kettle, by placing it on the fire when empty; the lead melts and falls down.

Southampton, March 21. HY. OSBORN.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—A special general Court of Governors was held on Saturday, at the Society's offices, 2, Bloomsbury-place, for the purpose of electing a president in the room of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The proceedings were of a merely formal character. The loss sustained by the Church in the demise of the late venerable Primate, Dr. Howley, was pointedly adverted to, and the unremitting efforts of his Grace in the formation of the various associations connected with the Church were spoken of in terms of well-merited eulogy; after which the present most Rev. Primate, Dr. Sumner, was elected president, and the Court adjourned.

AFTER the performances of Franconi's equestrian troop at Drury-lane Theatre on Saturday evening last, the band struck up the "National Anthem," which elicited a strong manifestation of feeling. The boxes, pit, and gallery simultaneously rose, and gave, with hats off and waving of handkerchiefs, three hearty cheers, and one cheer more—a gratifying proof to the friends of true liberty that the loyalty of the English people is rather strengthened than diminished by the political excitement which now disturbs almost every other monarchy in Europe.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 310.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The Great Revolution of February, 1848, in Paris, has spread like an electric shock, and shaken the whole of Europe. It was from the first expected that the consequences would be of great importance; yet few expected the startling events which have revolutionised nearly the whole of the Continent. Germany has, at one blow, destroyed a system on which years have been spent by the ablest of statesmen in attempting to perfect.

Austria—stagnant, apathetic Austria, as that nation was wont to be regarded—has been one of the first to respond to the Revolutionary impulse imparted by France, to the progress of liberal ideas in central Europe. In the very heart of his own stronghold of despotism, the wiliest of those artificers of diplomatic nationalities, who some thirty years ago reared the political fabric of Europe, with such cunning device, has lived to see the results of his matured, unscrupulous, heartless dexterity, crumble in the dust at the first touch of the magic wand of the people's will. Yes, strange as it is true, Metternich, whom all the lovers of liberty in Europe have been accustomed to look upon as the evil genius of Germany—potent and invincible as any weird and wicked influence could be supposed to be—has been obliged to fly from the face of his countrymen, covered with confusion and humiliation, and the hated offspring of freedom, a Constitutional Government, has been set up in the halls of Absolutism.

The intensely interesting account, with illustrations, which we give to-day, in our Journal, of the Revolution in Prussia, is replete with consequences which will for ages affect this large proportion of the population of Europe; and which we believe will end in the establishment of a great German nation, abolishing the petty principalities which have long been the bane of the people, and the derision of Europe. The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto, in which, availing himself of the universal desire that at present exists in Germany to unite all the states of "Fatherland" into one great federal Empire as a whole, he "demands" of the Princes a reorganization of the whole of Germany; a national army, banner, and system of customs in common; a federal representation, on a new and liberal basis, of the several States in one grand national Imperial Parliament or Diet, which is to have a superintending care over all the Imperial concerns of the Confederation, leaving the domestic affairs of each State to its own proper management. These are the very "demands" which all classes in Germany have long made, though scarcely venturing to breathe a hope of their ever being successful, in our time at least; and these same "demands" are those which Frederick William of Prussia now addresses to his Royal contemporaries, as embodying the institutions which his Majesty and Germany will be satisfied with alone. The position is a novel one for a sovereign, and above all a German sovereign to take up, but if boldly and honestly maintained, will be productive of the greatest blessings to central Europe. If he is sincere, and is not led on by any silly ambition to aim at the Imperial diadem which events have dashed from the brow of Austria, his Prussian Majesty will be enabled by the progress of events to set up in the heart of Europe an order of things which will efface for ever all that is unworthy in his reign, and surround it only with associations the most glorious and heroic.

It is gratifying to find, amidst all this social and political commotion, that no illusory ideas of a Republic find favour with the vast majority of the German people. Sober and reflecting, they perceive that, under a limited Monarchy, of which the English Government presents so perfect a model, the greatest amount of personal and political freedom can be enjoyed, in conjunction with the greatest security of property, without the body politic being needlessly exposed to the desolating effects of any of those hurricanes of popular passion which have so often brought the most powerful Republics to the verge of destruction, and which not infrequently render the rule of the many more oppressive than the despotism of absolute sovereignty.

From Poland we receive intelligence of an unanimous rise of the people against their ruler, the result of which we may safely anticipate will be to release the country entirely from her late subjection.

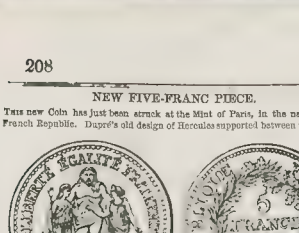
While thus in the more northern divisions of Central Europe the tone of events is prospective and undecided, in Lombardy, and all those portions of Italy which have hitherto experienced the withering sway of Austria, freedom from the hated yoke has been most decisively achieved. The Milanese, after a five days' combat, have expelled the Austrians, and aided by Charles Albert of Sardinia have, it is said, entered upon the formation of an Italian sovereignty.

All these changes, whatever good may result from them, have been effected at great sacrifice of life and property. Let us hope they may have the tendency of producing a better state of government. Whatever may happen at present, every reflecting man in England must feel that the events on the Continent indirectly affect us; and each in his own sphere should endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the poor; our Government to lessen the burdens of the people; and above all to strive to maintain the peace and security of the empire, which is the best means to maintain our trade, the support of the people, and which security and peace are the life and the hope of the civilized world.

THE GREAT BARRICADE IN THE BREITEN-STRASSE, BERLIN.—(SEE PAGE 214.)

## NEW FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

THIS new Coin has just been struck at the Mint of Paris, in the name of the French Republic. Dupré's old design of Hercules supported between the Nation




NEW FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

and the Law has been adopted, with some slight alterations; and the legend, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." This Coin, it is, however, said, will only be used until a final decision shall be made by the National Assembly.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE

We resume the history of the events in Paris from our paper of last week:—The affairs of Germany at the commencement of the week superseded all others in public estimation. The Revolution in Prussia might perhaps have been expected, but that Austria, corpse-like Austria, should all at once have become galvanized into vitality, surpassed the fondest hopes of the most sanguine. On Friday (last week), there was a meeting of American Republicans held in the Place Vendôme. The persons attending the meeting (Austrians, Bohemians, and Hungarians) proceeded in procession to the Hôtel de Ville, chaunting national airs. They were prepared to march to assist in establishing a Republic in Germany, and left Paris in divisions on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Some of them having neglected to announce their approach to the authorities of Meaux, as German Republicans en route to their native land, were mistaken by the inhabitants of the town for brigands, and fired upon.

Several Belgian Republicans also formed themselves into a procession, and paraded Paris with drums beating, and colours flying, enlisting recruits to accompany them to the Belgian frontier, to proclaim a Belgian Republic. They left Paris by special train on Sunday. Polish refugees are continually leaving Paris for the purpose of assisting in the liberation of their country. A Polish Deputation waited on the Provisional Government on Sunday, to request arms, and to take leave of the Government before returning to Poland. The answer of M Lamartine to the address presented by this deputation is a masterpiece of caution, and is well calculated to reassure those who might have been previously inclined to entertain doubts as to the pacific intentions of the French Republic. "The French Government feels for the situation of Poland," said M. Lamartine; "but the time and the mode of displaying its regard must be left to its own discretion. A peaceable movement will advance your cause more quickly and more effectually than an appeal to arms."

The Provisional Government has postponed the elections for the National Assembly to the 24th of April. The Assembly itself is convoked for the 4th May. It is considered probable that Arthur O'Connor may be the first President. His election to the Assembly is considered certain; and, as he is 86 years of age, he will be probably the President by seniority, and in that capacity preside over the Assembly until it shall have definatively chosen its officers.

M. Thiers has addressed his old constituents of the Bouches du Rhône, and M. Odillon Barrot has attended a meeting of the Electoral Committee of Leon. There have been serious riots at Bordeaux, in consequence of the appointment of M. Latrade, as Commissioner of the Provisional Government, in the room of M. Chevalier, who had made himself exceedingly popular with the inhabitants. M. Latrade very judiciously abstained from pressing his rights, and tranquility was thus restored. Serious complaints are made of the arbitrary conduct of the Government Commissioner at Blois and at Lyons.

A new police force, modelled on that of London, and to be called "Guard *rof* Paris," has been organised by the Provisional Government to the service of the Capital.

The Committee of National Defence has ordered the formation of a camp of 90,000 men at Dijon. The Minister a War has placed 200,000 muskets and sabres at the disposal of the National Guard

Several trees of Liberty have been planted in Paris and its neighbourhood. One was planted on Saturday in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, on the spot where his four Republican sergeants of La Rochelle perished on the scaffold 25 years since

Abd-el-Kader has addressed a very touching appeal to the Provisional Government, praying that the political refugees at Amboise may be kept by sending him to Mecca. He truly states that such different habits of food and dwelling are enough to render his life and that of his followers very miserable. His letter contains a panegyric on the French, recommending harmony and other virtues, and is altogether of a pious kind

The Provisional Government has placed the bust of the Jen-de-Paume, at Versailles, so celebrated in 1789, among the national monuments.

The intelligence from Lyons is important. The *Courrier de Lyons* says that the workman in that city were in revolt. They had attacked and taken forcible possession of the powder-magazine, and were in a state of arms. Just at the time the paper was going to press orders had been given that no public carriage should be allowed to leave the city. M. Arago, the Commissary of the Government, had sent to Paris for orders, and had expressed his determination to carry them into execution to the last extremity

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government authorising the city of Lyons, at the disposement of the Minister of the Interior, to levy an extraordinary contribution of 85 centimes, which, with the 45 previously laid on, amounts to a franc on the direct taxes—in other words, it doubles the actual imposts.

In consequence of the general dissatisfaction to which the proceedings of the Provincial Commissioners more especially as regards matters of finance, have given rise, the Provisional Government has referred their proceedings to the Minister of Finance, who has made the following report

"Citizens, Unity is at once the principle and the object of the Government of the Republic. What happily distinguishes France from other countries of Europe is, that already unity has prevailed in all the elements of her social, political, and administrative organization This precious conquest must be preserved; the care of our grandeur imperiously commands it, the safety even of the Republic requires it.

"Some acts have nevertheless taken place which tend to compromise this sovereign principle Surrounded with considerable difficulties, some Commissioners of the Provisional Government found themselves under the painful necessity of taking measures which are in formal contradiction to the decisions and the acts of the Central Government Thus, while with a painful and salutary economy we endeavour to the commerce of Paris the postponement of the bills which they claim of you, your Commissioners in some departments have granted delay of fifteen days, and even of three months. Other analogous facts are well known to you, and it is therefore needless for me to recapitulate them.

"In this state of things it appears to me indispensable to set all ideas right on the true principles of the Government, and to assimilate the conduct of all to them. The more we render homage to the ardour, the zeal, and the courage of the men who devote themselves to all points of our territory to the great work of the establishment of the Republic, the more are we bound to repress all hostile tendencies, and to adopt vigilance in the consecration of the ideas which constitute the Republican Government.

"I, in consequence, propose to you, citizens, to decide that all financial measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government shall be null and void unless they were ratified by the Central Government In that sense I propose for your adoption the following decree

(Signed) "ARMAND MARRAST

On the above report the Provisional Government has decreed as follows:—

"Considering that it is the duty of the Government to see that the whole territory of the Republic; considering that the unity of the Govern ment would be in danger if the local authorities had the power of acting in a sense contrary to the decisions of the supreme power, decrees as follows:—

"Art. 1. All the measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Gov rnment with regard to commercial or financial legislation are provisionally suspended

"Art 2. For the future, all the financial or commercial measures of the said authorities are to be submitted for the previous consent of the Central Government.

"Art 3. The Ministers of Finance, Commerce, and the Interior are charged, each in his respective province, with the execution of the above decree."

"GARNIER PAGES, Member of the Provisional Government.)

The Minister of the Interior considering that the unity of the Government would be in danger if the local authorities had the power of acting in a sense contrary to the decisions of the supreme power, decrees as follows:—

"Art. 1. All the measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government

Maestri, Councillor Pietro Gioia, Professor Pietro Pellegrini, Members of a Regency, to which we grant supreme authority, with powers to give such institutions and adopt such measures as circumstances may require

"In our Royal Palace of Parma, 30th March, 1848

(Signed) "CARLO"

The Regency on being installed named a Director of the Police and a new Military Commander of the city. The civic guard occupied all the posts at nine o'clock P.M., and the Council of Seniors assembled.

PAVIA.—The Austrian Garrison has been driven out of Pavia.

ROME.—The following are the bases of the Roman Constitution which has just been promulgated by Pope Pius IX., and which we noticed in our Postscript of last week:—

"A College of Cardinals to be elected by the Sovereign Pontiff, and a Senate inseparable from that council. Two legislative chambers, the one called the Upper Council, the members of which are named for life by the Pope; the other composed of deputies elected by the nation, at the rate of one for every 30,000 souls. The electors are taken from amongst certain categories, defined according to the taxation paid. The possession of a capital of 300 scudi, or the payment of taxes to the state to the amount of 12 scudi per annum, secures the electoral franchise. An elector must be 25 years of age. To be eligible to election the party must possess a capital of 3000 scudi, or pay taxes to the amount of 100 scudi per annum, and must be 30 years of age. The judicial power to be independent. No more provincial courts. A National Guard to be embodied. Individual liberty secured. Abolition of the censorship. The initiative of projects of law belongs either to the Ministers or the deputies, provided that the proposition be supported by ten members. The right of petition is recognised.

It will be seen that this constitution is, in certain respects, more liberal than the French charter of 1830

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Important accounts have been received from Naples to the 24th ult., Lord Minto having arranged conditions of peace with Sicily which, at that date, were under the consideration of the Neapolitan Cabinet. The following are the conditions:—

"The King of Naples to be King of Sicily, with the title of King of the Two Sicilies, not King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The representative of the King in Sicily, when not a member of the Royal Family, to be a Sicilian, and to have the title of Viceroy, to be invested irrevocably with a perfect *alter ego*, with all the powers that the Constitution annexes to the Executive. All the acts and appointments of the Provisional Government to be confirmed. The convocation of Parliament to be considered an integral part of the Constitution, until the legislative power shall have adapted to the present times the Constitution of 1812. Offices of every nature, civil, military, diplomatic, and ecclesiastical, to be conferred by the executive power in Sicily, and on Sicilians only. The National Guard to be continued. All fortresses to be evacuated in eight days from the conclusion of the agreement, and such parts as command the city to be demolished. Sicily to run its own money. The present tri-colour flag and cockade to be acknowledged. The fourth part of the fleet, with arms and materials of war now existing, to be given up to Sicily, or the equivalent in money. No claim to be made on either side for the expenses of the war. Damages to property and to the Prince of France at Messina to be paid by Naples. The Ministers of War, of Marine, of Foreign Affairs, and all other Sicilian Ministers, to be in Sicily attached to the Viceroy, and responsible, according to the Constitution. Sicily not to recognise a Minister for the affairs of Sicily resident in Naples. The Porte Franche at Messina to be re-established in the state it was in before the law of 1826. All matters of mutual interest between the two countries of Naples and Sicily to be determined by the two Parliaments. In the event of a commercial or political league of the Italian people, Sicily to be represented separately, like any other state of Italy, by persons named by the executive power residing in Sicily. The approval of these terms to be given formally to the Provisional Government before he opening of the Sicilian Parliament, otherwise the treaty to be null and void. The Post-office and Custom-house steam-boats purchased at the expense and for the service of Sicily to be restored."

MODENA.—A revolution took place at Modena on the 20th ult. About a hundred persons on that day sallied forth with loud cheers for independence, the revolution of Paris, and that of Vienna. The Hungarians and the pioneers refused to act against the people; the dragoons alone fought desperately. The revolution was completely successful

The Duke has been deposed and imprisoned.

VENICE.—Venice, Trieste, and Padua, were in open insurrection on the 19th ult

SARDINIA.—Carlo Alberto has virtually declared himself the Liberator of Italy; he has issued a proclamation taking Lombardy under his protection, has marched an army to Milan, and thus taken the initiative in a war against Austria, and has been proclaimed in Milan King of Sardinia and Lombardy

On the 21st. Rome was perfectly tranquil. An attempt had been made to excite the Transteverins to revolt, by means of money and promises, but the popular chief, Cicernacci, defeated the projects of the promoters of disorder. Great preparations were making to receive with pomp two more pieces of artillery, and a banner, offered by the ladies of Genoa to the city of Rome. The Senate, National Guards, and troops were to repair to the gate, where they were to be delivered into the hands of the Colonel of the Marine Guard at Civita Vecchia, who was to escort them with 60 National Guards of that town. They were thence to be conveyed to the Quirinal, accompanied by the Roman ladies, in order to be blessed by the Pope.

GERMAN STATES.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover has been compelled to yield to the wishes of his people, and has consented to depose him, and to proclaim Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland King, should his Majesty, King Ernest, refuse to comply with their wishes

March 19.—His Majesty has this day sent an official notification to the Burgher Guard that he had dismissed Privy-Councillor Falke from his post in the Cabinet. Had not his Majesty taken this step, it would assuredly have been demanded.

The burghers have completely maintained the peace of the city to-day. By their desire, no soldier is to appear unless the burghers themselves should require their assistance. Last night two soldiers were apprehended for having intruded.

The King of Hanover has conceded all the demands of his people, and been obliged to submit to the bitter necessity of seeing the Ministry of the Count Von Lüerdi deputy of Osnabruck, who, for refusing to abet his Majesty in the arbitrary measures which he adopted on his accession, was prosecuted and imprisoned for several years

The following is the King's proclamation to his faithful people:

"Hanoverians!—In answer to many representations while have reached me, I have already abolished the censorship of the press, permitted the publication of the proceedings in the Estates, recognised the right of association, granted the desired amnesty and restoration of rights to all who have been condemned for political offences—an ordinance which I now by these presents expressly declare—and with regard to several other points promised further consideration and legislation; but I can do nothing more until the Estates of the Kingdom are assembled by with which view I have given orders that by the time they meet all necessary preparatory measures shall have been taken

"In particular, I will, under the now essentially altered position of all Germany, lay before the Estates proposals for a change in the constitution of the country, which change shall be based upon the responsibility of the Ministry to the country, and upon the union of the Royal Treasury with that of the country

"I exhort you all to await calmly the development of events, and to avoid the disturbance of legal order.

"HERRENHAUSEN, March 20. "ERNEST AUGUSTUS."

BADEN.—A letter from Carlsruhe, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that, in consequence of the concessions which have been granted to the people of the Grand Bourg, in Baden, the Margrave William, brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, has resigned all the dignities he occupied in the grand duchy. He was chief commander of the Baden army.

The Duke of Brunswick has already made known his intention to his subjects of joining with Prussia in forming a German union and national representation, so that he proposes to abolish the constitutional guarantees secured and maintain liberties and rights at home and abroad. He has ordered his troops to wear the national German cockade.

The German national flag has been hoisted on the palace at Frankfort, at which the Diet holds its sittings, and is, in fact, the badge of the whole country.

HESSE HOMBURG.—The Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg has abdicated in favour of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

SAXONY.—It has already been announced that the King of Saxony had changed his Ministry. In the new Cabinet there is only one noble, Count de Holzendorf, who is appointed Minister of War. He some time since commanded the Leipsic Brigade, and is very popular. A manufacturer, M. Georgi, a member of the municipality of Leipsic, is appointed to the Finance department. The other portfolios have been confided to Doctor Braun and Doctor Vanderpforten, both noted for their liberal opinions. Serious disturbances have taken place at Bautzen. Several Jews were pillaged; and a mother who had just given birth to a child, had the agony of seeing it killed by a blow from a stone. Some disturbances took place on the 19th ult., at Breslau. In a charge of cavalry three inhabitants were wounded. A burgess guard was organised; but when the accounts left, the military authorities refused to entrust it with arms.

BAVARIA

King Ludwig, urged by the intrigues of the nobles on the one hand, and seduced by the charms of Lola Montez on the other, has abdicated in favour of his son Maximilian. The new King opened the Chambers on the 22nd March; and in the course of his Speech from the Throne gave the following programme of his future policy:

"In my proclamation of yesterday, and in that of the 6th of March, I have expressed the fundamental principles of my government. Faithfully and conscientiously will I adhere to these promises, and I am proud to be able to call myself a constitutional king. In order that every remembrance of former dissensions may disappear, I have resolved to grant an amnesty for all political offences and transgressions.

"I have taken measures which shall be legally submitted to the States of the kingdom, without delay. They are:—Responsibility of the Ministers—liberty of the press—election for the Chamber of Deputies speedy promulgation for the representation of the Palatinate—abolition of ground-rents—and projection of a new legal code.

"I shall likewise cause to be submitted to you the fundamental principles of legislation on the organization of the courts of justice, on proceedings in civil and criminal cases, and on penal laws, to which will be added the projection of a code of police; the general course of exchange discusse. at Leipsic, and a law on the organization of the superior ecclesiastical authorities of the Israelites' subsequent projects. I reserve the laws already accorded in the administration of justice with open courts, and free proceedings, and trial by jury, likewise a law indicated in IX. of the Appendix of the Constitution for increasing the provision of the servants of the state and their families. Likewise its exi nsion to the officials of the state, and lastly a law for improving the condition of the clergy.

"It is my intention to abolish lotteries, as far as the state of the receipts of the kingdom in these troublous times will admit of; in every case these receipts will be replaced by others in the next budget.

"I have likewise commenced a comprehensive reform in the administration of the Landwehr, for the purpose of effecting a general armament of the people as commensurate with the times."

BELGIUM

The attempt of the Belgian republicans who left Paris for the purpose of revolutionising their native country has resulted in an almost ludicrous failure. They arrived by three trains at Quiverse, where a strong detachment of troops, surrounded by a considerable crowd of armed peasants ready to aid the military, were awaiting them. The chiefs seeing that the trains did not stop at Valenciennes as had been arranged, thought the coup de main had failed. They hastened to jump from the trains before reaching the frontier. Those who so leaped were about sixty; several of them broke their legs. The others were led directly in the midst of the troops. Many of them were armed with guns, sabres, and daggers. About sixty of the party escaped; them were Frenchmen or Englishmen, and were directly brought back to the frontier. The others were mostly poor Belgian workmen who had been driven from their work by the French. They were immediately put in irons by one to their respective localities, and so ends the mean project for the liberation of Belgium. Some who were found armed have been taken into custody. The procession occupied thirty-two carriages. Other trains were expected, and would be met at the same place.

SPAIN.

The bill giving to the Government dictatorial powers has passed both Chambers by large majorities, and has received the Royal assent. It was at once put into operation. The Cortes still continues a decree suspending indefinitely the sitting of the Cortes. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are expected at St. Sebastian

Mr. Bulwer has, it is said, presented a note to the Spanish Government, declaring that the British Government perseveres in its protest against the Montpensier succession, notwithstanding what has recently occurred in France.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN

HAMBURG, March 27.—Holstein has declared itself independent of Denmark. The King of Prussia has approved the declaration, and has promised to support it to the utmost of his power. A Provisional Government has been appointed, and the Prince of Augustenberg has the command of the troops. The Danes are assembling an army to attack Holstein, and both at Elsineur and at Copenhagen active preparations for war are going on.

The following is a detailed account of the most recent occurrences in Denmark and Slesvig Holstein:—

The *Hamburgh Borsenhalle*, of March 25, says—"We are authorised to insert the following letter from his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Duke of Slesvig-Holstein-Augustenburg:—

"Your Highness, In reply to your Highness's letter of to-day, relative to the threatening aspect of affairs in the Duchy of Slesvig-Holstein, I beg to state that I have taken upon myself the maintenance of the German cause during this stormy epoch, not to usurp the rights of others, but energetically to maintain those that are in existence both at home and abroad. Among these existing rights I include those of the Duchies of Slesvig-Holstein, which, without infringing upon the rights of Denmark, are included in the following clauses:

"1. That the duchies are independent states

"2. That they are states firmly united to each other.

"3. That the male line obtains in the duchies

"4. I have already expressed myself to this effect at the Diet, and under these legally-existing constitutions, I am ready, in reference to the federal resolution of Sept. 12, 1846, *to protect the duchies of Slesvig-Holstein against any aggression, and attack whatever, with such measures as shall be the most compatible.* I trust, however, that the nationality of the duchies is not menaced by any serious changes. Yet should this be the case, I am persuaded that my German confederates will follow my example, and hasten to their defence. With sincere respect, I remain,

"Your Highness' Friend and Cousin,

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

"Intelligence from Copenhagen states that the aggressive measures of Denmark are resolved into some pompous words of the Danish newspapers. The affairs of Denmark are in so disposed a state, that an attack upon the duchies will certainly not be one of the first measures of the Danish Government."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase placing the army upon a war footing. He has also ordered 160,000 men to march to the frontiers of Poland.

According to advices received *via* Berlin from Warsaw, we learn that the inhabitants of that city are in open revolution. On Thursday, the 23rd ult., they rose *en masse*, and murdered several hundreds of the Russians. The troops fled to the fort, and from thence bombarded the town. Warsaw itself is said to have been reduced to ashes. General Sonecki, formerly a captain in the Belgian artillery, was there, and was ordered to procure 20 pieces of cannon at any price. The Prussian frontier is now quarded by 60,000 troops. Orders from Berlin, at the King's expense, in a special train, accompanied by a great number of students

The following is the disposition of the Russian forces on the frontiers of Poland:

"Thirty thousand Russians are on the frontiers of Galicia, at some leagues from Cracow; fifty thousand Russians occupy Russian Poland; twenty thousand in Wolhynia. The Russian Guard is marching towards the Vistula. All the reserves have been called from the interior, and the corps stationed at the side of Odessa and towards Turkey have received orders to send fifteen thousand men towards Polesia. The Prussians occupy about 20 leagues of ground rigidly on the defensive. Schamil has organised communications with Constantinople, in order to know what is passing in Europe. His intention is to take the offensive as soon as hostilities have commenced in Poland. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus. The Government is not easy about Southern Russia. The Cossacks impatiently support the harsh administration of the Czar. In the province of Astrakan there is a sort of republic. The province situated between the White Sea, the Ourai Mountains, and the Volga, is inhabited by four millions of Tartars, who till hear the iron yoke that weighs upon them. This country is the born inheritance of Russia: it is there that are found platina, gold, silver, copper, iron, timber

SWITZERLAND.

The Canton of Uri has consented to deliver up to the Vorort the protocols and official documents of the Sonderbund. By these the conspiracy against the integrity of the federation will be publicly known, since the federal directory has stated that it will specially communicate their contents to the state. The details of the measures taken by the absolutist Governments, and by M. Guizot in particular, are curious. Had the Sonderbund been victorious, the independence of the other Cantons would have been destroyed, and their territory would have been parcelled out among the Sonderbund Cantons. They would have been saddled with the expenses of the war, and Jesuit convents established in all their towns.

UNITED STATES.

By the last advices we learn from Washington that the proceedings in Congress were of little interest. The Senate adjourned on the 9th ult., without coming to any decision in regard to the treaty. Several amendments and modifications had been adopted, but its ratification was considered certain.

The bids for the loan of Five Million took place at Washington on the 8th ult. On this subject the *Courrier and Journal* has the following:—"The expectation of peace has operated favourably on the Five Million Loan. The whole sum was bid for at an average rate exceeding 1.36 per cent. premium. There were bids to the amount of 17,000,000 dollars. The house of Rothschild take 4,000,000 out of the 5,000,000. This is the first appearance in our markets of foreign bidders for the United States loans—a fact which, we believe, has been taken for American account, and have not been found negotiable in Europe."

The financial condition of the State of Maryland is shown to be extremely satisfactory. The sum received from sales of securities amounts to 3,358,659 dollars, which would form a sinking fund towards paying off the State debt.

Special honours had been paid to the remains of the late John Quincy Adams. A great demonstration had been made by the people of New York in favour of Mr. Clay.

MEXICO.

General Scott is said to have sent a message to Queretaro, with the announcement that unless a peace was concluded within three days, he would proceed to occupy that and other points of the Republic

Rumour prevailed in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna had made an application to General Scott for a passport to Vera Cruz, and permission to leave the country, and that General Scott had acceded to his request.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament assembled at Montreal on the 28th of Feb., when both Houses were addressed by a speech from his Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Elgin. The subjects to which he alluded were respecting the Post-office of British North America, which he was desirous of seeing placed on an improved footing; the subject of immigration he recommended to their serious consideration, with the view of mitigating the evils which took place last year. The constitution of the University of King's College, a more equitable mode of assessment in Western Canada, and the improvement of the systems of judicature in both sections of the province, he recommended to engage the attention of both Houses of Parliament of the Legislature. The Ministry were defeated on the debate on the address, and some resigned.

WEST INDIES

By the Royal Mail Company's steam-ship *Dee*, matters were perfectly quiet at Tampico, and trade flourishing

At Havannah, the new Captain-General, Roncali, had not arrived when the *Dee* sailed, but he was hourly expected. Trade was somewhat dull.

At Barbadoes the troops were still suffering from the yellow fever, which had made sad havoc among the men. A few deaths had taken place since the departure of the last steamer for England

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have received, *viâ* New York, advices from La Plata to the 19th January. The blockade is now most rigidly enforced, the French making a complete line across the river with their steamers and other men-of-war; say from Ensenada, on the Argentine side, to Colonia, on the Oriental side. This rigid enforcement of the blockade has been done by the French in consequence of Rosas closing part of Buenos Ayres against the trade of Monte Video

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

At Chatham all the mills are now working ten hours a day. Block-printers have rather more work; consequently a better rate of wages is now allowed for

Tadolini finished her engagement at La Scala, at Milan, on the 20th ult., and was expected to arrive in London this week

The tradespeople in Paris are generally subscribing a day's wages for the relief of the Exchequer

The English barque *Tom Moore* was wrecked on the hidden rocks on the Bahama Bank on the 6th of February. Part of the cargo and the crew were, however, saved.

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The Right Hon. the Speaker gave a dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence in Eaton-square, to several members of the House of Commons

The Marchioness of Anglesey, last week, through the sudden breaking of a chair on which she was seated, fractured her leg. The fracture has been reduced, and the Marchioness is satisfactorily progressing towards recovery

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It is expected that her Majesty's ship *Howe*, 120 guns, will return direct from the island of Madeira to England, the latter end of April, with her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite on board.

Sunday was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge during the afternoon

The English Court at *Le Pavone* (Tennis Court) at Versailles is to be considered henceforth an historical monument in France. It was the closing of this ball-court against a public meeting that began the Revolution of 1789.

A great many English, Russian, and French families, who left Paris in consequence of the events there, have returned as friends and at Ostend, where they propose to remain. All the hotels in Brussels are crowded.

Mr. Joseph Howe is appointed Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council of the province of Nova Scotia, in the place of Sir Rupert George

Mark Kennaway, Esq., of Exeter, has been appointed Distributor of Stamps for the county of Devon.

The new electoral law of Sardinia fixes the basis of voting at 40 livres for Piedmont, and 20 livres for Savoy. All the *capacities* (heads of families) are electors

The *Toulonnais* announces the approaching arrival of Mehemet Ali at Toulon, and with this seeming absurdity, that he was to be "received with all the honours due to a crowned head."

Captain Roche d'Anbigny, former governor of the French establishments in Oceania, died at Lorient on the 20th ult.

The *Presse* states that all feudal and seigniorial rights are abolished in Austria, and the lines of Custom-houses between the different provinces of the monarchy are suppressed.

The operatives employed on the Orleans Railroad have presented 1,224 francs (£48), the amount of a day's wages, as an offering to the Republic.

It is understood that it is in contemplation to erect a range of batteries on the cliffs at the north side of the bay at Weymouth, to act in connexion, as occasion may require, with the extensive fortifications about to be established in the island of Portland.

The mortal remains of the late Marquis of Bute were interred, on Friday last, in the family mausoleum at Kirting, near Newmarket. In consequence of the suddenness of his Lordship's demise, an inquest was held on his remains before the coroner for the district, when, after a full investigation of the circumstances, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was returned.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening at their residence in Cotton-gardens, to the Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Naples (Count Syracuse).

M. Sobrier, who was lately one of the delegates of the Police Department in France, has placed a sum of 20,000f. (being the fifth part of his estate) at the disposal of the Provisional Government, "to create the capital which shall be the inducement of the workmen and the cultivator fruitful."

The Junior United Service Club have taken the lead in offering a mark of respect to Lord Hardinge. A dinner is to be given to the Governor-General of India on the 8th Instant. One hundred and fifty names have already been subscribed.

All the Russians residing in France have received orders to return forthwith...to their own country.

It is stated in a Lyons newspaper, that a merchant having entered Lyons with a large sum of money in specie, was compelled to take it to the bank, where notes were given him in exchange for it

The late Andrew Macklew, Esq., of Poulett Lodge, Twickenham, in addition to the munificent bequests left to the various Public Charities, to be applied to the purposes of the poor-box of each court, bequeathed to the Accident Relief Society £500, and to the Distressed Need-owenon's society £500

Lord Morpeth, Baron Goldsmid, Joseph Bailey, jun., Esq., M.P., W. Jackson, Esq., M.P., and J. M. Randel, Esq., on Monday, visited Birkenhead for the purpose of surveying the present condition of the dock works there.

The natives of Germany resident in Nottingham have entered into a subscription towards the relief of the sufferers at Berlin

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, who died on the 14th ultimo, at Rugby, has left to the Christian Brothers' Society and the Sisters of Mercy, of Limerick, £200 each, £20 to the Irish Colleges of Rome, and the residue of his property to build and found an almshouse for fifteen widows in Limerick.

According to the Brussels *Independance*, the King of Hanover is so ill as only to allow his recovery is despaired of

The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* contains details of the most remorseless evictions in both Clare and Kerry, comprising altogether more than one thousand unhappy creatures. The landed proprietors are the Marquis of Conyngham and Colonel Vesey, and Mr. Wesley.

The French Provisional Government has ordered an army of 35,000 men to concentrate in Dauphiny.

The following notice is being affixed by the Lombard-street banks to the pass-books of all their customers:—"On and after the 1st of May, 1848, banking business will close at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of five o'clock, as at present."

A return just issued of the amount of stocks transferred from England to Ireland, and the reverse, in each year from 1837 to 1847, both inclusive, gives the total as £10,305,744 stock transferred from England to Ireland in that period, and £5,153,979 stock transferred from Ireland to England

The funeral of the late Vice-Admiral F. Warren took place on Tuesday, near Portsmouth.

William Crawford Newby, Esq., of Stockton upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, is appointed one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women in and for the county of Durham, and in and for the city of the county of York. James Gallaway, Esq., of Prescot, in the county of Lancaster, has obtained a similar appointment for the county of Lancaster

The eldest son of Viscount Hardinge, on returning to his seat at Penshurst, was the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church at Fordcome-green, for the erection of which the inhabitants of the noble and gallant hero's estate have to thank his munificent donation of funds, transmitted from India, just after his splendid achievements there. The ceremony took place on Friday (last week.)

A Piedmontese Jew has left by will a sum of three million francs to the Pope

The works on the Paris and Lyons Railroad have been resumed in the neighbourhood of Lyons.

The appointment of M. Galetti to the Ministry of Police, or government of Rome, had been generally approved

A battalion of the National Garde Mobile of Paris, fully armed, marched from Paris on Monday last, to surround the house at Neuilly in which Louis Philippe and the Queen of England were to sleep that night, on their way to Eu.

A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Sanderson, at Ousebridge, near York, on the morning of the 21st ult., and was not extinguished until it had destroyed the whole of the premises, consisting of a large range of buildings, used as a cabinet-maker's shop, and a dwelling-house adjoining. The loss is estimated at £2,000.

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The English barque *Tom Moore* was wrecked on the hidden rocks on the Bahama Bank on the 6th of February. Part of the cargo and the crew were, however, saved.

Jenny Lind is expected every day to resume her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Lablache will be here by the 8th of April

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave a dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence in Eaton-square, to several members of the House of Commons

The Marchioness of Anglesey, last week, through the sudden breaking of a chair on which she was seated, fractured her leg. The fracture has been reduced, and the Marchioness is satisfactorily progressing towards recovery

Lord Brougham is shortly expected to arrive in town from Cannes. The noble lord is steadily recovering his health.

The cotton-mills at Bolton are, on an average, running considerably better time than they were a few weeks since

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INTERIOR OF A PARIS CLUB.

## SKETCHES FROM PARIS.

Our Artists in Paris this week enable us to present to our readers the accompanying Scenes and Incidents.

### THE CLUB.

First is a view of the interior of one of the Republican Clubs, of which several have just been established in Paris. The scene shows the form in which the members are accustomed to meet. A workman in a blouse is addressing them. In the galleries are seated the women of the assembly. The tri-coloured flag hangs in the centre, beneath the Republican motto, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." The scene is one of order and quiet, becoming a deliberative assembly.

### THE HOSPICE DES INVALIDES.

To meet the exigencies of the late Revolution, several of the splendid apartments of the Tuileries were converted into Hospitals for the wounded; their beds being ranged in the order shown in the Illustration. In the Galerie de Diane, which is here represented, nearly 40 beds were thus placed, with a chair at the foot of each bedstead; and here might be seen Sisters of Charity attending the patients. The Galerie is a sumptuous apartment, but one which, by a happy thought at the time of Louis XIII. the ceiling is noble and richly painted with scenes from Roman history. It was through one of the doors of the Royal Library, as well as by the windows, that the colossal statue of Napoleon was removed in 1814, to make room for the bust of the King of Rome, which stood there. The contrast between the luxurious, well-appointed chamber, and the rough, coarse beds and bedding, must strike the beholder at once with its peculiar appropriateness.

### NEWSVENDERS.

This is a sketch from one of the Boulevards—a newsman—shouting "*Demande! la Presse*," one of the most popular organs of the new state of things in France. The mode of carrying the papers so as to display the several titles is ingenious, to say the least of it.

### "LA VOIX DES FEMMES."

This is a companion *marchande* to the previous portrait. She appears very active in her vocation. The *Charivari* has the following *jeu d'esprit* on this new champion of the Rights of Woman:—

"Last night, on the Boulevards, we heard a man calling '*The Voice of Women*.' Now we have admired the voice of woman when coming from a throat or an Album, but we must own we were alarmed to find that the voice in question was a sheet of printed paper expressing the political opinions of the female population of France. We saw that paper forthwith our shirt buttons will be cancelled, to keep the contents together. 'Down with shirt buttons!' will be the exclamation against *The Voice of Women*. From to-day we shall square the new inventions to the shape of braces, buttons, &c., which will best serve the interests of asking a woman's aid in these matters. We expect a great rise in the string trade. We contemplate an opposition journal to be called *The Voice of Men*."

### THE TREE OF LIBERTY, IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

On Tuesday week, the numerous workmen employed on the works of the Champ de Mars, having resolved to plant there a "Tree of Liberty," dug a hole for that purpose in the centre of the Lawn, and set up in it

THE SALON DE DIANE, IN THE TUILERIES, CONVERTED INTO AN HOSPITAL FOR THE WOUNDED.

NEWSVENDER ON THE BOULEVARDS.

"LA VOIX DES FEMMES."

one of the large trees which they had rooted up from a side alley. The hole was, however, not deep enough, and the tree fell, and broke the leg of one of the workmen, who was carried to the hospital by his comrades. Another and a deeper hole was then made, and, the tree being finally planted, the operatives repaired in a body to Grenelle to fetch the Mayor and the parish priest, whom they requested to come and bless the tree of liberty, which was decorated with the colours of the Republic.

The Mayor and the priest soon came, and the latter recited the usual prayers, he stowed the benediction on the tree, and on the assistants, and cried "*Vive la République!*" The cry was repeated by a thousand voices, and the workmen afterwards escorted back to Grenelle the Mayor and the parish priest, singing patriotic hymns.

On the following day, there was "a manifestation" round the Tree of Liberty; and this is the scene of our Artist's illustration. Soon after one o'clock, M. Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, by request of a deputation of operatives, proceeded to the Military School, and was there received by Colonel Allard, the director of the public works in that quarter. "Ledru-Rollin then proceeded (says the *Moniteur*), followed by a number of operatives, to the foot of the tree of liberty, and after a few words from Colonel Allard, who thanked him, in the name of the operatives, for having consented to join in this manifestation, the Minister delivered a simple and energetic discourse, full of that eloquence which sympathises with the people, which he ever places at the service of the Republic. His speech, delivered in a loud tone of voice, in which much emotion was betrayed, was heard by all, and must have been retained in the memory of each individual of the multitude. It would be difficult to describe the effect produced on the operatives present. After the Minister had concluded his speech, an officer of the line approached him, and with a faltering voice, whilst his eyes were filled with tears, expressed to him the grief experienced by the regular troops at being removed from Paris. He demanded the recall of the army; to which citizen Ledru-Rollin replied, 'My friends, before I quit you I desire to say a word which ought to find an echo. The sight of this glorious monument, of this military school, recalls to my mind that fears have been manifested in consequence of the presence of some regiments in Paris. . . . I protest most earnestly against those sentiments of mistrust, unworthy of French generosity. It is not possible thus to separate the people from the army. The people is the army—the army is the people! What is the army? Is it not the most generous portion of the people—the blood of our blood? Who, during that period of corruption and of disgrace which we lately endured, still preserved any traditions of honour? The army, the army alone! (Applause.) Was it not the army which represented the ancient glory of France in the plains and in the mountains of Africa? Without the army it might have been believed that France had degenerated. Without the army insolent rivals might have insulted us with impunity. Glory, then, to the army! Yes, my friends, glory to the army! For it recollected in February that it was the people, and it would not fire against the people. You, like me, have seen those soldiers in a state of despair who proved to you that they would not fight against their brothers. No more suspicion nor mistrust. What, moreover, could three or four regiments effect? It might be believed that you, so great and powerful, are afraid. As for my part, my friends, and it is my constant occupation, I shall never be satisfied until I shall have seen the army, the National Guard, and the people fraternize in this same Champ de Mars. The army has no need of being amnestied—it is you, and you are the army. Let there be complete fraternity between us.' This speech was greeted with immense applause; and, after having proposed a toast to the independence of France and to liberty, citizen Ledru-Rollin retired, followed by a numerous crowd, crying 'Ledru-Rollin for ever! the Republic for ever!"

In the Illustration we see Ledru-Rollin addressing the great crowd, beneath the Tree of Liberty, from amid whose branches flaunt the gay tricolour and the *bonnet rouge*. Among those who accompanied Ledru-Rollin was the young son of General Lamarque, wearing a red Turkish cap, with a large blue tassel. Near him is one of the officers of hussars.

MANIFESTATION ROUND THE "TREE OF LIBERTY," IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—M. LEDRU-ROLLIN ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.

Arrivals from France.—The steamers arriving from the French ports at the metropolis during the latter portion of the past week have brought very extensive cargoes of merchandize, both of silks and other French manufactures, of the valuable description usually brought at this time of the year for the ensuing season; and also of the effects of parties who have been either residents in or temporary visitors to Paris, and who have left the French capital suddenly and returned home. One packet from Boulogne was not only crowded to excess in her hold, but had actually the deck laden with packages of merchandize and effects of the nature alluded to, so great was the demand for freight to the British metropolis. Circumstances which have come to our knowledge prove, if any further proof were necessary, that a feeling of the general insecurity of property but too surely and actually exists in the French metropolis, and not only on the part of the English residents, but also by foreigners themselves of wealth and distinction. We are assured, as an instance in point, that an individual resident in Paris, the fame of whose name and immense wealth is not even confined to Europe, has caused the most valuable portion of his private and household effects to be shipped to this country for safety, in order that they may be housed in the warehouse of one of our metropolitan dock establishments, until the existence of a greater degree of security for property in the French metropolis may render their return to that capital politic and safe. Nothing can more completely show the unhappy consequences of the present state of affairs and general insecurity in Paris than the occurrence of events of this nature.

Mail Arrangements. Her Majesty's sloop *Star* is appointed to take out the mails for Madeira, Cape de Verd, Sierra Leone, and Ascension, on the 1st of April; the *Tagus* steamer the Indian mails, on the 3rd of April; the *Tay* steamer the West India and Mexican mails, on the 1st of April; the *Acadia* steamer the American mails, on the 7th of April; her Majesty's brig *Lemnet* the Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres mails, on the 4th of April; and the *Emperor of China* sailing packet the Sydney and New South Wales mails, on the 31st March. The *Sarah Sands* steamer will take out ship letter bags for America, on the 3rd of April.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. THALBERG.—GRAND SACRED, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, on MONDAY, EVENING APRIL 17th, 1848.

It is respectfully announced that on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th, will be given a GRAND CONCERT, with GREAT ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, &c. On which occasion M. THALBERG will execute the following Pieces: 1 Grand Concerto in C Minor, Beethoven 2 Fantasia on Subjects from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Thalberg—3 Fantasia on Subjects from Auber's "Masaniello," Thalberg—4 "Letter from Weber," Mendelssohn.

The vocal portion will include Madame Tadolini, Mdlle. Schwartz, Mdlle. Vera, and Mdlle. Sofia Lanzelli; Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Signor F. Lablache, Signor Gilardi, Signor Bonetti, Cuzzani and Signor Labriche, and complete Selections from the Works of Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Mayerbeer, Weber, Rossini, &c., and include a Scena Ed. Trio, for Three Basses, by Meyerbeer, Signor Labriche Belletti, and Gilardi. Conductor, Mr Balfe

Tickets (certificates which, &c. &c.) announced.

N B.—A SECOND GRAND CONCERT will be presented on WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19th, 1848.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY next, APRIL 3, M. LAFONT and Mons. PAUL ERNEST, of the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, will have the honour of making their First Appearance, in the two New Comedies of LES EXTREMES SE TOUCHENT and UN MOUSQUETAIRE GRIS, both of which have been recently produced at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, with great success.—Mdlle NATHALIE respectfully announces that her BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE will take place on WEDNESDAY next, APRIL 5, on which occasion she will have the honour of performing in an entirely New Comedy, entitled LE DERNIER AMOUR; Le Lion comique, Mdlle Nathalie, the Character of Juliette, by Mdlle Rose Flexor.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—On MONDAY, APRIL 3rd and during the week, a variety of New Entertainments Extraordinary and Darling Performances, by the celebrated French Artists of the Cirque National de Paris, under the direction of Mr Charles Hughes. Mons. Duval, the Acts of Equitation, Mons. Franconi, Acts of Horsemanship, Mdlle Stuart Leon in her Pas de Fascination, Mdlle Rose Stuart, and for the first time in England, Mdlle Leocadie Stuart in her Grand Pas de Deux, Mons. Adolphe Franconi and Mdlle Rose Stuart. Between the performances will be given the Farce of "The Little Devil." &c. &c. Commence at 7 o'clock. Doors open at half-past 6. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre between the hours of 11 and 4. Second price at Half-past Nine o'Clock. Acts of Horsemanship. Mr Charles Hughes.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Six Nights of the present Season, to give ample time for the vast alterations and preparations for the 1st Easter Spectacle and Splendid Holiday Entertainments, Tuesday, April 4th, and during the Week. Last Nights of the present Operatic Spectacle, THE RAFFLE OF THE AMAZONS, succeeded by a Grand Equestrian Fete, in which the Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists will appear in their incomparable Feats.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4 Stage Manager, Mr Wm West

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—CROSBY HALL.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, and FRIDAY, APRIL 7, LOVE will resume his Annual Entertainments. He will present, for the first time in Crosby Hall, an Entertainment on a novel construction, with entirely new and appropriate Mutative Costumes and Appointments throughout, entitled, THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING; or, The Blue Ribbon; with Love's Lenten Lucubrations, and other Entertainments, which are expressed in the bills Welsh Harp, Reberts, Pleasure-hill, & Mary-lebone Monday April 3, Love will appear at the Lecture Hall, 197, Upper-street, Islington, in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Mind and its Contributory Organs: A Lecture on Peculiarities of Character, and other Entertainments. On Thursday April 6 at the Lecture Hall, Richmond Begin each Evening at Eight. Tickets, 3s. Gallery, 1s Books, 6d.

MODELS of the TABERNACLE and ENCAMPMENT of ISRAEL, by the Rev ROBERT HAMILTHORN, are now exhibiting at 28, Pall-mall, near the Palace St. James's Palace. The beautiful Landscape Model covers an area of 84 square feet, representing the Encampment on the Plain of Moab, View of the Dead Sea and River Jordan. The Model of the Tabernacle covers a space of 50 square feet in which every fabric and material corresponds precisely with those of the sacred original —Admission 1s. Open from Eleven till Eight

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms.—Last Six Nights. MONDAY, APRIL 3 and five following Mondays, Stage Doors at Five Season, and terminating at the present Subscription. Single tickets, each Mr Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. Mr Corri. The refreshments will be under the direction of Mr Lazzari, late of Covent Garden Theatre.—Commence at 9 o'clock precisely. To insure admission to avoid disappointment, Subscribers are requested to send their Tickets early in the day.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS-PARK. Visitors will be admitted WITHOUT ORDERS from MONDAY APRIL 10th next, on the payment of Sixpence each on Mondays, and of One Shilling each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each on all days, except those of Promenades.

By Order of the Council.

March 28, 1848. D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 2.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, April 3. New Moon at 11h. 1m. P.M., and an Eclipse of the Sun takes place, but it is not visible here.
TUESDAY, April 4. St. Ambrose
WEDNESDAY, April 5. The Sun rises at 5h. 27m., and sets at 5h. 39m.
THURSDAY, April 6. Old Lady Day.
FRIDAY, April 7.—Day-breaks at 3h. 20m., and twilight ends at 9h. 45m.
SATURDAY, April 8. The length of the day is 13h. 22m., and it is 5h. 37m. longer than it was on the shortest day.

The planets Mercury, Venus, and Saturn are near together during this week, and the two, former conjoined together all the month. See the diagram in the "Illustrated London Almanack, showing their paths this month

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8

| Sunday | | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 0 35 | 0 56 | 1 18 | 1 40 | 2 0 | 2 22 | 2 45 | 3 10 | 3 36 | 4 2 | 4 35 | 5 10 | 5 50 | 6 37 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Beta*," and several other Correspondents.—*The expected Comet of 1264 and 1556 has not yet been seen.*

"*Mathematicus*."—*The Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, No. 17, Vol. VII., for the predicted Right Ascension, &c., upon three hypotheses of the times of Perihelion Passage.*

"*D. R.*," *Exeter*—*A letter has been sent to you, which, if not delivered, you will find at the Post-office.*

"*A. F. L.*," *near Abingdon, Berks*—*A letter has been sent to you in reply to your communications of March 17.*

"*O. P.*," *Hull.* *The quantity of water caused with the air is determined by means of a dry and wet-bulb thermometer*

"*Phrenologus*." *Apply at the Phrenological Publishers', King William-street, Strand.*

"*Arthur Pearson*."—*We are not sufficiently versed in churchwardens' law to be able to solve your doubt*

"*Oneagh*,"—"*Kenny's Shilling Manual of Chess.*"

"*A. H.*" *Inchen is pronounced as spelt*

"*H. F. N.*" *Weymouth.* *Write respecting your half-crown (temp. Chas. II.) to Mr. Webster, 17, Green Arbour-court, Cheapside.*

"*Moderato*"—*Chas les X. duel, we think, at Graz*

"*E. S.*" *See the published "Key to Cocaigny."*

"*A Young Singer*" *should consult a Professor of Singing on his four (1) questions*

"*Communis*." *Apply to Jeffery and Son, Inventors of the Marine Glue, Commercial-road.*

"*A Subscriber*" *A complete work on Glass Painting has lately been published by Parker, of Oxford.*

"*R.*," *Guernsey*—*The improvement will be illustrated in our pages.*

"*An Instructress*." *We regret that we cannot assist you.*

"*F. B. J.*," *Poplar*—*Ackermann and Co., Strand.*

"*A. Z.*" *is thanked for the hint*

"*St. Vincent*" *If the money has been paid to the postman by inadvertence, the Post-office authorities will, doubtless, return it*

"*C. G. B.*" *The style of "Lord" Mayor of London was granted by Edw. III., with the style of Right Hon., in 1353.*

"*James N.*" *Mackintosh's work, "Il Principe," appeared in 1517, and was translated into English in 1640. Florence's translation of the complete works, was by Ivy, Vale, 1762, may be bought for about two guineas*

"*C. B.*," *Jersey, is thanked for the sketch, though the subject was already in our engraver's hands*

"*A. Z.*" *Livery and* The amount of damages in the case Bunn v. Lind was £2000 in favour of the plaintiff

"*C. M.*," *Guernsey.* *We regret that we have not room for the lines*

"*R. T. N.*" *Bath.* *See a little book entitled "A Peep into Architecture."*

"*W. H. C.*," *Cork*—*Apply to a Police Magistrate.*

"*A Constant Reader*." *Procure a work on book keeping*

"*J. G. B.*," *Capel Mayor*. *We have already stated our approval of the Baby Jumper. It is out of Mr. Smith's hands*

"*Eugena*." *We do not make rare wines.*

"*G. H. T.*" *Shrewsbury.*—*Piccadilly.*

"*J. L. B.*" *Lords of Universities, Military Schools, &c.*

"*S. H. R.*"—*There have been published several controversial pamphlets on the tendency of Theatrical Entertainments; but we cannot enumerate their titles.*

"*J. D. C.*" *Plea in the nunc artistique of Mr. Habbé R. Browne*

"*A Novice*." *Hudson on Sheep*

"*A. S.*," "*M. M.*" "*A Subscriber*," *Y. Y. Z.*," "*J. R.*," *Royal street*," "*Blackheath*," "*C. C.*," "*Constant Reader*," "*W. A. R.*," *Wakefield*, and "*M. P.*"—*We cannot reply to your questions*

"*A. Z.*"—*Bets in the Books of London usually commence at £30 or £90 a year*

"*Lex*," *Edinburgh*—*Sanctuaries in London, or places privileged against the arrest of persons for debt, were suppressed in 1696*

"*A Bad Memory*," *Braintree*. *Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa, May 15, 1847, aged 72.*

"*Anne*." *Mrs Hemans died at Dublin, May 16, 1835, aged 41.*

INDELIBLE. *Lucas*, "*Britain defended*," &c.

"*J. S. H.*" *Words of "God save the King"*

"*Truth*."—"*Mourir pour la Patrie*" *is the "Chaunr des Girondins," not the "Marseillaise Hymn."*

"*A Researcher from No. 1*" *is mistaken*

"*A Correspondent*," *who inquires as to the standing armies of Europe, will find a tabular view of the military force of the various civilized nations in the "Penny Cyclopædia," now Array."*

"*An Old Subscriber*." *The Government office*

"*G. H. S.*," *Whitby*. *The lines are from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."*

"*C. H. M.*," *Inverness*.—*To plead humority is a disreputable shift.*

"*Decuria*." *The music and words of the "Marseillaise Hymn" may be bought of any musicseller for 3d.*

"*A Reader*," *Ashborne*, *may purchase a good Map of London, by order of any bookseller, for half-a-crown.*

"*Syrus*," *Strood*, *and* "*V. B. Y*" *The Moon's orb being visible at the time of the total Eclipse, was chiefly owing to the earth-shine.*

"*G. T.*" *is thanked: but we have not room*

"*A Subscriber*," *Bedford*, *should apply at the Commercial Travellers' School*

"*A Resident in the Country*" *should send a friend to the British Museum; the officers cannot attend to such matters as he names.*

"*A Subscriber*."—*We do not know who is Secretary of the Canal Navigation Society*

"*Quis, Quis*," *Sheffield*. *The loss by broken windows in popular tumults is recoverable from all the County Rate*

"*Sam Slick*."—*A marvellous work, descriptive of the Cape of Good Hope, has lately been published by Mr. Murray* *The income of the late Archbishop of Canterbury has been stated as £18,000 per annum.*

"*C. P.*," *Chelmsford*. *The aurora on the evening of Sunday, March 19, was seen at Greenwich, but I did not see it, and therefore I did not insert it in the meteorological notes of the week.* *It was also seen at Nuneaham by Mr. Lowe.* *The aurora on Monday evening was also very generally seen.* *The aurora can scarcely be merely an atmospheric phenomenon, or of local origin, for simultaneously the Cape of Good Hope Observer mentions it.*—J. G.

"*Romeo*."—*The London Banking Firms and Companies do not allow interest on accounts, but insist on a remunerative balance being constantly on the credit side of the ledger.* *To the second query.*—*No*

"*Ozoneana*," "*W. S.*" *Buckingham*; *and* "*E. J. L.*," *Nottingham*, *are thanked for the diagrams of the Solar Phenomena, for which we regret that we have not room*

"*H. B.*" *Southampton*.—"*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*" *is, perhaps, the most trustworthy recent work of its class: it is more copious than* "*Pepy's Chronology.*"

*The price is* 18*s*

"*A Country Subscriber*."—*See* "*The Shilling Manual of Oil Painting*," *from Mesrs. Winsor and Newton, Colnaghi, and others.*

"*G. B.*" *To what hospital does our Correspondent refer?*

"*A Parisian*," *Alton*. *Of what class are the subjects of the drawings?*

"*W. H. B.*," *Greenwich*. *Apply to the Registrar of your district*

"*A Bad Memory*," *Braintree*.—*The Great Britain steam-ship ran ashore in Dundrum Bay, Sept. 22, 1846, Capt. Hosken, in command.* *Capt. Claxton superintended the attempts made for the vessel's re-sail.*

*** Owing to the great pressure of News, Our Magazine Column for April 8 is unavoidably deferred.

## BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Parlour Library. Vol. 14.——Bibliopegia.——Rajah Brooke's Journal Murray.——Light and Knowledge. ——Sketches of her Majesty's Household.——Field's Naturalist's Note Book.——The Image of his Father. Part I.
Music. "Le Bouquet d'Hiver."

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1848.*

LAST week, when commenting on the failure, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Hume's motion for a reduction of the naval estimates, we took occasion to glance at the necessity which exists for a better administration of the expenditure in that department of the public service, particularly in the management of stores, dockyards, &c. An occurrence has since become known, which supplies an apt illustration of the monstrous evils to which the abuses suffered by the Admiralty authorities to exist, are, in the ordinary course of things, almost certain to give rise.

By the packet-ship *Madrid*, which has arrived from Portugal within the last few days, we learn that the first-class ship of the line, the *Queen*, 110 guns, commanded by Captain Bruce, when endeavouring to bring up in the Bay of Gibraltar, on the 14th ult., went ashore in consequence of the flukes of both her anchors breaking off in the ground. This fine three-decker, with one thousand souls on board, thus placed in the most imminent peril, would, in all probability have been lost, if it had not been for the timely assistance rendered by the *Polyphemus* steam-sloop, which, attracted by the guns of distress fired by the *Queen*, fortunately succeeded in hauling her off.

And what has been the cause of this mishap, which had nearly terminated in the destruction of a noble specimen of naval architecture and the sacrifice of one thousand lives? The gross neglect of the Admiralty officials in not supplying the best workmanship and materials, as well as the best principle of construction in every article of such first-rate importance as anchors are. With respect to this very ship, it is said that her former commanders, Captain Martin and Sir Henry Leeke, had each made application for the patent anchors, but without success, and here is the result of this very stupid mal-administration—a first-class man-of-war all but wrecked, and damaged to such an extent that a most serious outlay will be incurred for repairs.

This is a case which we would refer to Mr. Hume's most especial attention.

"PROPERTY has its duties as well as its rights;" and as the Legislature has overloaded our Statute Book with enactments enabling the possessors of landed property to enforce, by every conceivable summary method, every conceivable territorial right, it behoves that same Legislature to compel those to perform their duties to whom it has thus given almost arbitrary power for the enforcement of their rights, and at the same time to take care that those to whom this power has been given shall not, by the abuse of it, convert that which the Legislature intended merely as a defence for the rights of property, into an instrument of destruction of the lives and liberties of her Majesty's subjects. Our readers will perceive from the debates in the House of Commons on Friday, 24th ult., that a gross abuse of the rights of property has taken place in the county of Galway, upon the estate of a Mr. Blake. It appears that on the last day of the old year the agents of this gentleman ejected from their tenements certain poor cottiers, under circumstances of such wanton cruelty, that the Poor Law Commissioner felt it his duty to draw the attention of the Government to the subject. Major M'Kie was appointed to make enquiries into the matter, and in his report he says:—

"It would appear from the evidence recorded, that the forcible ejectments were illegal, that previous notices had not been served; and that the ejectments were perpetrated under circumstances of great cruelty. The time chosen was for the greater part nightfall on the eve of the new year. The occupiers were forced out of their houses with their helpless children, and left exposed to the cold in a bleak western shore in a stormy winter's night; that some of the children were sick, that the parents implored that they might not be exposed, and their houses left till the morning; that their prayers for mercy were vain, and that many of these have since died. I have visited the ruins of these huts (not any great distance from Mr. Blake's residence); I found that many of these unfortunate people were still living within the ruins of those huts, endeavouring to shelter themselves under a few sticks and sods, all in the most wretched state of destitution; many were so weak that they could scarcely stand when giving their evidence. The site of these ruins is a rocky wild spot, fit for nothing but a sheepwalk."

If a peasant snaps a hare, he may be transported for seven years; if a landlord causes the death of a peasant by illegally pulling down his house and exposing him to the rigours of a winter's night, that landlord cannot be punished, for the law officers of the Crown both in England and Ireland have been consulted on this matter, and they declare that they cannot advise any criminal prosecution against either Mr. Blake or his accessories, and that the only remedy is by civil action to be brought by those whom he has illegally ejected, to bring which action would require an outlay of at least £300. In the course of the debate, Sir Robert Peel said, "That these ejectments were illegal, is expressly stated in the report of this gentleman to the Commissioners. I know, however, that the law is powerless in procuring redress in such cases; but I know also, that the mere statement of the facts in the House of Commons, accompanied with the expression of such feelings as can alone be excited when such facts are narrated to us, will not be without its influence."

We cannot agree with Sir Robert Peel. The conscience of the man who could coolly plan such a proceeding is so utterly seared, that no expression of indignation unaccompanied by punishment will produce any effect upon him. Moral feeling he has none, and it is only by an appeal to his physical feelings, involving the infliction of pain or privation, that he can be prevented from the reperition of his offence. In November a Coercion Act was properly passed through Parliament to defend the Irish landlords from the murderous revenge of their exasperated tenants. Justice demands that such equal celerity a bill should now be passed to protect defenceless tenants from the equally murderous clearances of tyrannical landlords.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

HER Majesty's convalescence is so far re-established, that no more bulletins are issued. The Royal infant, too, is going on well.

On Saturday, his Royal Highness Prince Paul of Wurtemburg visited his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace: his Royal Highness was attended by Baron de Brunow, the Russian Minister. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their usual airings; and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback attended by Col. Bouverie, equerry in waiting

On Sunday morning their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel, in the Palace: the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Royal children took their accustomed airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent received her visitors.

On Monday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia paid a visit to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, and attended by his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister. In the evening Prince Albert returned his Royal Highness's visit at the house of the Prussian Minister, in Carlton House Terrace. The Prince and Princess Augustus of Coburg and family left Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, for the Continent. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. F. E. Anson, transacted business at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Somerset House, in the course of the day. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing

On Tuesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at Drury-lane Theatre with his presence in the private box of the Keeper Lady Lyndhurst, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie, were in attendance on the Royal party Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia dined with his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's; to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House; and to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Anhalt visited the Prince of Prussia, on Monday evening, at the residence of the Prussian Minister, on Carlton House Terrace. Colonel K. Cannon, R.S.F., was presented by Viscount Palmerston to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday at the Levee, on being appointed a Knight Commander of Charles III.

On Wednesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their usual walking and pony exercise, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, dined with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, in the evening, at Cambridge House. A select party were present to meet his Royal Highness, including her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir John Macdonald, and Colonel Chaplin.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Crown, arrived in London on Monday morning, via Hamburg, and alighted at the hotel of the Prussian Legation at Carlton-terrace.

His Royal Highness, we are given to understand, arrived here with a confidential mission from his Royal brother to her Majesty the Queen; and it is also stated that his Royal Highness was not (as some accounts had intimated) in any way connected with the fatal misunderstanding which caused the contest between the Guards and the people of Berlin on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th ult. In consequence of the regulations made by the late King, in 1836, prohibiting past occurrences of such nature, the Royal Highness had on that occasion no commands to give to the troops, and gave none.

On accounts of any official or personal interference or collision of the Prince with the people in that deplorable struggle, or in the popular excitement which followed it, are declared to be devoid of the slightest foundation

Intelligence of the arrival of the Prince having got abroad, his Royal Highness received several complimentary visits during the afternoon from members of the *corps diplomatique* and others.

Viscount Hardinge was among the earliest to pay his respects to the illustrious Prince; but, owing to the absence of the Prince, the noble and gallant Viscount had not the honour of a personal interview.

Among the leading personages who called at the Legation, for the same purpose, were his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, his Excellency the Russian Minister, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Hon. Robert Dundas, and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—On Saturday a large meeting of the vestry took place, the Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair. The first business was the adoption of a report from the vestry clerk, relative to the Government measure for the improvement of the health of towns. The committee stated that Lord Morpeth had consented to exclude the metropolis from its operation, and that a special bill upon the subject would be brought in for the City of London; that they were apprehensive that the objectionable principle of centralization, without regard to constituted local authorities, would be introduced, to which they strongly object on their own account, as tending only to increase the number of public officers, and the burdens of the rate-payers. The report also complained of the unjust operation of the present law of settlement, the effect of which had been to congregate large masses of the casual poor in the metropolis. The adoption of the report was carried unanimously. A resolution was next brought forward, and passed, to the effect, that the Government should be memorialized to afford greater protection against tumultuous assemblies and riotous mobs. The vestry clerk then read a report from the auditors of the baths and washhouses, explanatory of their accounts, and urging the vestry to assist the committee in providing a building worthy of so important a parish as that of Marylebone. An address to the Queen, congratulating her on the birth of a Princess, was unanimously adopted; and the vestry, having resolved to go into a discussion of the guardians of the poor (thirty), afterwards separated.

CITY OF LONDON COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, a Court of Sewers was held at Guildhall, Dr. Reid, engineer and surveyor appointed to inquire into and report on the state of the City of London sewers not having yet had time to carry the objects of their appointment into effect, the proceedings were confined to the usual routine business, and nothing further transpired relative to the Public Health Bill. Mr. Godson begged to ask the chairman whether any pens had been taken by the committee to indicate gas companies to lower their prices, as he observed, by the printed returns, that the Pavements accounts that the gas lighting for the last three quarters amounted to the very large sum of £7782. (Hear, hear.) The chairman said, the question was under the consideration of the committee, but all the information which they could collect relative to the subject would be laid before them at their next meeting (Hear, hear.) A consolidated rate of sixpence in the pound was then made, and the Court broke up

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.—The number of births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the week was 1364, of which 702 were males and 772 females. This number exceeds the births of the preceding week by 118. The deaths during the week numbered 1099, being eight less than the weekly average for the last five winters, and nineteen less than the number of the preceding week. Thus, also, the births this week exceed the deaths by 265. The meteorological report shows that the mean temperature of the week has been 39 degrees above the mean temperature of the corresponding week on an average of 25 years. The wind was variable in direction, and the sum of its horizontal movement at Greenwich was 1165 miles.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has received the design of the new two-shilling piece from Mr. Wyon, and has submitted the same to her Majesty, who has been pleased to approve of it.

IMITATION CAMEOS.—In our notice of the Society of Arts' Exhibition, we intended to refer to Miss Nichols's fine specimens of Imitation Cameos, beautifully executed on ivory: they are Portraits of June, De la Roche, her Majesty and Prince Albert, and Mrs. Siddons.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Superannuation Fund Borough Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday

In reply to Lord Beaumont, the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the part of the Government, bore testimony to the exemplary manner in which the Catholic clergy of Ireland had exerted themselves to preserve the public peace; and Lord Stanley expressed great satisfaction at the announcement

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Horsham Election.—The Earl of March moved that a writ be issued for the election of a member for this borough, in the room of Mr. J. Jervis, vacated on a charge of treating.—Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that the issuing of the writ be suspended.—After a short discussion, in which it was generally admitted that further inquiry into the state of the borough of Horsham was quite desirable, a writ was issued, the motion and amendment were both withdrawn, the understanding being that an investigation would be instituted on the subject.

Supply. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Fox Maule brought forward the Army Estimates, several of which were voted, and the House adjourned.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE

M. de Girardin, the proprietor of the *Presse* newspaper, was near having his presses broken on Wednesday by the people, in consequence of his furious attacks upon the Government. The general belief is that he is a mere Carlist agent, and that his desire is to overthrow the Government, and open the way for such men as Ravigan and Raspail, which would be complete anarchy and civil war, the only hope now of the Carlists for their *protégés*, the Duke de Bordeaux. The disturbance in the manner of three thousand assailed his bureau, and had him in their possession. But he escaped without personal violence is due to the fact of his having expressed himself to them in words of much milder import than those with which his paper has teemed. General Courtais was of great use in putting down what was near becoming a serious riot. The mob was in possession of the offices of the *Presse*, and threatened to destroy all the machinery, a threat which they would probably have put in execution, but for the authority of General Courtais, and a body of National Guards who accompanied him, and who represented to the rioters, that by breaking the presses they would do more injury to the compositors in the office than to M. Emile de Girardin himself. On Thursday and Friday not a single *Presse* was to be seen in the streets of Paris. The clubs have given the *mot d'ordre* that it is not to be sold, and it has consequently disappeared

The deputation sent by the Irish Confederation to present an address of congratulation to the Provisional Government, was received on Friday, not on Saturday, at twelve o'clock. Mr. Smith O'Brien has received notice to that effect from M. de Lamartine

General Cavaignac has refused the Ministry of War, which has been offered to General Changrenier. The Provisional Government has ordered a civic guard of 1500 men to be organised for its own protection against the *sankts* of the clubs, many of whom are *ci-devant* police agents, and endeavoured to destroy at the machinery

# REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.

CONFLICT BEFORE THE ROYAL PALACE, AT BERLIN.

IN OUR Journal of last week we noticed, though very briefly, the conflict between the troops and the people before the Royal Palace at Berlin, on the 18th ult. A Correspondent of the *Times* describes this as "one of the most terrible tragedies ever enacted."

The King, it appears, had acceded to the wishes of the people, and a proclamation was forthwith prepared and published. Nothing could exceed the joy of the people, and a large body of the most respectable burghers in Berlin proceeded to the Palace to thank his Majesty in their name. The military stationed there, perceiving the approach of a large crowd, endeavoured to oppose their further progress; whereupon several of the party stated that their intentions were pacific, and expressed great dissatisfaction at any opposition being offered to a peaceable expression of gratitude to the Sovereign for his timely concessions. At this moment, without any warning being given or any cause assigned, some evil genius prompted a regiment of cavalry to draw their sabres against the burghers. The intents of the peaceful, and most respectable classes of the mass of whom it was, beings. The peaceful citizens, seeing their friends and neighbours dead and dying, fled in all directions, carrying confusion and dismay into every part of the town. In an instant the whole population was on foot: "To arms! Revenge! Blood for blood!" were shouted on all sides: barricades were erected as by magic, and a state of excitement prevailed which no pen can describe.

The firing commenced at two P.M., and soon after became general through the town; the troops attacked the people indiscriminately, and cannon were brought to bear on the half-armed masses. A party of burghers got possession of two great guns, which they used against the troops, among whom they committed fearful havoc. The barricades were of enormous dimensions; waggons, trees, and stones from the ripped-up pavement were heaped together, and made an almost impassable barrier, behind which the people acted. In the Linden (the largest street in Berlin) there were seven or eight, all most formidable, and one quite gigantic in its proportions. This latter was attacked in the evening by a Prussian regiment, and was defended by an immense body of citizens; till by overwhelming rush, it was borne headlong on the soldiers, and citizens and military lay pell-mell among the ruins. Many of the latter were killed; the remainder, deprived of their weapons and disabled by their wounds, were in a few minutes despatched almost to a man, their arms being distributed among the burghers. No quarter was given, and the struggle, though fearful, was short. A regiment of Neufchâtel sharpshooters, towards evening, fraternised with the people, and from behind the barricades were of the greatest service against the military, directing their aim principally at the officers, many of which fell. In the course of the evening, the Princes rode through the streets, endeavouring to restore peace and quiet, but in vain. The Prince of Prussia was seized by the mob, and subjected to the greatest indignities. Until five in the morning did this fearful scene continue, the gutters literally running with blood. At five the firing ceased; order was in some degree restored, and every soldier compelled to quit the town, now guarded by the armed burghers.

In the early morning, several waggons were filled with the slain corpses and wounded bodies of the citizens of Berlin, which, preceded by an enormous mass of the burghers, were carried in funeral procession to the courtyard of the Palace. The King was loudly called for; he appeared on the balcony, was requested to descend to the courtyard, and, uncovered, to survey the fearful spectacle. Cries were raised for the Queen; and on his Majesty affirming she was so alarmed as to be ill in bed, such cries of despair were made to be repeated: the King then withdrew, and shortly afterwards returned, leading the Queen by the hand. Both were dressed as affected at the awful scene, which they gazed on for a few moments in solemn silence, after which the crowd peaceably dispersed, carrying with them the torn and bleeding remains of their friends and neighbours.

THE DEAD CARRIED BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN

Such is the account of an eye-witness of one of the most dreadful catastrophes on record, which has consigned to an untimely end hundreds of Prussia's most faithful subjects. The most generally received opinion is, that the officers, enraged at seeing the day won by those whom they regarded as *canaille*, and with whom they have never had the slightest sympathy, refused to give credit to their peaceable intentions, and were glad of the opportunity of "shooting them down."

The crisis is, also, thus vividly described by L. Muhlbach:—"A bloody and unheard of fight commenced, spreading through all the streets, but having for its principal fields the streets in the neighbourhood of the royal Palace, the Breiten-strasse and the Königs-strasse, which are two of the most industrious and stricken-peopled streets of Berlin. The earth shook from the thunder of cannon. From three o'clock in the afternoon the fight raged everywhere. Every man capable of bearing arms was ready to work according to his strength and means, to stir up the people, to erect barricades, or to defend them with the arms at his command. Arms were wanting. But few favoured ones possessed them; the populace had nothing but the stones. With these they defended themselves; as women carried them to the spot in baskets; dragging them even with heroic courage and strength on the roofs of the houses. The tiles were torn off and pointed round the walls; behind them the women sheltered themselves, from time to time, as opportunity offered, sending down a volley on the heads of the soldiers. In the Königs-strasse and Breiten-strasse [illegible] vitriol were even used as means of defence against the soldiers. [illegible] powerful assailants, and strength, struck down all in their neighbourhood, [illegible] and [illegible] the barbarous spirit of centuries long passed seemed again to have resumed its place in the bosoms of the soldiers, in all its animal and brutal propensities. With a maddened desire for blood, they rushed at all, and spared none. Their blades were sharp, their muskets loaded, and their thoughts were blood. Old men, women, and children were torn from their beds, and carried away as prisoners, or, if they attempted to resist, were shot at once. It was no longer a fight, but a murder—a maddened, brutal power on the one side, and a heroically courageous defence on the other.

# REVOLUTION IN PRUSSIA.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN ON THE 21st.

"Suddenly a tremendous crying was heard spreading to the remotest corner of the town. The general commanding the troops, Von Möllendorff, was captured by the citizens, disarmed, and carried a prisoner into the house of the Burgschützen corps. The thunder of the guns and muskets ceased; a sort of cessation of hostilities ensued. The citizens here compelled General von Möllendorff to sign an order to such a purport. With this written order, and a white flag at their head, a deputation proceeded through the ranks of the soldiers to the Palace, and demanded an audience with the King. It was accorded them. With the all-powerful words of experience and conviction, they placed before his Majesty the heart-rending condition of his residence, and prayed him, of his own free will, for his own sake, to withdraw the troops. After a long debate, the King consented, and signed an order for the immediate departure of the troops." Then follows a fearful scene before the Palace next day:—

"One-and-twenty corpses, with their wounds open and uncovered, were carried to the Palace, and laid before the principal staircase. The scene, even in memory, causes shuddering and heart-rending. A holy but sorrowful silence pervaded the vast multitude. In silence they waited in patience, but no one came; then they cried, 'The King! the Queen [illegible]' and long waiting, they appeared. Hand in hand the Royal pair descended the staircase to the bloody corpses.

"'That is your work,' said one man: from thousands and hundred thousand throats the cry was repeated, all pointing to the corpses.

"Much shaken, and without the slightest appearance of firmness, the King stood by the side of his trembling Queen.

"'Off with your cap!' the people thundered.

"The king removed his cap."

Our Artist has illustrated this touching scene, as well as the conflict before the Palace, and the great Barricade in the Breiten-strasse.

"The number of troops was not less than twenty thousand, and not one regiment offered to fraternise with the people. About fourteen or fifteen hundred persons were killed in all, [illegible]. The number of wounded is not yet known. Several houses were set on fire during the night; the Royal foundry was also very much damaged by fire. Much damage has been done to the houses in the neighbourhood of the principal barricades; they show traces in many instances of a very severe conflict.

* * * * *

"On Monday morning, the King rode through the town, and, strange to say, he was well received! This sympathy, it is believed, was not quite general, and the King, it seemed, was aware of it. He is said to have almost lost his senses."

A second progress of the King through the city is thus described:—

"The King was continually kissing his hand and bowing from the carriage windows in answer to the affectionate greetings of his subjects. The people loudly testified their friendly disposition towards him, and openly declared that they, and not he, were alone responsible for what had occurred. [illegible] frequently inquired the names of those who made themselves conspicuous [illegible] and he granted pardon to many who [illegible]. He also made inquiries respecting the particular circumstances which had taken place at various parts of the city during the [illegible]. The [illegible] new ministers were also very flatteringly received by the populace, especially Schwerin and Bornemann. At two [illegible] points the King addressed the people: the cheering was universal."

The funerals of 187 persons who fell on the 18th ult., took place on Wednesday, the 22nd, and the solemn and holy ceremonial is thus described:—

"At twelve o'clock, the students assembled in the garden of the University, and formed themselves into sections according to the different parts of the town placed under their protection, and then marched in orderly procession, all armed with cavalry sabres or muskets, and preceded by the German national flag: they proceeded to the large open space in front of the Neuen Kirche, on the steps of which a platform, erected for the occasion, displayed to the general view the coffins containing the 187 heroes of the twelve hours between Saturday and Sunday. The church itself was covered with evergreens, and from the summit of the large pillars large flowing sheets of crape descended to the earth, waving mournfully to and fro in the gentlest of mild spring breezes. The open place in front was covered, so that nothing but a sea of heads was visible, with the different guilds of the town, the tradesmen and factory operatives all armed, and bearing their flags covered with crape. Every man was dressed in deep mourning; the national cockades were veiled with crape. When all were thus assembled, and silence was in some degree procured, the band of the opera played a solemn dirge. At its conclusion, Herr Sidon, the

SOLEMNITIES OVER THE DEAD BEFORE THE NEUEN KIRCHE, BERLIN.

chief clergyman of the town, addressed the assembled multitude. He consoled with the families of the departed for the loss they had suffered, expressed the nation's regret at the death of so many patriots, and reminded them that no death could be more glorious than in fighting for the rights of humanity; and that death itself was but the transition from earthly to heavenly life. A Catholic priest succeeded him, and he in his turn was followed by a Jewish rabbi. And it was from the steps of a Protestant church that the ministers of these three religions addressed themselves, in consoling and affecting terms, to a mixed audience. Amid solemn silence the coffins were then raised one by one, and, carried by voluntary bearers, the procession advanced on its way, accompanied by most of the authorities of the town, Herr von Humboldt, and, I believe, some of the new Ministry. It proceeded through a short street to the Linden, across the King's-bridge, and round the Palace. Here, on the balcony, his Majesty was seen with Prince Carl and some of his Ministers. The armed citizens and students present were not less than 20,000, besides those who were on guard in all parts of the town. The streets were lined with the inhabitants—men, women, and children all in deep mourning, and many weeping bitter tears; but not a single policeman or gendarme was to be seen, and a more quiet and orderly populace was never known. There must have been between 200,000 and 300,000 persons in the streets. The procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the Palace, during the whole of which time the King was on the balcony, at one end of which was displayed a black flag, and at the other the national colours veiled with crape. When the procession arrived before the Königs Thor, the other end could hardly have left the market-place. It proceeded up the short ascent immediately on leaving the gate, and turning short to the right, entered a field, which is, perhaps, higher than any other spot in the neighbourhood. In the middle of this field a large circular hole had been dug, in the middle of which was a platform, on which stood the families and friends of the deceased, the clergymen, and other authorities of the town. Round this platform, and covered with evergreen wreaths, flowers, and coffins of holly, were placed the coffins. After a sort of funeral sermon and some sacred music, the assembled multitude was again addressed by several clergymen and others. All listened in solemn silence: the speaker being only now and then interrupted by a long-drawn heartfelt sigh from the breasts of the many thousands who surrounded the grave. The burgher corps of marksmen had the honour of firing several volleys over the grave of their departed brethren, and fellow-soldiers. And, after more sacred music, vocal and instrumental, the vast concourse peacefully separated."

The illustrations are from Drawings made by eminent Berlin Artists, who were eye-witnesses of the several scenes which they have painted.

The accompanying large illustration represents the touching solemnity opposite the Nelson Kirche, a noble edifice, surmounted with several fine statues.

The large Engraving upon the opposite page shows the Great Barricade in the Breiten-strasse, the scene so strikingly detailed in the preceding extracts.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

As this period of the year, which partakes alike of spring and winter, personages occupied alternately with country visits, and Longchamps—the three glorious Days of the Parisian Fashions. The season, it is true, has been interrupted by the great national event; but though less active, and less brilliant than usual, it is not entirely lost.

The ball *toilettes* for the present month continue as for the last three months. *Longchamps* this year will take place five weeks later than last; that is rather fortunate, as people will have time to recover themselves from the late excitement, the world of fashion will, it is hoped, resume its allurements.

But while awaiting this *Longchamps*, let us glance at the most distinguished fashions of the present day.

A great many "*robes de Princesses*" are now worn, which have the advantage of being equally new and graceful. Dresses with the bodice fastening to the skirt in the front without a seam, in the jacket style, are marvellously becoming to the figure. The fulness of the skirt only begins on the hips, which, we may say, tends imperceptibly to bring us back to the great dresses of "the Empire." Nearly all palisses have the bodice open all the way down, so to show a splendid *chemisette*, either of embroidery or lace.

A great many plaids are of light blue on dark chocolate; of crimson crossbars on a grey ground shot with white.

People are now leaving off furs and wearing cashmeres. Many Spanish cloaks of velvet, *fanelle* made of velvet, they are cut in the cross very full; they have a little collar *brisé*; they are trimmed with thick silver cord, or flat gimp, in the front; the gimp is put *en Brandebourg*: thus disposed, they are styled *Monsieur Mesapatarre*.

The shapes of the bonnets are not altered; however, they are lighter. Many are made of satin re-covered with lace. For morning dress, quilted bonnets are fashionable, having a fall; when thrown back and covers the plait; the only ornament is four pieces of cross-way velvet, which surround the crown at equal distances.

Embroidered muslin pelerines, trimmed with lace, have long and narrow lappets, which go round the waist and tie behind; they are open at the chest; they may be worn at small parties, and are called *Charlotte Corday*. They are also made of lace over net, and are very pretty.

Pocket-handkerchiefs have never been richer or more truly elegant than those worn this year. The handkerchiefs called *Fleurs des Champs*, surrounded with a wreath of red poppies, quilted coloured ground, embroidered in their natural colours, with a coloured festooning, are a superb novelty. Others have only a wreath of one of these flowers, and of a single shade. We have also seen very rich handkerchiefs, quite new and unworn, which nearly touches the centre; there scarcely remains a small plain space to show that it is a handkerchief.

Linen is made handsomer every day. Fine linen is a mark of elegance and excellent taste.

Birds of paradise are much in request at present for head-dresses; they are worn *en plesseure on new coiffures*, reminding us, to a certain degree, of those of the times of the Republic.

In powdered head-dress, the hair is taken up and frizzled from the roots with the greatest lightness; the upper part to form two twists; the curls behind the ears must be crossed, and the longest hang carelessly on the neck; three hind curls separated from a thick one which hangs down the neck, and the other two placed so that the knot differs in proportion; this *coiffure pendre a Diane* is ornamented with a bunch of gold thread or the tips of coloured feathers curled at the extremity.

Another head-dress has the front dressed in curled locks, mixed with a wreath of flowers; a long corkscrew curl hangs behind the ears; the back is dressed with three twists smooth, disposed like a Grecian cap. The front is dressed in little corkscrew curls, tightly rolled, and placed on two curls, and descending very low on the temples as far as the neck. The back of the head-dress is composed of three twists, one laced in the other in the form of a *tresse*. In evening or opera dresses, the lightest materials; amber *crêpe lisse*, spangled net, transparent gauze, do not appear too light or too elegant for these fanciful toilettes.

### ODE BY BERANGER ON THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY.

The *Democratie Pacifique* publishes the following Ode by Beranger, who is announced as one of the candidates for the deputation of the department of the Seine. It is addressed to Manuel, who dared to profess Republicanism even under the Restoration, but who died before 1830

BERANGER A' MANUEL.

O Manuel, la France s'est levée!
Sa liberté n'a plus un ennemi.
C'est bien ainsi que nous l'avions rêvée
Peuple géant qui n'est rien à demi!
Puisqu'il nous mène à la terre promise,
Dieu parmi nous aurait dû le laisser
Qu'avais-tu fait pour mourir en Moïse?
Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

Sortant vainqueur de ces luttes sublimes,
Tu penserais à mon tout petit con
C'est dans ces jours de fièvres magnanimes,
Que l'on de l'autre on a souvent besoin.
Longtemps muets, dans une étreinte unique,
Pua, refoulant nos pleurs dans un baiser,
Nous nous dirons, "Vive la République!"
Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

Le sait-on bien? Depuis qu'au Jeu-de-Paume
Sourvit l'époque où le peuple vainqueur
Baffling de leur beau royaume
Le monde entier, comme le sang au cœur,
Du livre de sa sagesse, sublime ou sage,
Où chaque lustre eut sa gloire à tracer,
Quarante-huit est la plus belle page!
Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

La royauté vécrifiait l'empire,
Et jetait l'ancre en ce sable mouvant;
Le fondre passe, et le trône chavire,
Et j'ai dressé ma frêle vêtement.
Mais je rétrouve une France féconde,
Qu'un noble sang vient de fertiliser;
Sol généreux, qui nourrin le monde!
Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

La République est grande, et sera stable,
Elle remplit nos vœux, mais je t'admais;
Je me souviens de ce temps terrible—
"Plaignons les morts, ils dorment à jamais!"
Dormir, hélas! quand la France se lève,
Lorsque, pour vaincre, et pour se surpasser,
Elle a besoin de l'esprit et du glaive,
Mon pauvre ami, je voudrais t'embrasser.

Gloire à toi, peuple, à tes succès rapides!
Je t'aime mieux lorsque je pense à toi,
Mes bras ouverts ne resteront pas vides
Tous les Français sont frères aujourd'hui
Vieillard courbé, quand tu courais aux armes,
Comme les morts, j'ai dû me reposer;
Mon sang est froid, mais j'ai de chaudes larmes,
Peuple Français, je voudrais t'embrasser!

Paris, le 1er Mars, 1848.]

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Administration of Oaths (Court of Chancery) Bill and the Queen's Prison Bill were read a third time.

After a short conversation relative to the delay in the delivery of the medals granted by the Queen to certain soldiers and sailors, their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

An unusual quantity of private business was transacted.

EXCISE PETITIONS.—A number were presented this session a Registration (Ireland) Bill, and a bill for the reform of the Irish Grand Jury system; but he could not name the precise time when they would be introduced.

On the order of the day, Mr. B. COCHRANE complained of a gross course of treatment to which a clerk of the London and Brighton Railway Company had been subjected, for a debt of £2, in the Clerkenwell prison.—Sir G. GREY said, the case was under investigation, and a report had been called for from the Visiting Justices.

### THE INCOME TAX

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the committal of the Income Tax Bill.

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. As the Income Tax was evidently a permanent tax, some modification of its inequalities should be made.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the amendment.

Sir R. INGLIS urged the justice of commencing the assessment at £150, leaving the first £150 of each man's income free from tax. He could not support the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after the fullest consideration, did not believe that any modification of the mode of assessing the tax could be made that would not aggravate the irregularities at present complained of.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Thesiger, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Carter, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Anstey addressed the House, which then divided:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For referring the bill to a select committee | .. .. | 73 |
| Against it .. .. .. .. .. | | 284 |
| Majority .. .. | | 211 |

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the House on the original motion:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For committing the bill | .. .. .. | 328 |
| Against it .. .. .. | .. .. | 12 |
| Majority .. .. | .. .. | 311 |

The House then went into committee on the bill

On the first clause,

Mr. BERESFORD moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "two years" for a "limited period," thereby limiting the continuance of the tax for two years instead of three, as proposed by the Government.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Committee of Supply was received.

The Stamp Duties Consolidation Bill passed through Committee.

The Insolvent Debtors (India) Bill was read a second time.

The Borough Police Superannuation Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Leases of Mines (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Passengers Bill, the Queen's Prison Bill, and some other bills, after which their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A petition presented by Mr. Wakley from a clergyman, praying amongst other matters for Universal and Secret Suffrage, for the Appropriation of the Property of the Church, and for the Abolition of the House of Lords, led to some discussion.—Sir R. INGLIS objected to its reception, on the ground that the House of Lords would not receive a petition praying for the abolition of the House of Commons. Neither House of Parliament would receive a petition praying for the abolition of the monarchy, and they should likewise reject with contempt any petition praying for the abolition of either of the branches of the Legislature.

Mr. HUME contended that if petitions were respectfully worded they ought to be received.—Sir G. GREY would not object to the reception of the petition.—Mr. LABOUCHERE took the same view of the subject. Sir J. GRAHAM thought no petition should be laid on the table which prayed for the abolition of the fundamental institutions of the constitution.—Mr. BRIGHT contended that, as petitions were received which prayed for the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, they could not consistently reject the one under consideration.—After some observations from Mr. F. O'CONNOR and Mr. HUME, Mr. WAKLEY said, he did not agree in that portion of the petition which related to the abolition of the monarchy, but he thought that under our existing constitution the greatest extent of desirable liberty was enjoyed.—The petition was then received.

IRELAND.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL gave notice for Mr. J. O'Connell that he (Mr. J. O'Connell) would, on the 11th of April, move for leave to bring in a bill for a Repeal of the Legislative Union.—Sir G. GREY took an opportunity of stating the substance of a communication from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in reference to the late atrocious case of ejectment of tenantry in Galway. As soon as Major Mackie's report on the case had been laid before him, the Lord-Lieutenant submitted the whole circumstances to the law officers of the Crown, who gave their opinion that a criminal prosecution could not legally be instituted. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland also transmitted a statement of the case to Mr. Blake; an explanation was received, after a lengthened delay, but not being considered satisfactory, Mr. Blake's name had been struck off the commission of the peace. The right hon. baronet's statement seemed to afford the House great satisfaction.

### THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. BANKES then proposed his motion, "That in the opinion of this House the powers, rights, and authority now vested by the act 9 and 10 Vict., c. 105, in the commissioners of railways, may be so regulated as to secure their efficient execution as a greatly diminished rate of charge to the public." The hon gentleman contended that the railway commission rested a commission without duties, no bill having been passed to prescribe or define its duties. The expense of the board for 1847 amounted to no less a sum than £17,000; this was by no means the whole of the expense to be incurred by the public on account of the superintendence of railways. They ought to have no difficulty in dealing with an experiment which had now existed for two years and a half, and which he had no hesitation in saying, after what had passed, had proved a signal failure. Two railway bills had been before the House, both recommended by the railway board, and both rejected by large majorities. It was clear, therefore, that the recommendation of that commission carried with it no warrant of authority in that House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave a narrative of the steps which had led to the establishment of the board, and alluded to the recommendations of parliamentary committees on which it had been founded. The great object constituting the board had been to secure parliamentary responsibility. As the business of the board was increasing, he feared there was not much prospect of a reduction in its expense, which was of considerable amount. Whether the retirement of the present head of the department, he stated that it was not intended to fill up Mr. Strutt's place, but to appoint some member of the Board of Trade as unpaid commissioner, with a view to discover by experience whether it would be possible to carry on the business of the office under this arrangement. He trusted his honourable friend would be satisfied with this intimation, and with the assurance that, if it should be found upon the report of the Committee on the Miscellaneous estimates that reduction could be carried further, effect would be given to the recommendation.

Mr. HUDSON was of opinion that when the railway business was done by the Board of Trade, it had been much better and more efficiently done than by the commission. He looked upon commissions of this sort with disfavour; when once vested, the commissioners felt bound to do mischief rather than do nothing.

Mr. V. SMITH hoped that Parliament would not lose sight of the necessity of some more efficient control over the railway companies

Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out that, though new commissioners for railways had been appointed, no new correlative powers had been created by the House. The House had in fact declined to give new powers, though two bills had been submitted to them. On the whole he thought that the present system worked well that it was a sound and safe system. In 1847 Parliament had been disposed to pass for large additions to the powers of superintendence, but it was now clear that Parliament was disposed to maintain the present system, and he did not think it would now be prepared to give additional powers. Divided responsibility in cases of this kind was a great disadvantage to public offices. Unless it could be shown that the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade were overburdened with Parliamentary business, their assumption of the functions of superintendence of railways would not be necessary. With one or two improvements he believed the business would be transacted to the entire satisfaction of the public

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Mr. F. T. BARING could not help thinking that it had been a mistake originally to unite the Railway Department with the Board of Trade. He suggested that the constitution of the departments was defective, so far as related to the superintendence of public works, and that it would be a great improvement to create a new department which might look after all business of this kind, now distributed between the Woods and Forests, Tidal Harbour Commission, and Ordnance.

Sir J. GRAHAM enforced the economical view of the subject with great point and effect, and showed also that some degree of anarchy was insinuating itself into the departmental arrangements of the Government. He thought the Board of Trade competent to discharge all the duties of the Railway Commission. Unless he could secure a guarantee for economy, and if Government meant to adhere to the intention announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he thought the resolution of the honourable member for Dorsetshire would be a salutary one for the House to affirm, and should think it his duty to give it his support

Mr. LABOUCHERE said his chief objection to the motion was, that it prejudged a question which the House, after a due interval for consideration, would be much better able to decide. He had learned from Mr. Strutt, that shortly after Easter a statement by the Railway Commissioners would be laid on the table, giving full details of the official duties of the board, as well as recommendations as to the course of legislation which ought to be followed. The right honourable gentleman animadverted on the disposition to find fault with what existed, and showed that the duties of the railway commission were in fact of a very onerous character, that it was vain to suppose they could be discharged by a few clerks at a cheap rate; and that they must be performed by men of high personal and professional character, to whom adequate remuneration must be given. He should propose to the House the previous question

After a debate which was very desultory in its scope, the House divided, when the previous question was carried by 166 to 56.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved the second reading of the Election Recognizances Bill. Sir R. H. INGLIS moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Considerable discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 112 to 80.

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Mr. HUDSON was of opinion that when the railway business was done by the Board of Trade, it had been much better and more efficiently done than by the commission. He looked upon commissions of this sort with disfavour; when once vested, the commissioners felt bound to do mischief rather than do nothing.

Mr. V. SMITH hoped that Parliament would not lose sight of the necessity of some more efficient control over the railway companies

Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out that, though new commissioners for railways had been appointed, no new correlative powers had been created by the House. The House had in fact declined to give new powers, though two bills had been submitted to them. On the whole he thought that the present system worked well that it was a sound and safe system. In 1847 Parliament had been disposed to pass for large additions to the powers of superintendence, but it was now clear that Parliament was disposed to maintain the present system, and he did not think it would now be prepared to give additional powers. Divided responsibility in cases of this kind was a great disadvantage to public offices. Unless it could be shown that the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade were overburdened with Parliamentary business, their assumption of the functions of superintendence of railways would not be necessary. With one or two improvements he believed the business would be transacted to the entire satisfaction of the public

Mr. HUME had come to the conclusion that the Railway Department might now merge entirely in the Board of Trade

Mr. F. T. BARING could not help thinking that it had been a mistake originally to unite the Railway Department with the Board of Trade. He suggested that the constitution of the departments was defective, so far as related to the superintendence of public works, and that it would be a great improvement to create

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES
6 to 1 against Bellbrufid (t) | 6 to 1 against Doubleton | 12 to 1 against Thistledown
6 to 1 — Walmgate-Bar-Wilson (t) | 7 to 1 — Joe Lovell | 16 to 1 — Van Dyke (t)
10 to 1 — Ben Brace | 10 to 1 — Wildair | 20 to 1 — Prospero
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
7 to 1 against Dorothy | 10 to 1 against Marquis of Queensberry | 14 to 1 against [illegible]
9 to 1 — Saddler | 12 to 1 — Glen Saddle (t) | 16 to 1 — [illegible]
9 to 1 — Footbolder | 30 to 1 against Executor (t) | 20 to 1 — [illegible]
CHESTER CUP.
33 to 1 against Parfect (t) | 50 to 1 against Rufus (t) | 11 to 1 against Bee and Hetman Plat
33 to 1 — Enchanter (t) | 1000 to 15 — Malt (t) | 100 to 1 — The Parrot (t)
10 to 1 against Surplice (t) | 40 to 1 against [illegible] | 50 to 1 against Whitstone (t)
10 to 1 — Epsom Lass (t) | 40 to 1 — Pleasaunter | 50 to 1 — Excuse (t)
11 to 1 — Glendower | 50 to 1 — The Sheriff (t) | 50 to 1 — The Fowler
3000 to 25 against Beersellar (t)

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Northamptonshire Handicap betting underwent a marked change this afternoon, Enchanter and Walmgate-Bar-Wilson coming so prominently into favour that it became a toss-up which of three was first favourite. Joe Lovell was also a great favourite, and Doubleton in request, but Wildair and Saddler were also in demand for the Metropolitan Handicap, and Parfect for the Chester Cup. Nothing very important in the Derby, but several hundreds had out on the two favourites, and left off so completely head and head, that it is impossible to say which had the call.

TUESDAY.—The Northamptonshire Handicap betting underwent a marked change this afternoon, Enchanter and Walmgate-Bar-Wilson coming so prominently into favour that it became a toss-up which of three was first favourite. Joe Lovell was also a great favourite, and Doubleton in request, but Wildair and Saddler were also in demand for the Metropolitan Handicap, and Parfect for the Chester Cup. Nothing very important in the Derby, but several hundreds had out on the two favourites, and left off so completely head and head, that it is impossible to say which had the call.

6 to 1 against Bellbrufid (t) | 6 to 1 against Doubleton | 12 to 1 against Thistledown
6 to 1 — Walmgate-Bar-Wilson (t) | 7 to 1 — Joe Lovell | 16 to 1 — Van Dyke (t)
10 to 1 — Ben Brace | 10 to 1 — Wildair | 20 to 1 — Prospero
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
7 to 1 against Dorothy | 10 to 1 against Marquis of Queensberry | 14 to 1 against [illegible]
9 to 1 — Saddler | 12 to 1 — Glen Saddle (t) | 16 to 1 — [illegible]
9 to 1 — Footbolder | 30 to 1 against Executor (t) | 20 to 1 — [illegible]
CHESTER CUP.
33 to 1 against Parfect (t) | 50 to 1 against Rufus (t) | 11 to 1 against Bee and Hetman Plat
33 to 1 — Enchanter (t) | 1000 to 15 — Malt (t) | 100 to 1 — The Parrot (t)
10 to 1 against Surplice (t) | 40 to 1 against [illegible] | 50 to 1 against Whitstone (t)
10 to 1 — Epsom Lass (t) | 40 to 1 — Pleasaunter | 50 to 1 — Excuse (t)
11 to 1 — Glendower | 50 to 1 — The Sheriff (t) | 50 to 1 — The Fowler
3000 to 25 against Beersellar (t)

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*J. T. C.*" *White can have no difficulty whatever in winning from the position you send; it is merely a question of time. We do not think there is anything in the situation, therefore, to warrant its publication. The former Problem shall appear immediately.*

"*E. S. A.*" *In your last game, if White for his second move play R to Q 3d, we cannot see how the mate will be avoided in two or three moves.*

"*Piper.*"—*No. 1, of your Enigmas is wrong. No. 2 is right, but a very old principle. No. 3, a bad position, and admitting of too easy solution. No 4 is tolerable, and, when we have a little more room, it shall have a niche in our column.*

"*Anserine*"—*The President of the London Chess Club is A Mongrelton, Esq*

"*Woodstockensis,*" *No. 2 is neat, but the principle has been worn thread-bare since the Indian Problem was brought into vogue. No. 3 we like, and if upon re-examination no fault is found, it shall appear. Your other problem*

"*W. L.*"—*You are wrong both as regards Problem and game. Look again at them before consulting our solutions. The two positions you have sent, numbered 419 and 425, are not without merit. They shall appear anon.*

"*H. W. L.*" *The initial "L." in our Chess notation, stands for "Rook," the proper name for the Castle or Tower. Staunton's "Young Chess Player's Manual" is published by Bogue, of Fleet-street.*

"*W. J. S.*"—*R to Q Kt's 8th, not K. The Problem is quite right*

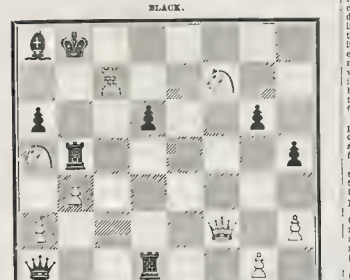
*Solutions by "Sopracrito," "A. B.," "Mon. Ermin," "F. G. D.," "P. H. T.," "R. R." "Miles," "G. T. Y." "Woodstockensis," "F. I.," "H. T. M.," are correct*

*** The pressure of political intelligence compels us to defer replying to many communications this week.

*** At the request of several Correspondents we shall withhold the solution of Mr. Stanley's capital Problem, No. 218, until next week

PROBLEM, No. 219.
By C. E. R.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN GERMANY.

The opportune arrival of the March number of the *Berliner Schachzeitung* enables us to continue the games of the highly interesting match between Messrs. Harrwitz and Anderssen of Breslau.

ALLGAIER GAMBIT, IN WHICH MR. HARRWITZ PLAYS WITHOUT SEEING THE BOARD.

| WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) | BLACK (Mr. A.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. Q Kt to K 8th 3d (d) | B takes K at |
| 2 P to K B 4th | P takes P | 21. Q takes B | R to his sq |
| 3. K Kt to B 3d | P to K Kt 4th | 22 Q to B 5th (ch), | c K to Kt sq |
| 4. P to Kt 4th | P to K Kt 5th | 23. K B takes P | R takes R |
| 5. Kt to K 5th | P to K R 4th | 24. R takes R | Kt to B 3d (*f*) |
| 6. K B to Q B 4th | R to K R 3d | 25 Q to K Kt 5th | K Kt to his sq |
| 7. Q to Kt 3d | P to K B 6th | 26. Q takes P | P takes P |
| 8. P takes P (a) | P to Q 3d | 27. R to K sq | K Kt to B 3d |
| 9 Kt to Q 3d | K B to K 3d | 28. Q to K B 5th | K Kt takes Q P |
| 10. Q B to K Kt 5th | B takes B | 29. R takes P (*g*) | Kt to K 6th (*h*) |
| 11. P takes B | Q takes P | 30. Q to K R 5th | Q to Q 3d |
| 12. P to K B 4th (b) | Q to K 2nd | 31. B to Q 8th | Q Kt takes B |
| 13. Q Kt to B 3d | Q B to K 3d | 32. Kt to K 4th | Q to Q B 3d |
| 14. P to Q 5th | B to his sq | 33. P to Q Kt 3d | Q Kt takes K B P |
| 15. Q to K 2d | Q Kt to Q 2d | 34. Q to Q B 3d | Q Kt to Q 6th (ch) |
| 16. Castles (on Q side) | Q Kt to his 3d | 35. K to Kt sq | Kt takes R |
| 17. B to Q Kt 3d | Q B to Q 2d | 36. Q takes K Kt | P to K B 4th |
| 18. P to K 5th | Castles | 37. Kt to Q 2d | Kt to Q B 5th |
| 19. Q Kt to K 4th (c) | B to K B 4th | 38. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt (*i*) and wins |

NOTES BY THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(a) This move is not thought so safe for White as P to K Kt 3rd.

(b) White establishes a strong army of Pawns in the centre, but in return he leaves his opponent two troublesome passed Pawns

(c) White has contrived to bring all his pieces into play in a manner that fully compensates the loss the P.

(d) By this move he secures at least the winning of one of Black's passed Pawns, and has unquestionably the advantage of position.

(e) If instead of so playing he had moved the Kt to K B 5th, and then taken Q P with P, he would have had no overpowering attack, as Black could not retake the P with P without letting the K Rook and afterwards the P at K B 4th.

(*f*) Ingenious, but unsound. From this point White, with common care, ought to have won.

(*g*) A serious mistake. With the board before him Mr. H. would simply have taken P with P, and still have retained the advantage of attack

(*h*) A very pretty move, and one which decidedly changes the whole aspect of the battle.

(*i*) He has no other resource

(*k*) Q to K R 6th would have been more conclusive, and in better style.

| WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) | WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. K R to K sq | Q B to K 3d |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 21. Q to K 3d | Q to K sq |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 22. Q R to his 3d | B to K R 4th |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 23. P to Q B 5th (*d*) | P to Q B 3d |
| 5. P to Q B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 24. Q R takes P | R takes R |
| 6. P to K 5th | P to Q 4th | 25. Kt takes R | Q to her B sq |
| 7. B to Q Kt 5th | K Kt to K 5th | 26. Kt to B 3d | B to K 3d (*e*) |
| 8. P takes P (a) | B checks | 27. P to Q R 4th | P to K Kt 4th |
| 9. B to Q 3d | B takes B (ch) | 28. P to Q R 5th | R to K sq |
| 10. Q Kt takes B | Castles | 29. P to Q B 6th | Q to Kt sq |
| 11. B takes Kt | P takes B | 30. R to Q R sq | Q to R 2d |
| 12. Castles | P to K B 4th | 31. Q to her Kt 4th | K to R 2d |
| 13. R to Q B sq | Q to K sq | 32. Q to Kt 7th | Q to her Kt 3d |
| 14. Q to Q B 2d | Q R to Kt sq | 33. Q R to Q 7th | Q takes Q |
| 15. Q Kt to his 3d | Q R to K B 4th | 34. Kt takes Q | R to Q R sq |
| 16. K Kt to Q 5th | Q Kt to K 4th | 35. K to Q 4th (ch) | K to his 2d |
| 17. P to K B 3d | Kt takes Kt | 36. Kt takes B | K takes Kt |
| 18. Q takes Kt | P to K B 5th (b) | 37. P to Q Kt 4th | |
| 19. Kt to B 6th | Q to K Kt 3d (*c*) | And wins. | |

(a) P to Q Kt 4th first, and then P takes P, prevents the adverse Bishop checking and keeps it out of play, but is subject to White to an embarrassment from the advance of the K B Pawn if Pawn afterwards.

(b) This is well played. It confines White's game, and stays the advance of his K B Pawn

(c) Black should have followed up the game with P to K 6th

(*d*) If he had taken the Q P, Black would have moved Q to Q Kt sq

(*e*) Mr Harrwitz is not himself in this game. He loses time, and seems to have no fixed object in his moves

IN THE MATCH BETWEEN HERR HARRWITZ AND HERR ANDERSSEN, OF BRESLAU.

| WHITE (Herr H.) | BLACK (Herr A.) | WHITE (Herr H.) | BLACK (Herr A.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 11. B to K Kt 5th | P to K B 4th |
| 2 P to K B 4th | P takes P | 12. P takes P | P takes P |
| 3 B to Q B 4th | Q checks | 13. Kt to K 5th (a) | Castles |
| 4 K to B sq | B to Q B 4th | 14. Q takes Kt | P takes B (discovering ch) |
| 5. P to Q 4th | B to Q Kt 3d | | |
| 6. Kt to K B 3d | Q to K 2d | 15. Kt to K B 6th (double ch) | K to Kt 2d |
| 7. Q Kt to B 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 16 Q takes K R P | |
| 8. P to K 5th | Kt to K R 4th | (ch) | K takes Kt |
| 9. Q Kt to Q 5th | Q to her sq | 17. Kt Mates. | |
| 10. P to K Kt 4th | P takes P (in passing) | | |

(a) This is not so decisive as—12. Q to K 3d (ch) In that case, Black, for his best, would move—12 K to B sq, upon which the following variations occur:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13. Q to K 3d (ch) | K to B sq | 14 Q Kt takes K B P |
| If, instead of this, Black take Kt with Kt, he is mated on the move. | | |
| 13. B to K 3 6th (ch) | Kt to Kt 3d | 14. B takes Kt, and wins. |

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

For the two following beautiful Enigmas we are indebted to the *Berliner Schachzeitung.*

No. 222.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his K sq | K at Q 5th | Ps at K 4th and 2d, | K B 3d, K 4th, Q 5th, Q B 6th, and Q R 2d |
| Q at K B 2d | Q at her K 3d | | |
| Kts at K Kt 3d and Q 3d | Rs at K R 4th and Q Kt sq | | |
| | Kt at Q Kt 6th | | |

White to play and mate in four moves

No. 223

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q sq | K at Q 5th | Kts at K 3d and Q B 3d | |
| B at Q 6th | | P at Q 2d | |

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 224 By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his B sq | K at his R 2d | Q Kt 2d | Kt at K B 7th |
| Q at her 4th | Q at her B 4th | Ps at K 4th and Q 3d | |
| Bs at Q B 6th and | Rs at K R 3d | White to play and mate in 4 moves. | |

## MUSIC

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The scheme for the second Concert on Monday opened with Mozart's Symphony No 6, known by the title of "Jupiter," a name given on account of its overwhelming grandeur. The interpretation from the vigorous allegro in C to the delicious andante cantabile in F, the vivacious minuetto and trio, and sublime final movement and its wonderfully contrived fugue with three subjects, was a continued triumph to the band and its energetic conductor. Every nuance was rendered with delicacy and poetical feeling; and such was the excitement at the close, that an encore was demanded for the finale, which Mr. Costa prudently declined, considering the labour of the night's programme. Molique's Concerto in D, No. 4, Op. 14, created a powerful sensation. The presence of the distinguished Composer and Violinist, to play his own work, added naturally to the intrinsic interest of a very beautiful composition. He was applauded to the very echo, both for his Concerto and for his highly finished execution. It is in three movements—the first a bold and striking introduction announcing his theme, which he illustrated with the usual soli; the second, a most enchanting romance in B minor—a kind of passionate lament in which exquisite use is made of the bassoon; and the third, a gay and spirited allegro, the model of which is suggestive of Spohr and Mayseder, but the orchestral colouring of which is remarkable for elegance and originality.

In Molique's playing we are not startled by his warmth and force, but we are pleased by his silvery tone, and the ease with which he triumphs over the most complicated difficulties. Molique is chapel-master to the King of Wurtemburg, and is famed in Germany not only for his varied instrumental pieces, but also for a series of most charming ballads.

Mendelssohn's overture, "The Isles of Fingal," an attempt to describe the stormy attributes of the Hebrides, although stamped with the original characteristics of his imagination, we do not regard as one of his happiest imaginings; but it was superbly played, the restless changes being marked with kindred poetical feeling.

Beethoven's glorious Symphony in B flat, No. 4, was the opening piece of the second act. The lovely adagio was poured forth with impassioned sentiment, and in the concluding allegro the climax of orchestral perfection was attained, so as to command the unanimous suffrages of the amateurs Rossini's military overture of "The Siege of Corinth," with its intricate violin passages, completed a most interesting Concert.

The vocal pieces comprised Mdme. Persiani's accomplished vocalisation in the air of "Mathilde," from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" "Sombre forêt," which she sang in Italian; Mozart's "Dove sono," from the "Marriage of Figaro;" Miss Dolby's singing of Mozart's "Al desio," and the coalition of these two vocalists in the "Quis est homo" duo, from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The third concert will be on the 10th of April. Mr. Henry Blagrove was the first violin on Monday, Sainton having generously consented, although he was engaged as successor to the late T. Cooke, to share the position with Blagrove alternately

### THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first meeting of the fourth season took place on Tuesday afternoon at Wills's Rooms. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D, No. 79; Schumann's Pianoforte Quartet, Op. 47; and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 12. M. Sainton was the first violin, M. Deloffre the second violin, Mr. Hill, the viola, and Signor Piatti the violoncello. Herr Roeckel, a nephew of Himmel, was the pianist. The novelty in the scheme was Schumann's Work. He is known in Germany as the composer of forty-seven compositions, and as a celebrated critic. He is the husband of the famed pianist, Clara Wieck, who has performed the present quartet in Leipsic, Dresden, and Berlin with great success. We agree with Mr. Ella, in his *Record*, that it is entitled to the claim of great excellence, for the richness of the harmonies, the classical beauty of its scoring, and orthodox development of its motivi. After a spirited allegro, there is an original scherzo, followed by an andante cantabile, in which a beautiful theme, harmonies, and classical beauty of its scoring, and orthodox development of its motivi. may be designated as a little extravagant: the finale will be found to be rich in imitative and fugal writing, in which the pianist's powers are fully tested, the tenor having the lead in the fugal portion. The composer is not only entitled to eulogium, the Canzonetta in G minor in Mendelssohn's splendid work calling forth an encore. The room was filled with distinguished amateurs and artists; amongst the latter were Berlioz, Molique, Emile Prudent, &c.

### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday night, a crowded audience assembled at Exeter Hall, to hear Handel's "Jettingen Te Deum," and Mendelssohn's sacred cantata, "The Hymn of Praise," with a selection from Handel's "Theodora" and "Redemption." The conductor was Mr. Perry, and Mr Miller presided at the organ; but the performance was by no means creditable, especially in Mendelssohn's work, which was very indifferently treated, some portions being a regular scramble between band and chorus. To add to the disasters, Mr Hobbs was suffering from cold, and was unable to sing his solos, which were taken at sight by Miss Birch and Miss P. Horton. In "Lord Remember David," as no apology had been made, Mr Hobbs was visited with signs of disapprobation. The *début* of Miss P. Horton at those concerts is a trying air from "Theodora," was quite successful. Her voice is a *mezzo soprano* of excellent quality. Mr. Hill, a counter tenor, made a favourable impression, although the practice of men singing contralto solos is becoming unpopular. Mr. H. Phillips was the bass. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is announced for the 12th inst.

### CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett's third and last classical pianoforte concert was given on Tuesday night, when Herr Molique played Bach's Sonata in E Major, and Beethoven's Sonata in G Major, with Mr. Bennett, with classical taste. Mr. Bennett was encored in the "Fountain," one of three charming musical sketches. Miss Dolby was similarly complimented in Mr. Bennett's song "A Young Highland Rover." Miss Ransford sang with artistical feeling two airs by Cursbman and Mendelssohn.

### MISS LUCAS'S CONCERT.

Miss Messent O'Connor's Concert.—On Tuesday night this popular vocalist gave a Concert at the Princess' Rooms. The following pieces were enthusiastically encored:—Prech's "Alpine Horn," with Distin's Sax-Tuba Obligato, sung by Miss M. O'Connor; Balfe's scena, "All is lost," played by Distin on the alto-sax-horn. Dr. Arne's "Soldier Tired," wonderfully played on the trumpet, by Distin, sour Lonley's pretty ballad, "The Swiss Girl," sung by Miss S. Flower. Balfe's "Sentinel," sung by Weiss. Macfarren's "Gentle Words," sung by Miss M. O'Connor; and the Historical Romance, "King Alfred," given with much humour by Mr. John Parry, who also sung "Miss Harriet and her Governess." Mr. F. Chatterton played a Harp Solo, and Mr. J. Cooke an Oboe Fantasia. Mrs. Weiss sung very nicely W. Maynard's clever song, "Leonene," and the Misses Pyne contributed their agreeable duos. Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. J. Wily were the accompanists.

### AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—

It is highly creditable to the aristocratic amateurs of this society, that they have accepted and performed an MS. symphony by a young English composer, Mr. Henry Leslie, the honorary secretary. We on other occasions had to report favourably of his talents both in instrumental and vocal composition, but now he has taken a higher flight in essaying the most difficult task in a composer's career—that of producing a symphony, which is the loftiest order of inspiration. Mr. Henry Leslie has proved himself to be a thorough musician: his symphony opening with an adagio in F, leading to the theme of a spirited allegro in the same key, is succeeded by an andante religioso in A major, and followed by a very animated scherzo in D minor, which was encored, the whole winding up with a finale in F, the theme in which was well contrived and sustained. Mr. Lucas conducted the band, which took especial pains in the interpretation of the symphony, that was, throughout the movements, deservedly applauded.

### MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—

The second performance, on Wednesday night, was attended by a distinguished circle of amateurs. Mendelssohn's Quartet in D, led by Sainton, Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 44, led by Blagrove, and Beethoven's Quartet in E Minor, led by Sainton (the second of an Rasoumofsky set), with Hill as tenor, and Lucas as violoncello, were finely executed Beethoven's Sonata in A, for piano and violoncello, was admirably performed by Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Lucas.

### THE MELODISTS' CLUB.—

There was a good attendance of the members and their friends, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday night: the conversazione, Goldsmid, Esq., in the chair. "Non nobis Domine" was sung by Messrs. Barnby, Benson, Blewitt, Lockey, Howe, H. Gear, Wrighton Parry, John Parry, King, Templeton, E. Taylor, and Machin. Bishop's glee, "Care thou Monarch of the Vine," was encored. H. Blagrove played a violin fantasia on the air "In vedrai:" and Mr. R. Burnett a pianoforte solo.

Mdlle. Clara Loveday, the eminent pianista of Paris intends visiting London this season, and will arrive in the course of a few days.

Mr. Love, the original polyphonist, has reappeared, with his entertainment—which really deserves the name—at Crosby Hall, and with his usual success.

The rapidity of his changes, and the different aspects under which he appears, is really marvellous, whilst his imitations of sounds emitted by inorganic bodies is as curious as the almost supernatural manner in which he contrives to send his own voice to all sorts of remote localities. We shall take the earliest opportunity of detailing his performances; in the mean time we can assure our readers, that if they pay Mr. Love a visit, they will be well amused.

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK. On Monday, rehearsal of Ancient Concert, and in the evening the second meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society. On Wednesday the second concert of Ancient Music at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Opera at her Majesty's Theatre and at the Royal Italian Theatre.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The Théâtre Italien in Paris was to close last night (Friday) with Mario's benefit, when Rossini's "Otello" was to be performed with Grisi, Ronconi, and Lablache. This morning, Grisi, Mario, Signor and Mdme. Ronconi were to leave for the Royal Italian Opera season in London, and Lablache for Her Majesty's Theatre. Rovere, the *buffo comico*, had quitted Barcelona, on his way to London. All concerts in Paris are at a complete standstill. The run of Auber's "Haydée" had been interrupted by Roger's departure for London. His re-appearance was expected on the 3rd instant.

The Annual Ball in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan Ear Institution takes place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under very distinguished patronage. As an admirable charity, the establishment deserves all support; and, as the admission is only to be obtained by the vouchers of the stewards, the ball will be as select as a large private party

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

"Nino" was re-produced at this theatre on Saturday last. The more we hear this opera, the more convinced we are that Verdi's genius has here reached the highest point to which it can attain. The splendid harmonies and dramatic effects, and the no less varied and delightful melodies with which the opera abounds, entitle it to a place among the works of the greatest masters. Its performance on Saturday was extremely brilliant, although there was one drawback, caused by the exceeding and unprecedented panic of terror which had seized Madame Abbadie, the *prima donna*—a panic the more extraordinary, as, whatever be her powers now, she once was (and she is very young) one of the sweetest and most promising artists of Italy. Genius she unquestionably has; but as to her voice, it was quite impossible to judge of it on Saturday night, and the effect produced by it under the circumstances was far from favourable. We think it impossible hers can now be the glorious voice which, from the description of those who heard her in Italy, it was at the beginning of her short career; at the same time, she no doubt can and will sing in a far different and superior style when unaffrighted by the fears with which the sight of a London audience had inspired her. In person and manner she is most interesting; and all she does bears the stamp of deep feeling and natural refinement, although her action is a most too energetic for the voice she now possesses

The other *debutante*, Mdlle Vera, achieved a decided success in the pretty little part of *Fenena*. Her last song was loudly encored, although she, too, was dreadfully frightened. Her voice is a *mezzo soprano*, with fine low notes, and, in fact, powerful throughout; and it proved very effective in the concerted pieces. Colett's *Nino* is well known to the opera votaries; and he sang with his usual grandeur and breadth of style. But one of the most interesting features of the evening's performance was Belletti's *Grotesque* This part, hitherto a merely secondary one, by the force of genius Belletti renders one of the most important in the opera. His singing throughout can hardly be too highly praised, and created great enthusiasm. He obtained an encore for an aria in the second act, which is usually omitted, and which he sang with a flowing ease and purity of style which alone would stamp him one of the best singers of the day. His is the singing of a man equally versed in the science and the poetry of his art, and whose physical gifts and mere mechanical skill keep pace with his genius

On Tuesday "I Due Foscari" was repeated, and here Mdlle. Cruvelli and Coletti both sustained the success which they last week obtained in this fine opera. The principal burden of the performance, however, rests upon the latter, whose final scena never fails to elicit the same enthusiasm. It is, indeed, a marvellous performance, both in a musical and dramatic point of view, and it is in the latter, especially, that he enlists the sympathies of his audience, and would even awaken emotion in the heart of the unhappy man "who hath no music in his soul."

The favourite opera "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was performed on Thursday night, and went off with the greatest *éclat*. Mdlle. Cruvelli was encored in the first movement of "Una voce;" and the trio in the second act was also encored, having been sung by Gardoni, Mdlle. Cruvelli, and Belletti, with the greatest effect. The boxes were crowded by the principal nobility in town After the opera, the National Anthem was sung by the whole strength of the company, Gardoni singing the first verse, and Cruvelli the last. Every sentence was received by the audience with the greatest enthusiasm; and the most fervent applause resounded on all sides, which was continued until Mdlle. Cruvelli retreated the third verse, which was responded to with, if possible, increased fervour. We never recollect to have witnessed such a thorough demonstration of loyalty. The performances were for the benefit of the distressed artisans of London.

### DRURY-LANE.

This theatre is nightly crowded with rank and fashion; and the morning performance on Tuesday was honored by the presence of the Royal children.

The Grand Morning Performance on Tuesday was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, their Royal Highnesses Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, Miss Hilyard, the Hon. Colonel Bouverie, and the Hon. Colonel Phipps. The Royal party was received by Mr. Doyle, Mr. Chapple, and the Lessee and Manager, Mr. Eugene Macarthy

The two sisters, Palmyre and Marie Anato, with the graceful Caroline, are the "stars" of the arena. The youngest of these is an exquisite little dancer; and her performance of the "Mazurka," with castanets, is loudly encored; whilst Palmyre, in addition to being an exceedingly pretty girl, shows a graceful daring on horseback, and a certainty in accomplishing her feats, which ensures her every night a hearty recognition. We saw her leap through forty hoops at circles in succession the other evening, always coming down safely on the saddle. Carolina's performance is well known; she rides as the unrivalled queen of the *manege*

The audience, at first, scarcely entered into Auriol's quiet fun; but now they enjoy him immensely. And there is an enormous deal of humour in the whims of Leclair, who is eagerly looked for every evening. The way in which he tumbles his assistants about is highly diverting. But the pony race of the monkeys is the funniest affair of the programme. Laughter becomes absolutely painful as you witness the frequent squabbles during the struggle.

Some of the costumes, especially those worn in the "Quadrille du Moyen Age," are very beautiful

### OLYMPIC.

Mrs. Mowatt, the American actress, and Mr. Davenport—both of whom lately performed at the Princess'—made their first appearance at this house on Monday evening, in Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's comedy of "Lady of Lyons," and were very warmly received by the audience. They will, we expect, prove an acquisition to the company until Mr. Brooke returns. The performance of each of these transatlantic artistes has been so recently noticed by us as required to make an impression. Mr. Holl and Mrs. Brougham were the only other members of the cast calling for notice.

We think, from the appearance of the house, that the theatre is not in good odour with the playgoers. No evidence is offered of a pains-taking management, and the public eye has, of late, been so accustomed to the clever and artistic revivals at Sadler's Wells and St. Mary-le-bone, that it is remarkably quick at detecting any inefficiency behind the scenes. The disgraceful manner in which two or three plays have been scrambled through, rather than acted, deserves the severest censure.

### HAYMARKET.

The revival of "The Double Gallant," by Colley Cibber, at this theatre, can not be called a successful one, at least as regards its attraction only, for nothing could be more powerful than the cast, nor more admirably played. But it is one of those resuscitations which no longer excite the slightest interest. The allusions are of a period gone by and forgotten, the moral more or less questionable, and the foibles of manners offered in its representation very unsatisfactory, as no one can tell whether it is lifelike or otherwise. The comedy dragged heavily on, and no one could have wondered why, when first produced, it only ran four nights, or why it has never since achieved any remarkable success. The great care taken in its revival, and the strength thrown into its *dramatis personæ*, evidence Mr. Webster's constant anxiety to sustain the character of the Haymarket; but we fear in this instance his remuneration will not be adequate to the trouble incurred.

More agreeable is the new piece "Lavater," of which we spoke last week, as being another translation of the piece playing at the Lyceum under the title of "Not a Bad Judge." Mr. Webster sustains the character of the physiognomist played by Charles Mathews, and gives a different idea of the part—a graver quieter version, but equally effective. The *Lyceum Lavater* is a humorist, the livelier of the two, and better suited for representation; but we question whether the Haymarket may not be the truer assumption. Miss Fortescue, as the girl, plays with more than her usual gentle grace and intelligence. The piece is loudly applauded; but, as a whole, we prefer the other adaptation.

### ADELPHI.

A complete "Adelphi piece" was brought out with success on Wednesday, called "Harvest Home." By thus classifying it, we mean that it was a romantic drama of the school always so popular at this house, comprising several attractive situations, embracing the entire strength of the company, and having several short scenes for the comic gentlemen to exhibit in—which they do to the immense gratification of the audience

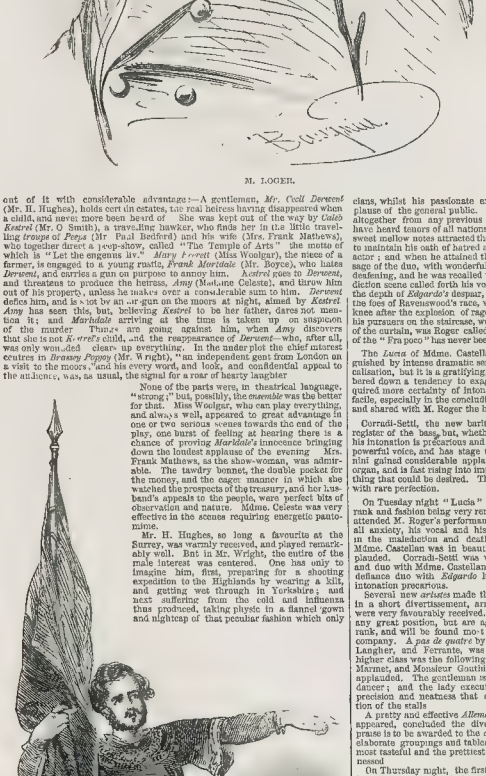
The plot is somewhat slight—too much so, indeed, for a three-act drama which lasted nearly four hours, and may have a full quarter of its length taken

M. LOGER.

out of it with considerable advantage:—A gentleman, *Mr. Cecil Derwent* (Mr. H. Hughes), holds certain estates, the real heiress having disappeared when a child, and never more been heard of. She was kept out of the way by *Caleb Kestrel* (Mr. O Smith), a travelling hawker, who finds her in the little travelling *troupe* of *Poyo* (Mr Paul Bedford) and his wife (Mrs. Frank Matthews), who together direct a peep-show, called "The Temple of Arts" the motto of which is "Let the ungenius liv." *Mary Everett* (Miss Woolgar), the niece of a farmer, is engaged to a young rustic, *Frank Mortdale* (Mr. Boyce), who hates *Derwent*, and carries a gun on purpose to annoy him. *Kestrel* goes to *Derwent*, and threatens to produce the heiress, *Amy* (Madame Celeste), and throw him out of his property, unless he makes over a considerable sum to him. *Derwent* defies him, and is shot by an air-gun on the moors at night, aimed by *Kestrel*. *Amy* has seen this, but, believing *Kestrel* to be her father, dares not mention it; and *Mortdale* arriving at the time is taken up on suspicion of the murder. Things are going against him, when *Amy* discovers that she is not *Kestrel's* child, and the reappearance of *Derwent*—who, after all, was only wounded—clears up everything. In the under plot the chief interest centres in *Brassy Poyoy* (Mr. Wright), "an independent gent from London on a visit to the moors," and his every word, and look, and confidential appeal to the audience, was, as usual, the signal for a roar of hearty laughter.

None of the parts were, in theatrical language, "strong;" but, possibly, the *ensemble* was the better for that. Miss Woolgar, who can play everything, and always well, appeared to great advantage in one or two serious scenes towards the end of the play, one burst of feeling bearing there is a chance of proving *Mortdale's* innocence bringing down the loudest applause of the evening. Mrs. Frank Mathews, as the show-woman, was admirable. The tawdry bonnet, the double pocket for the money, and the eager manner in which she watched the prospects of the treasury, and her husband's appeals to the people, were perfect bits of observation and nature. Mdme. Celeste was very effective in the scenes requiring energetic pantomime.

Mr. H. Hughes, so long a favourite at the Surrey, was warmly received, and played remarkably well. But in Mr. Wright, the entire of the male interest was centered. One has only to imagine him, first, preparing for a shooting expedition to the Highlands by wearing a kilt, and getting wet through in Yorkshire; and next suffering from the cold and influenza thus produced, taking physic in a flannel gown and nightcap of that peculiar fashion which only



M. ROGER SINGING "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

Mr. Wright's genius could plan, to see the elements for laughter provided. The piece was entirely successful—the principal characters were called for—and Mdme. Celeste announced it for repetition every evening until further notice. Those was a loud cry for the author, but he was stated not to be in the house. He is, we believe, a gentleman named Parry.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

An unexpected novelty was provided for the subscribers last Saturday night. Donizetti's "Lucia" had been announced for Tuesday week, with a new tenor, named Pagliei, and Madame Persiani; but, at the rehearsal on the previous day, the tenor was seized with an extinction of voice, owing to the effects of the climate, and Madame Persiani had such a cough, that she was quite *hors de combat*. No time was to be lost for the Saturday's representation, as "Tancredi" was given five times on the Tuesday, and the cry for novelty was stringent. An extra engagement was immediately tendered to the famed tenor Roger, who is announced in the prospectus for July and August: and Madame Castellan was requested to quit Paris before her season was terminated at the Théâtre Italien. This on Saturday, without any preliminary notification, the bills of the day exhibited to the patrons of the Royal Italian Opera with the names of Roger for *Edgardo*, and Madame Castellan for *Lucia*; Poloni being the *Raimondo*, and Corradi-Setti and Soldi, the new baritone and tenor, *Enrico* and *Arturo*. M. Roger never sang in Italian before Saturday night, and yet at forty-eight hours' notice, the half of which was necessarily occupied in travelling from Paris to London, did he make his *debut* with signal success, perhaps unparalelled under such a curious combination of circumstances. We need scarcely remind our musical readers that for Roger Auber has composed his chief operas, and Scribe has written the most difficult acting parts, particularly in the last opera of "Haydée," in which Roger develops histrionic genius of the highest order. In person he is short but compactly built, with a remarkably handsome face, a fine eye, and having great play of features. His voice is a pure chest tenor, of extensive compass, beautiful quality, and average power. His unerring intonation and excellent method ensure for him the sympathies of the most clans, whilst his passionate expression and dramatic power gain him the applause of the general public. His *Edgardo* is an original conception, differing altogether from any previous representative within our recollection, and we have heard tenors of all nations in this character. In the duo in the first act his sweet mellow notes attracted the ear instantaneously; the declaration of *Edgardo* to maintain his oath of hatred against *Lucia's* family at once stamped him as an actor; and when he attained the high notes from F to B flat in the closing passage of the duo, with wonderful force, the acclamations of audience were deafening, and he was recalled with Mdme Castellan. The contract and malediction scene called forth his vocal and histrionic powers with electrical effect: the death of *Edgardo's* despair, his intensity of the malediction, the defiance of the foes of Ravenswood's race, were magnificently depicted. The falling on the knee after the explosion of rage, taking up of the sword, and turning round on his pursuers on the staircase, were novel and striking points. Again, on the fall of the curtain, was Roger called for. In the third act, the pathos of his singing of the "Fra poco" has never been approached.

The *Lucia* of Mdme. Castellan is gentle and interesting. It is not distinguished by intense dramatic sensibility, nor is it startling by marvellous vocalisation, but it is a gratifying, if not an exciting performance. She has scarcely down a tendency to exaggeration in the ornate style, and she has acquired more certainty of intonation. Her voice was fresh and her execution facile, especially in the concluding scene. She was received with much warmth, and shared with M. Roger the honours of the calls before the curtain.

Corradi-Setti, the new baritone, has a fine voice, which partakes of the register of the bass, but, whether from habit or trepidation we know not as yet, his intonation is precarious and his style frigid. The second tenor, Soldi, has a powerful voice, and has stage tact; he will be a very useful acquisition. Poloni gained considerable applause in *Raimondo*. His bass has a magnificent organ, and is fast rising into importance. The choruses and band were everything that could be desired. The finale of the second act was coloured by Costa with rare perfection.

On Tuesday night "Lucia" was repeated, the attendance of rank and fashion being very remarkable. The same enthusiasm attended M. Roger's performance as on his *début*, as, free from all anxiety, his vocal and histrionic powers were developed in the malediction and death scenes with electrical effect. Mdme. Castellan was in beautiful voice, and was warmly applauded. Corradi-Setti was very unequal; his opening air and duo with Mdme. Castellan were spiritedly sung, but in the defiance duo with *Edgardo* his execution was tame and his intonation precarious.

Several new *artistes* made their *debuts* on Saturday evening, in a short divertissement, arranged by Signor Appiani, and were very favourably received. They do not presume to take any great position, but are agreeable dancers of the second rank, and will be found most useful additions to the ballet company. *A pas de quatre* by Mademoiselles Thierry, Honoré, Langher, and Ferrante, was very cleverly executed. Of a higher class was the following *Pas de Deux*, by Mdlle. Melina Marmet, and Monsieur Goutière, both of whom were warmly applauded. The gentleman is a vigorous but withal a graceful dancer; and the lady executed several difficult pas with a precision and neatness that called forth the hearty approbation of the stalls.

A pretty and effective *Allemande*, in which all the *deputantes* appeared, concluded the divertissement, and in this much praise is to be awarded to the *corps de ballet* generally, for their elaborate groupings and tableaux. Several of these were the most tasteful and the prettiest that we have for some time witnessed.

On Thursday night, the first of the extra performances, not included in the subscription, "Lucia" was given for the third time; Roger and Mdme. Castellan were rapturously applauded, and called for at the end of each act. The second act of "Tancredi" followed.

We annex a Portrait of M. Roger, from a cleverly-executed bust; and a spirited whole-length of the great artist as he lately appeared, singing the "Mourir pour la Patrie," at the Opéra Comique, in Paris.

SURREY

Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African tragedian, made his first appearance at the Surrey Theatre on Monday evening, 20th ult., as *Zanga*, in the "Revenge." Our Illustration represents the last scene of the tragedy, wherein he is trampling on the prostrate *Don Alonzo*. His reception throughout the performance was flattering; and, as the play progressed, the applause became enthusiastic. Mr. Aldridge possesses an excellent voice, commanding figure, and expressive countenance; to which he adds the advantages of education and study. His dress, which is novel and picturesque, reminds one of the portraits of Abd-el Kader. Throughout the play he more than realised the high encomiums that had previously been passed upon him; and many who ridiculed the idea of a native-born African successfully representing a dramatic character, retired with very different feelings. Nor is his talent confined to tragedy. His representation of *Mungo*, in "The Padlock," is a laughable performance, differing entirely from the Ethiopian absurdities we have been taught to look upon as correct portraitures; his total *abandon* is very amusing. He re-appeared on the 27th, as *Othello*, with great success.

MR. IRA ALDRIDGE, AS ZANGA, IN "THE REVENGE."

NEW TELEGRAPHIC LIGHT-HOUSE.

Mr. J. Wells, of the Admiralty department, Somerset House, is the inventor of this new Light-House; in which he proposes to supersede the present defective system by a series of scientific improvements, under the superintendence of Mr. R. Rettie, C.E.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC LIGHT-HOUSE.

The New Telegraphic Light-House is built of iron, of moderate height; the inventor considering the great elevation at which Light-Houses are generally built to be one of the principal causes of the many shipwrecks that occur, as they appear to be at a greater distance than they really are. "All lights," says Mr. Rettie, "should be almost on a level with the spectator, but leaving a sufficiency for storms."

Next, in this New Light will be introduced an entirely new method of ventilating, so as to keep the wind from disturbing the burners, and prevent any smoke or vapour from blackening or frosting the lights. The burners will be so powerful as to give a body of light free from shadow and smoke, of great brilliancy, and altogether superior to the expensive French lenses; the reflectors will be made more powerful—sending the light to a much greater distance than at present, and in ten times the volume.

The distinguishing or telegraphic signals, it is stated, are so plain as to be understood by seamen of every nation in passing, as the first letter of the name will be given, (see letter N in the vignette), appearing as a dark ground, "clear," "white," or "frosted," and will indicate the name of the Light-House, and be understood at once. The want of such a system has long been experienced on the British and Irish coast, where Light-Houses have repeatedly been mistaken, from the similarity of their appearance. In Mr. Wells's plan, Mr. Rettie's Code of Marine Night Signals will be introduced, as well as the new lighting apparatus and reflectors.

LETTERS, &c., FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Government having decided to discontinue the packet between Southampton and Alexandria, which now leaves the former port on the 3rd of each month, letters intended to be sent to India, &c., *viâ Southampton*, can only be forwarded, after the despatch of the packet of the 3rd May next, *once in each month*, namely, by the packet which sails from Southampton on the 20th of every month. The mails, however, for India, &c., *viâ Marseilles*, which leave London in the beginning of the month, will be continued, and will be despatched, as usual, on the evening of the 7th of each month (or when the 7th falls on a Sunday, on the evening of the 8th); and all letters, *if pre-paid and not specially addressed viâ Southampton*, will be forwarded by the route of Marseilles.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—A point of some importance to licensed victuallers has just been decided by the Attorney-General. Mr. Wire, on the part of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, wrote to the first law officer of the Crown, to ask "whether, in the event of a licensed victualler being sworn in as a special constable, he would thereby incur a forfeiture of his license." The doubt was suggested by a clause in the form of the license appended to the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 61. The Attorney-General has replied that a licensed victualler does not forfeit his license by being sworn in as a special constable.

# LORD HARDINGE'S RETURN TO PENSHURST.

PENSHURST, WITH THE PROCESSION TO SOUTH PARK.

Thursday, the 23rd ult., was the day fixed for the return of Lord Hardinge to his seat at Penshurst, after his long absence and brilliant services in India.

Penshurst, it will be recollected, lies near the South-Eastern Railway, and at a short distance from Tunbridge Wells. Its park, mansion, church, and village, and rich wooded and pasture scenery, form a lovely spot, in beauty of its own, as well as in historical sentiment

"Thou wilt tread
As with a pilgrim's reverential thoughts
The groves of Penshurst: Sidney here was born."

THE ARCH AT PENSHURST.

Nearly three centuries have rolled away since this event: but it is not unreasonable to suppose its interest has been strongly impressed upon the village mind, and his feeling may have had some influence in the enthusiastic reception given to "the Man of Kent" to the hero of our times, on Thursday week.

Lord Hardinge left London by an express train, at half-past one, and reached Penshurst station about three o'clock, where he was met by about a hundred of the neighbouring gentlemen on horseback, who escorted him on his way to Penshurst. On their road the procession was joined by the Bailmakers' Band, consisting of the men employed by Mr. Duke, in manufacturing cricket-balls. As the procession drew near to the village, the various benefit societies, and a numerous body of workmen from Chafford's paper mills, advanced with flags, banners, &c.; and, the morning being very fine, the scene was truly exhilarating. Penshurst Place, the birth place of Sir Philip Sidney, was next passed: Lord de l'Isle, the present noble owner, was stationed on the lawn in front of the mansion, and cheered Lord Hardinge as he passed. At the turnpike-gate an elegant triumphal arch was erected, [illegible] with "Welcome" in flowers. In passing through the arch, [illegible] was fired, and the cheering of the crowd was deafening. On [illegible] address was presented by the Rev. F. S. Dodd, rector of Penshurst, which is subjoined

"We, the rector and inhabitants of Penshurst, desire to offer your Lordship a heartfelt welcome home. The valour, humanity, and good judgment which distinguished your government in India, are held in honour by the whole British nation.

ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO SOUTH PARK.

"We express our concurrence in this general sentiment as neighbours, who respect your private as well as public worth, and congratulate you on your return to South-park, from attachment to your person, added to admiration of your professional and official merits."

His Lordship, in reply, said that profound indeed were his feelings of pleasure and gratitude for the welcome he had received; and however highly he valued the expression of their approbation of his policy in India, it was not to that alone (as his reverend friend had said) that he must consider himself indebted for the hearty reception they had offered him; but he hailed in it a sign of the perfect good feeling which existed between landlord, farmer, and labourer in the parish and which he trusted would continue to exist there. And [illegible] he would beg them to recollect that the successes of our [illegible] upon the undaunted courage of our private soldiers—upon the [illegible] Englishmen—aye, and of Kentish men, along with our [illegible]

The procession now moved on towards South park, a distance of half a mile

SOUTH PARK, THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

CHAPEL-OF-EASE TO BE ERECTED AT FORDCOMB-GREEN.

from the village. At the entrance to the park another triumphal arch was erected, on which was inscribed "HOME" in passing which Lord Hardinge was again cheered by the multitude

In his Lordship's carriage were Lord and Lady H[illegible]ge, the Hon. Miss Hardinge, and the Hon. Charles Stewart Hardinge (his Lordship's eldest son). The next carriage contained Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Cunninghame, and Lieut. the Hon. Arthur Hardinge. After which came [illegible]merable other equipage

The nobility and gentry present included Lord de l'Isle: Sir John Sidney, the Hon. Miss Sidney, and the Hon. Misses Ernestine and Philippa Sidney; Lord North; Sir John Croft; Sir Hen. Colonel Miles Fleetwood Peter Hesketh Stracy Esq; of Cuddington, and Miss Streatfield; Colonel Streatfield, Mrs. and Miss [illegible] Streatfield; Rev. Woodgate; Rev. Woodgate, Esq.; Frank Woodgate, [illegible] Esq.; Rev. Miss Allcroft; Miss Allcroft; Miss Arundel; Mrs. and Miss Cowlas; Lady Georgiana Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. Warde and family; Rev. W. Greand lady; Mrs. Tighe; Sir George Bingen; Rev. P. S. Dodd; Rev G. R. [illegible]ster; Richard Turner, Esq.; John Hickaring, Esq.; Captain Holland Thos. Harvey and lady; Sir Charles and Lady Harding; Sir Walter James [illegible] Esq.; Chas. Powell, Esq.; Stephen Beeching, Esq.; [illegible] Esq.; Rev. Wm Bruce; W. R. Barrington, Esq.; [illegible] Esq.; Wm. Yates, Esq.; Wm. Jewhurst, Esq.

On Friday week, Lord Hardinge laid the foundation-stone of a chapel-of-ease at Farderoja, in the parish of Penshurst. The site chosen is a piece of land generously given for the purpose by Richard Turner, Esq., of Chafford Paper-mills At the time fixed for the ceremony, a very numerous company had assembled; Lord Hardinge arrived punctually at twelve o'clock, and was warmly greeted: he was received by the Rev. P. S. Dodd, Rector of Penshurst, who commenced the ceremony by reading, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain who build it;" &c.; after this a psalm, the responses by the children of the Penshurst Sunday Schools

The stone was then laid by Lord Hardinge, and the worthy Rector addressed his Lordship as follows:—

"In the name of the inhabitants of Penshurst I thank your Lordship for the office you have performed. But you need no thanks—you have your reward in your own breast. You consider, I am sure, that no act can better become you, on your return to us which we all hail with joy—than to lay the foundation, in your own parish, of an edifice to be erected to His glory who has been the gracious preserver of you and those dear to you—through whose mercy you are now a glad father. You are come home crowned with honour; and you are pleased with this opportunity of declaring that you are sensible whence honour cometh. You have been in many battle, and you now bend to the Lord the Giver of all Victory. You have prospered in council, and are ready to confess that wisdom and understanding are from the Lord. You have been a peace-maker, and to the great Author and Giver of peace you make your acknowledgement. But your feeling on this occasion is, I know, stronger than words can express. No more, then, need be said. Again we thank you, believing that your generous encouragement of this work, and all the part which you have to-day taken, will be among the happiest reminiscences of (we hope) a long-extended life"

His Lordship was sensibly affected by this address, and briefly replied: "My dear pastor, Mr. Dodd,—I hope that the edifice which we proceed on this road will tend to the glory of God, and will be a spiritual consolation to all the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. I need say no more

A hymn was then sung by the children and company, and the Rector concluded by a prayer

## *IRELAND.*

A meeting of the Irish Confederation was held at the Music Hall, Dublin, at which the following resolutions (each of which was proposed in a speech of a violent tendency) were agreed to:—

"Resolved,—That the English Government in Ireland having prosecuted the speeches delivered at the last meeting of the Confederation by two of its most trusted members, Wm. Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Thomas F. Meagher, as having deliberately adopt the principles contained in those speeches, and direct them to be printed and circulated throughout Ireland, at the expense of the Confederation." (Cheers.)

"Resolved, That the Council be instructed to inquire and report without delay on the best, most effectual, and speediest means of organising an armed National Guard, composed of all sects of religionists, in every county that may have available strength ready for its defence as occasion may arise. That the Confederation have heard with much satisfaction that the Protestants of the North are engaged in arming themselves, as all true men should be, for the defence of their property, and that the Council be instructed to invite the co-operation both of the Orangemen and the Repealers not members of the Confederation."

Resolved,—"That the Council be instructed to inquire and report, at the earliest possible day, on the best and most effectual means and manner of holding a National Council, to be composed of elected delegates from all principal towns and rural districts in Ireland, representing as far as possible all sects and classes of the Irish people, to consult together how the island is to be liberated most speedily from the dominion of the British Parliament, and whether and how far the great national events occurring throughout Europe may afford additional means and opportunities for that purpose"

Mr Mitchell, who addressed the meeting, declared it to be his intention to commit high treason, and urged every man present to do the same as a duty.

Mr Doheny proposed the following address, which was carried unanimously

"Citizens of the Irish nation a voice calls you from afar. The breath of young nations mingles with your old and loftiest aspirations. Awake! If your cause must be consecrated by sacrifices, they shall not be wanted. Three of your truest-hearted have already fallen in the fight, and the cause goes on with a proud step and fearless hearts, because they hope—hope in you. Citizens, this is the beginning of the end. All is now staked on the majesty and the virtue of the people. Be ours the post of suffering, be yours the glory and liberty. Its vindication in the hour of trial, its enjoyment in success. Be wise, be steadfast, be prudent, but be bold. One backward step is death. Look around, and look within, and ask your hearts if this time has not arrived. Europe is astir from west—from the north and the south—murmurs freedom's invocation. Her lessons are read by the light of burning thrones—her echoes heard in the footfalls of flying tyrants—and vulgar and base are the people or acts and classes that cause shall be sacred. Here, too, popular virtue shall sanctify popular triumph There shall be order, protection, tranquillity. Property and life shall find their best security in the generous participation of a liberated people in their welfare, and swear that the time is at hand. Stand together, and prepare. Prepare! For the trial will require all your firmness The end is in view; courage, truth, virtue, and it is already yours. So the people be armed and be free, let us perish. We shall be happy.

(Signed) "MICHAEL DOHENY

"Chairman of the Council"

At a meeting of Scarsfield Club, in Limerick, resolutions of a similar character were agreed to. At this meeting, Mr. Pigot, the son of the Lord Chief Baron, made his début as a Young Irelander, in a very violent speech. On the other hand, Mr. John O'Connell has issued an address to the people of Ireland, urging to depend upon moral force alone for obtaining a Repeal of the Union, and beseeching them to remember the advice of Father Mathew, to abstain from violence, and not to break the law

CONCILIATION HALL The Association met as usual on Monday, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—"Resolved, That we strongly deprecate state prosecutions as at all times a bad means of dealing with popular discontent, and particularly so when originating in a policy that has done nothing for the removal of the real grievances of the people. Resolved, That, admiring from all reference to the differences which we have had with the gentlemen who have been made the object of state prosecutions, we tender to them our assurances of high respect for their personal characters, and of our sincere anxiety to render them every service that it may be in our power to offer. Resolved, That we highly wise and statesmanlike would be the ganger, in front of Maryborough gaol.—Thomas Shea and William Dwyer, who were to be executed at Tullamore, on Thursday last, for attempt to murder Captain Garvey, have been respited until the 26th of May next, a writ of error having been sued out by their agent, Mr. E. Nugent.

THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON We see a new advertised called "Felix on the Bat," in reference to which we beg to put a few questions. Who is Felix? Is he Arabin Felix or Bonthia Felix? How did he get on the bat? Where does he intend to go on the bat? Is he not too big to ride on a bat? In fine, what does it all mean?—We had got thus far in our queries, when we were apprised that the bat in question was a cricket-bat, and that Felix is one of the gentlemen in flannel waistcoats and white trowsers, whose portraits we have frequently seen in shops devoted to the sale of apparatus for "Manly Sports." All we have, therefore, to say, is, that Mr. Felix must, in future, make his advertisement more succinct, or we shall be under the necessity, instead of laying Felix on the bat, of laying the bat on Felix.—*Mere to the Moon* for April.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The tendency of the English Market during the past week has been to decline, notwithstanding the support it has received from continuous investments on behalf of the public. So increasing have these investments lately become, that Stock for immediate delivery has frequently been done at higher prices than Stock for the Account in April. Consols on Monday opened with firmness, and 83¾ to ¾ was the ruling price of the day—the highest quotation being registered at the close of the day's transactions. A little heaviness was apparent on Tuesday, arising from an uneasy feeling regarding Continental affairs; but prices towards the close of business became firmer, and the previous day's quotation was attained. On Wednesday, however, a decline of nearly one per cent. occurred. The state of the Continent for the moment yielded to anxiety with regard to Ireland. It was feared that the ignorant populace might be urged to acts of rebellion, by the rash[illegible]s that were done at the [illegible]. At the close of the week quotations were generally lower, the Market closing at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 186; Consols for Account, 83¼; Consols Reduced, 84; Consols New, 84; Consols Bonds, Deferred, [illegible]; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 15; Ditto, Account, 15¼; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents, 22½; Portuguese Three per Cent., 14½; Ditto, Four per Cent., [illegible]; Russian Bonds, 74; Ditto, Account, 74; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 14½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 20½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 69½; Ditto, Account, 57.

The Share Market was, and notwithstanding the abundance of unemployed capital, a strong feeling of indisposition to invest in either Railway Stock or debentures generally exists. The established lines cannot raise money at 6 per cent on their securities. Fifty-four and three-quarters, or three per cent. is the utmost that can be procured by any temporary employment of capital. This forcibly proves that it is not want of capital that presses on Railway interests, but a want of confidence on the part of the wealthier portion of the community. Until this feeling of distrust subsides, any improvement in the prices of the finished lines can be scarcely anticipated, while those in progress run great risk of coming to a dead stop. Caledonian, 26; Great Western, 76; Ditto, Caledonian, 26; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, North and Eastern, 4⅜; Lancashire, New, 74; East Lincolnshire, 15½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 36; Ditto, Half Shares, 1; Great Northern, 4; Great South and West (Ireland), 17½; Great North of England, 224; Ditto, New, £40, 54; Great Western, 85⅛; Ditto Quarter Shares, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 2¼; Ditto, New, £10, 7⅝; Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, and Norwich, 14; Ditto, Thirds, (New), 7⅛; Ditto, (W. v Riding Union), 3¼ dis.; Ditto, (Preston and Wyre), 33½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59½; London and North Western, 126; Ditto, New, 3⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 7; London and North Western, old, Ditto, New, 2⅞; Ditto, Midland, 95½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9. Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 113; Norfolk, 63, Ditto, Extension, 13¾; North British, 20¾; Ditto Quarters, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 8¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6¾; Scottish Central, 25½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 1, Shropshire Union, 11; South Eastern and Dover, 23½; Ditto, No. 2, 7; Ditto, No. 4, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29½; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 7; Ditto Extension, No 1, 15½; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 10; Ditto Great North Eastern Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 60; Ditto, New, Preference, 19½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Namur and Liege, 2½; Northern of France, 2½; Paris and Lyons, 1½; Paris and Rouen, 13; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 83⅛ but some doubtful foreign intelligence depressed the price to 80¾, a rally afterwards occurred, and the closing quotation was 81¾ for Money and Time. Shares were declining, and there was nothing of moment in the Foreign Market

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of wheat of home produce have been on the increase, and the show of foreign has been very small. As the attendance of buyers was small the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very sluggish state, and, in order to effect sales, vendors were obliged to submit to a considerable decline in the currency. The best parcels of foreign wheat were mostly held at full prices, but the middling and inferior kinds were rather easier to purchase. The sales were mostly confined to the late arrivals. The barley trade was heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported in malt very few sales took place, and prices were 2s per quarter lower than last week. Oats, beans, and peas had a downward tendency. In flour we have no change to notice

ENGLISH. Essex and Kent, 4000 sacks; Suffolk, 4400 Irish, oats, 13,200 Foreign [illegible]. 1670: oats, 4900. Flour, 4080 sacks, malt, 5630 quarters.

*English.*—Wheat, 1200 quarters, barley, 1000, oats, 6800, beans, 400, rye, 200 Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s, ditto, white 47s to 50s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 57s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, 56s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; longdan and Cork, ditto [illegible] 18s; fine ditto, white, 17s to 19s; Scotch beans, new, 30s to 32s; Suffolk and Essex ditto, 28s to 30s; maple, 32s to 36s; white 34s to 38s; bollers, 36s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 36s to 38s; Yorkshire, 34s per 280 lbs.

*Foreign.* Barley red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; flour, American, —s to —s; [illegible] per barrel

SEEDS, &c. Although the season is far advanced, the demand for [illegible] is only moderately supported. In Cakes next to nothing is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing 60s; Baltic, 52s to 53s; Mediterranean and [illegible] 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, fine, 9s to 10s; ditto, fine, 6s to 9d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; linseed cakes, English, [illegible] per ton; rapeseed cakes, [illegible] per ton; [illegible] per cwt; [illegible] per cwt; [illegible] per cwt

## PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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[illegible] to

THE CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."

(Continued from page 220.)

ing the supply of provisions and water running short, and the crew becoming discontented and almost mutinous at the length of the voyage, her captain (Kellett) deemed it necessary to make for New York. She entered the port amidst a general display of flags and saluting from the large assembly of shipping in the harbour. The anxiety evinced by the inhabitants to visit the vessel was extremely great; and for a succession of days subsequent to her arrival, as many as 7000 to 8000 persons daily went on board.

The *Keying* next visited Boston; whence she sailed direct for London on the 17th of February last, and arrived in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, on the 10th March, having performed the voyage, from land to land, in twenty-one days—a short period even for the American packet-ships. She encountered tempestuous weather in crossing the Atlantic, from which she sustained some unimportant damage.

The Junk arrived at Gravesend on Monday: she will, we believe, be re-painted, and will, in a few days, be at Blackwall, for exhibition to the sight-loving Londoners.

## LAUNCH OF THE "VLADIMERE," RUSSIAN WOOD STEAM FRIGATE.

THE ceremony of launching this beautiful specimen of naval architecture took place on Wednesday, 22nd ult., from the ship-building yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., Orchard Wharf, Blackwall, in the presence of a numerous and *élite* company of spectators, among whom were many officers of the Russian Navy. The symmetry of form and magnitude combined in this vessel are very striking; and it will well repay the trouble of any lover of the science to inspect her at the East India Docks, where she now lies fitting for sea. She was designed by the same gentleman who constructed the *Express*, *Courier*, and *Dispatch*, and who superintends the constructing department of Messrs. Mare's firm. The last-named boats, belonging to the South-Western Steam Navigation Company, have lately proved of most essential service to the English at the various French ports, in consequence of their well-known speed and sea-worthiness.

The following are the principal dimensions of the *Vladimere*.—

| | Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| Length between the perpendiculars .. .. .. | 200 | 0 |
| Length of the keel for tonnage .. .. .. | 178 | 8½ |
| Breadth, extreme .. .. .. .. | 36 | 11 |
| Breadth, moulded .. .. .. .. .. | 34 | 11 |
| Breadth for tonnage .. .. .. .. | 35 | 7 |
| Depth in hold .. .. .. .. | 21 | 0 |
| Burthen in Tons, 1200. | | |
| Draught of water complete for sea .. .. .. | 14 | 6 |
| Engines, 400 horse-power, by Messrs. Rennie | | |
| ARMAMENT. | | Cwt. |
| 2 10-inch Pivot Guns .. .. .. .. | | 84 |
| 4 8-inch on carriages and slides .. .. .. | | 65 |

LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN WAR-STEAMER "VLADIMERE," AT BLACKWALL.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No 311.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE PRIVATE MORALITY OF PUBLIC MEN.

IT has often been observed that a low state of public morality in a country is the sure precursor of Revolution. So certainly do like causes produce like results, that the last French Revolution was confidently predicted for many months before it took place. It was as certain from the premises as a logical deduction; as unerring as an algebraic equation. Amid all the vices and crimes of mobs, there is in the collective people of all countries a love of virtue—a hatred of meanness—a sentiment of grandeur, which will pardon a great crime more readily than a succession of systematic and debasing vices. This sentiment of the people cannot be outraged with impunity by the governing classes in any country. The first French Revolution owed its worst crimes to the disgust and horror excited throughout society by the scandalous debaucheries and corruptions of the aristocracy and priesthood—an aristocracy without honour, and a priesthood without belief. The Revolution of 1848 was produced and hastened by the same feelings on the part of the people. Tyranny may often commit public crime with impunity, if it practises the private virtues. George the Third was tolerated by the people of England, notwithstanding the wickedness of his reign, because he was a good husband and father. George the Fourth was infinitely more hated, though in no degree worse as a King, because his vices as a man rendered him odious to the good sense and correct feeling of the people. So it was with Louis Philippe. As long as he was considered an exemplary character in private life, his public tyranny did not goad the people into insurrection; but when the corruption that he had spread through French Society in all its ramifications—the mean, grovelling, dirty love of money—the utter selfishness—the entire want of honour which characterised himself and all the tools that he employed—became too apparent for further doubt—the doom of his system and of his dynasty was sealed. The full extent of the infamy he caused and kept in his pay is not yet known; but every day brings to light some new proof of the deplorable venality which he introduced and fostered, and of the gangrenous poison that he infused into the whole body of French society.

The Monarchy fell, not so much from any theoretic love of Republicanism widely diffused among the people, as from the conviction impressed upon the public mind by Louis Philippe and all his Ministers, that Monarchy and Corruption were convertible terms. Hence, it was thought well to give another trial to a system that could not maintain itself, except by employing the old and disreputable means, destructive of the national honour abroad, and of the national happiness at home. To repair the enormous evils of this system is the most difficult of the many difficult tasks reserved for the present and all future Governments of France. Robespierre said, in 1793, "that it was no child's play to found the French Republic." He and his colleagues, his predecessors and successors, found this to their cost; but, whatever may have been their faults and their crimes, whatever the enormity of the deeds of blood that has given their names an unhappy celebrity, they did one great thing: they purified the character of public men. Wielding absolute power, having unlimited control over the resources of a rich and powerful nation, they lived in decent poverty—some of them even in indigence. They scorned the vile thing, a bribe, and their word was their bond. Louis Philippe has rendered it necessary that the new rulers of France should perform this Herculean task once more. M. de Lamartine—a greater, a purer, a better, and a wiser man than any of the heroes of his "History of the Girondins"—may exclaim with Robespierre, in face of the mighty mass of corruption that stares him in the face, that it is, indeed, no child's play to found the French Republic; but, like Robespierre, he must purify it from the vices of the Monarchy. Robespierre adopted the savage purification of the guillotine. In the more enlightened times in which we live, the public exposure of the names and crimes of the offenders will have the same effect, and inflict upon the delinquents an equally effective punishment—the moral guillotine of public contempt. It is to be hoped that the Provisional Government will show no tenderness upon this subject; that they will hide nothing, whatever may be the name, the fame, or the station of the criminal; and that they will give to the world, supported by the documents in their possession, the true history of the reign of Louis Philippe. They have uplifted a portion of the veil; let them draw it aside entirely. Of their own integrity there is no doubt, or shadow of a doubt. The men who assume power amid such convulsions as that from which they sprang, never can be guilty of the vices of the system which they destroy; but they owe it to the tarnished fame of their nation, and to the cause of popular liberty all over the world, to expose to the full the moral infamy which has rendered Monarchy an impossibility for France, and which leads many to despair even of the Republic. Let them publish, whoever may be ashamed, the names in Louis Philippe's private memorandum-book, labelled "*Hommes à moi*" ("My Men"), that France and all other free states may see in what rank of society moved the individuals who received the bribes of the Monarch for the betrayal of their country and the prostitution of their honour. Let them also publish the records of the Prefecture of Police, and those contained in the missing folios, in which the King, playing a double game, as was natural for a man in his situation, preserved the documents by which he could crush, upon any future occasion, the venality that refused to be any longer venal, and the villany that should take it into its head to become honest at an inconvenient period. All these documents should be

PROCESSION OF LIBERATED POLES, AT BERLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

published. All these facts should be made known, as a necessary step towards the purification of French society. It is essential to the stability and usefulness of the new Government, that it be not suspected of employing any one of these men for the sake of his knowledge, his talents, or his usefulness. There ought to be a clean sweep of them, as a preliminary to the public re-establishment of the great principle, that, without honour as its guiding-star, no Government, whether Monarchical or Republican, can successfully maintain itself at the present period of the world's history. This national honour is at present the safeguard of England. We may have grievances to complain of, but we shall redress them peaceably. We may have vital Reforms to seek, but we shall obtain them without Revolution, because, whatever exasperation and suffering may exist among the people of this country, the popular virtue has not been outraged by any meanness and vices in the Monarch, any venality in the Ministers, any scandalous traffic by any party in the emoluments of office, any debauchery and profligacy in the aristocratic classes, or any systematic corruption in the executive Government. Fortunately for the cause of rational progress, we have a Monarch whom we respect for her private virtues, and her unobtrusive and sensible discharge of her public duties; we have an aristocracy that, whatever may be thought of their privileges, are not inferior in the discharge of all the social virtues of life to any class of society. We will not make too many boasts of our purity, for the disgraceful bribery practised unblushingly in our small boroughs would rise up in judgment against us if we did; but, even with this dirty spot upon the national escutcheon, we may be permitted to rejoice that the general honour of English society is unimpugnable, and to predict, as a consequence of this state of feeling, that however extensive the REFORMS demanded at this time, and to be either now or hereafter conceded, there is no fear of REVOLUTION.

## THE LIBERATED POLES.

ONE of the earliest consequences of the recent revolution in Prussia was the setting free, by Royal edict, of the Poles who had been made prisoners at Berlin since the previous year. In commemoration of this event, they re-entered the city in solemn procession: and our Artist (F. Weiss, of Berlin) has enabled us to present the reader with the accompanying *tableau* of the ceremony. Before leaving, M. Mieroslawski addressed the people, who received him with enthusiastic applause.

Next day, the Pole- took leave of the Berliners, in a public address, from which the following is an extract:—"Confirmed and strengthened by the sun of hope now rising in Europe, we are returning home with hearts full of gratitude to the inhabitants of Berlin, to prepare for the last and most serious fight we shall ever have to encounter—a struggle between the dark, brutal, and despotic power which has been our sworn enemy for centuries, a struggle for freedom against slavery, a struggle of life against death. We assure you that, by every means in our power, we will prevent any unnecessary spilling of blood, to preserve the public safety and order, and to promote general freedom."

Before leaving, on presenting themselves to the President of Police, Von Minutoli, to procure their passports, he addressed to them a few words of acknowledgement for the judicious and kindly conduct they had displayed towards Berlin since the 19th ult., and more particularly for their kindness in undertaking to guard the extensive buildings connected with the post-office. As their passports, and as an eternal recollection, he begged they would carry with them the arms (muskets and sabres) which had been placed in their hands.

The release of the imprisoned Poles has been regarded as an intention on the part of the King of Prussia to close his account with his former friend, the Emperor of Russia. All agree that the Russians shall not march into Prussia, unless it be over the corpses of the patriotic Poles. The Russian military posts are being doubled, and reports are current of a very large army being on the point of marching into Poland.

## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

### FRANCE

Paris continues quiet; and, although there have been some disturbances in the provinces, yet they appear to have been totally unconnected with politics, and have been in general easily suppressed.

On Friday (last week) the Central Electoral Committee for Paris published the following official communication:

"The Central Committee for the General Elections of Members of the National Assembly proceeded yesterday to scrutinise the list for the thirty-four candidates to be proposed to the citizens of the department of the Seine for national representatives. The ballot-papers were received at the Hôtel de Ville (Church Lamartine; Arago; Marie; Armand Marrast; Garnier Pagès, Albert; Ledru-Rollin; Ferdinand Flocon; Louis Blanc; Cremieux—(these eleven are the members of the Provisional Government); Recurt, Secretary-General of Paris; Duchesne, working sculptor, editor of the *Atelier*; Guinard, chief of the battalion of the Bastile; Dangay, a compositor, and an editor of the *Atelier*; Betancer; Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction; Goudchaux, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Lamennais; Leroux, working shoemaker, and editor of an association of his own; Buchez, a deputy mayor of Paris; Bastide, Minister of War; Hauchecorne, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs; Dupont (de l'Eure); Savary, working shoemaker editor of the *Fraternité*; Pierre Lefranc, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine; C. Thomas, Secretary of the *National*; Pagnerre, Secretary-General of Paris; Lagrange, civil engineer; Treuil, physician; Lumière, working engraver; Bernard de Rennes; Philippe Le Bas, of the Institute; D'Alton Shee.

"Lagrange has since addressed a letter to the electors, declining the honour conferred on him, on the ground of his great age, and his physical inability to take part in the proceedings of a large assembly.

"By decree dated the 28th ult., the Provisional Government decides that all appointments, &c., made on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th February, "during the existence of the factions insurrection which delivered France from a corrupting government, and found a free Republic," are annulled.

"The provisional Government has also issued the following decree:

"Art. 1. The Minister of Justice is provisionally authorised to accord all remissions to all forçats who may demand it, and who shall prove, by official or authentic documents, that they have resided in France for five years at least, and who, besides, shall produce, in support of their demand, an attestation by the Mayor of Paris, or the Prefect of Police, for the department of the Seine, and by the commissaries of the Government for the other departments, that they are worthy, in every respect, of being admitted to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Art. 2. The payment of the duties established by the law of the national Treasury, by the ordinance of 4th October, 1844, and by the law of 9th April, 1816, shall continue to be effected. The disposition of the ordinance of 4th October, 1814, authorising the said duties to be remitted wholly or in part to persons whose state of fortune may require it, shall also be maintained."

"The military camps, connected together, and consisting of a disposable force of nearly 60,000 men, are to be established at Dijon, Lyons, and Grenoble in front of the Alps, and in case of an advance on the kingdom of Sardinia, the several garrisons of the French army will be fixed at Lyons, in order to direct, from that point, the first military operations.

"The following decree was issued by the Provisional Government, dated March 31:—

"Art. 1. Every Frenchman shall be permitted to contract in that portion of the service which he chooses a voluntary engagement, the length of which cannot be less than two years.

"Art. 2. In no case can the volunteers who have so engaged themselves be placed in non-activity without their consent."

"Great excitement was occasioned at Lyons on the 27th ult. by a steamer arriving there, bringing seven of the crew, who had escaped from Valence, with a wife and family. The people by the side of the river had warned the captain to run on the flint, but he took no notice. On arriving at the Quai de Charity, at Lyons, the people quickly rushed on board the vessel, seized the captain, who would have ill-treated him, had not a company of the National Guard assembled and taken him into custody, together with all the crew and the passengers. His wife was forthwith conveyed to gaol, where she remained in a state of [illegible], and the flag was seized and dragged through the streets to the Hôtel de Ville.

On inquiry it appeared, from the captain's story, that the flag was merely used as a signal, and the sentence to be carried by the fact that it was bound by a border, and had the name of the steamer in the middle. The captain, nevertheless, was detained in gaol, and M. Arago, the Government Commissary, had issue a proclamation announcing that a judicial investigation would take place. The steamer was seized, and a placard, with the words "*Propriété Nationale*," was placed on it. After some hours' agitation caused by this event, order was re-established.

There was an *emeute* at Lyons on Thursday week among the soldiers, who rushed from their barracks and resisted one of their companions from confinement, who had been placed under arrest for breach of discipline. Order was however, at length restored, principally through the intervention of the soldier whom his companions had rescued.

At Bordeaux the efforts of M. Clement Thomas, the Government Commissioner, to conciliate the people, have proved unavailing, as M. Alexandre refuses to permit M. Chevalier to be re-appointed.

General Chabannes, late Aide-de-Camp to Louis Philippe, has written to the *Journal des Débats* denying the truth of the report that Louis Philippe was in treaty for the purchase of an estate in England. That assertion, says Chabannes, "is absolutely false. In addition, I can affirm, and all the persons who have known the affairs of the King will affirm with me, that, during the eighteen years of his reign, Kings Louis Philippe never invested any sum of money whatever in foreign countries; and that, adding the future fortunes of his family with that of his country, he placed all his fortune on the soil of France. The result is, that, far from being able to purchase estates in England, he lives from day to day, and in the most straitened circumstances, at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold."

The *Moniteur des Chefs* announces that citizen the Abbé Lacordaire, has offered himself as a candidate for the national representation, and that he proposes, if elected, to demand the restitution of the civil church property to the amount of 40,000,000f. with the addition of 2,000,000f. Oddly enough, the club of the school of medicine has supported the pretensions of this candidate.

The state of Lyons, according to the last arrival, continues to afford subject for apprehension on the part of the lovers of order. A private letter says—"Only conceive the city of Lyons in the hands of the most turbulent, the most excitable, the most depraved, the most educated, and the most ferocious populace of Europe. Behold the formidable garrison placed in fortified barracks to overawe and control them, who are themselves now in full revolt and mutiny." The Government, apparently as a decoy, had ordered the manufacture of 43,000 silk flags and 130,000 scarfs, which would give some employment to the weavers.

On Monday Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Irish deputation attended at the Hôtel de Ville, and presented the address from the Irish Confederation to the Provisional Government. M. Lamartine made the following reply to the deputation:—

"CITIZENS OF IRELAND,

"If we required a fresh proof of the pacific influence of the proclamation of the great democratic principle, the new Christianity, bursting forth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world, as formerly, into a Pagan and Christian community—we should assuredly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to Republican France, and the principles which animate her by the nations, or by fractions of the nations, of Europe.

"We are not astonished to see to-day a deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional equality with the other nations of the United Kingdom, have at all times excited the heart of Europe!

"We said as much a few days ago to another deputation of your fellow-citizens. We said as much to all the children of that glorious Isle of [illegible], the natural germs of its inhabitants and the striking record of its history render equally symbolical of the poetry and the heroism of the nations of the north.

"Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the Republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express towards it.

"Tell your fellow-citizens that the name of Ireland is synonymous with the name of liberty courageously defended against privilege—that it is one common name to every French citizen! Tell them that the reciprocity which they invoke—that this hospitality of which they are not oblivious—the Republic will be proud to remember and to practise invariably towards the Irish. Tell them, above all, that the French Republic is not, and never will be, an ethnographic Republic, in which liberty is merely abused as the mask of privilege; but a Republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same rights and the same benefits. As regards other considerations, we have neither to speculate for us to hold them out, nor for you to receive them. I have already expressed the same opinion with reference to Germany, Belgium, and Italy, and I repeat it with reference to every nation which is involved in internal disputes which either divided against itself or at variance with its Government. When there is a difference of race when nations are slaves in blood, intervention is not allowable. We belong to no party in Ireland or elsewhere, except to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and for the happiness of the Irish people. No other party would be acceptable to us, in a time of peace, in the interests and the passions of foreign nations. France is desirous of reserving herself free for the maintenance of the rights of all.

"We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to Great Britain and the French Republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act—we will not utter a word we will not breathe an inclination at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen no more had treaties and diplomacies. Our diplomatists are nations, our treaties are sympathies! We should be insane were we openly to exchange with a diplomacy for ourselves and parties and alliances with even the most intimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others; by announcing our partiality in favour of one side, we should deprive ourselves of influence on the other. We do not wish to be the enemies of any of your fellow-countrymen. We wish, on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the Republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbours and ourselves.

"This course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the law of nations as well as by our fraternal remembrances

"Do you know what it was which most served to irritate France and estrange her from England during the first Republic? It was the civil war in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidised, and assisted by Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement and the arms given to Frenchmen, as heroical as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow-citizens. This was not honourable warfare. It was a bastard partisanship mingled with the passions against the Republic. This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation. Well, this cause of dissension between Great Britain and us, we will never renew by using any similar course. We accept with gratitude expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British empire. We ardently wish that justice may found and strengthen the friendship of nations: that each may become more and more its basis; but while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity with our principles and our feelings towards the Irish nation." (Vive la République! Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire! Vive Lamartine.)

The Paris papers continue to demonstrate the increasing difficulties of the new Republic.

The elections of officers of the National Guard commenced on Wednesday morning, and were pursued during the day, but considerable confusion would probably mark their close. The struggle is between the moderate and the ultra-Republicans, and its results may indicate the tone and complexion of the elections of members of the Constituent Assembly.

The *National* denies that France has hostile views on Germany, and maintains that the closest union should take place between the two countries, in order effectually to support the *Peloe* in the war between that people and the Russians.

The Bourse has been much agitated towards the close of the week: first, by continued apprehensions of troubles to grow out of the elections, secondly, by the transfer of the Orleans Railroad to the State; and, thirdly, by a report that, within 48 hours, a new levy of 160,000 men will be made by order of the Government.

Letters from Chambery, in Savoy, announce that a Republic was proclaimed in that city on Sunday, the 26th instant.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree, taking the Paris and Orleans Railroad into their own hands.

M. Thiers has signified his intention not to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly.

Abd-el-Kader is to reside in the Castle of Pau.

### SPAIN

Paris, Wednesday

The *Mode*, a legitimist journal, and as such not very friendly to the King of the French, states, on the authority of a private letter from Caremont, that his Majesty talks incessantly and to all comers about the last revolution, and strange to say, parades in support of a policy and system of management during the time he was on the throne were the wisest and best. According to the *Mode*, the loquacity of the fallen monarch is so extraordinarily great as to be positively vexatious to his household. The poor man, adds your contemporary, is completely borne down by the terrible calamity which has befallen her family, and only finds a gleam of consolation in prayer and works of piety!

The week that has just elapsed has been one of the most gloomy for the better in the state of things in this country. Commerce has been completely null—employment for the working classes has diminished—distrust and anxiety have increased—money has become more scarce, and the substitute which a crown piece now-a-days will command is more than treble, has vanished—the public treasury is far from full. The crisis is a terrible one for all classes, and above all for the Government, which must either battle through it, or allow the country to sink beneath it. But still good men should not despair. France has passed through trials more terrible by far, and she is strong enough to pass triumphantly through that which now assails her.

The Government has put down the nuisance of the night-cafés and dancing-houses, which took place on the building of bands of dirty boys. Any of the persons who now cry "*Du bien-pour-rien*" as they pronounce it, are accommodated with a night's lodging in the police station-house. The planting of the planting of trees of liberty has also died out; in truth, there is scarcely a spare corner in all the vast city in which trees could now be planted. The plan of a dull planting have produced very little, as they obtained by anyone but on the spectators, and on the inhabitants of the nearest houses.

Alexandre Dumas announces a monthly history, "day by day and hour by hour," of the Revolution, and if the events of each day follow it up with flow it. It is to be sold at an extraordinarily low price, and will, of course, have an immense sale. In such a work the great novelist will be more at ease than in a newspaper, for he will not be obliged to write "to order." The "Dictionary," in its dictionary, meaning "romance" Georges Sands is also turning the Revolution to account by writing what she calls "Letters to the People" about it: but she does not appear to have had any great knowledge obtained by anyone but on the spectators, and on the inhabitants of the nearest houses.

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In a previous letter I noticed the strange circumstance that, in the way of illustration, nothing like justice had been done to the principal scenes in the last Revolution, except by the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Within the last week the Parisian printsellers have relieved themselves from this reproach, by bringing out illustrations which are admirable in design and execution. But is it not extraordinary that they should have taken weeks to do what the NEWS did in a few days—nay, a few hours?

Though the Revolution has been most advantageous to the newspapers, by creating an enormous demand, it has also caused heavy losses to them by the falling-off in the advertisements. One might in fact say that advertising in Paris has been annihilated; for the papers that seven weeks ago had one, two, and even three pages full of advertisements, now come out in general with less than the quarter of a page—sometimes without a single line.

The theatres have cruelly suffered by the Revolution. Not one at present clears the half of its expenses; and some have been already obliged to close, whilst several others are preparing to follow their example.

This is a momentous day for France—the elections of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of the National Guards being now in course of taking place. The choice of the man will show whether moderate or extreme opinions are most in favour: if the former, the country is saved—if the latter, the worst may be apprehended.

In a few days, the quarter's rent becomes due, and people are clamouring against being compelled to pay it. The shopkeepers send up a deputation, on Monday, to request to be relieved from that hard obligation, and that the landlords might be compelled to pay themselves out of the sum deposited in their hands as security. Nobody now likes to pay even the justest debt, if there be any decent excuse for refusing.

### SPAIN

An insurrection of a serious character broke out in Madrid on the night of the 26th ult. It would appear that a plan had been formed to overthrow the Ministry by means of an insurrectionary movement, of which it was expected the military would have remained passive spectators. The leaders of the movement, having subsequently discovered that the troops were determined to resist, countermanded the orders they had given to the people. The latter, however, who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, declared that they were betrayed, and that they would fight even without leaders.

The Queen drove to the Prado at five o'clock, where the usual crowds were assembled. It was about six o'clock that the first sign of what was to follow was perceived. A man in the crowd at the Puerto del Sol fired a pistol at a *guardilla* or policeman, the man was passing, and the shot was replied to by several others in front of the narrow streets in the vicinity of the Calle Arenal, at a short distance. In a few minutes afterwards her Majesty passed in the same direction from the Prado, on her arrival at the Palace met an aide-de-camp to the Plaza Mayor, where the Political Chief and Municipality were, to ascertain the cause of the firing. In about half an hour after that occurrence, the movement really began in the Lavapies, and as nightfall nearly the whole city became the theatre of combat. Favoured by the darkness, the people rushed forth in all directions, and barricades were erected in a wonderfully short space of time in the Plaza de Cebada, Calle Lavapies, Calle de la Visitacion, Calle del Baño, Calle del Lobo, Calle San Jeronymo, Calle de los Peligros, and others. In the Calle San Jeronymo there were not less than four barricades, the insurgents finding the materials they used in the carts and other streets ready at hand, in consequence of their having been unpaved for the purpose of repair, and the large stones lying about in abundance.

The Government, who had on the 24th received very accurate information of what was going on, had the troops under arms, and ready to act on the first notice. Battalions came pouring fourth from all directions, and the Carabineers were issued from the Vistalon-house down the Calle Peligros, and fired a volley into the crowd in the Calle Alcala, who returned the fire.

The Calle San Jeronymo was so well fortified that it was found impossible to dislodge the insurgents from their barricades. A flank movement was made by the Calle de la Cruz, which leads to that street and the end of the Calle del Principe; and there the combat was long and obstinate. The insurgents were at length driven back. In the Plaza Mayor the fighting was also kept up for a long time. In one house only there were this morning eleven dead bodies lying in a room—three of them soldiers, the rest civilians. In the Calle Mayor the struggle was also bloody. The house of the Count of Onate, who lives nearly opposite the main guard at the Post-office, is perfectly riddled with balls. In the Post-office alone two officers and twenty-three soldiers were wounded, no of them mortally. In that part of the town and the neighbouring streets forty soldiers are said to have been killed.

But nowhere did the combat rage so violently as in the Calle de la Visitacion, leading from the Principe to the Calle del Lobo, and in the Calle del Baño. In the former street is the residence of General Concha (José), Inspector of Cavalry. He wished to go out into the street, but his aide-de-camp prevented him, as it was found impossible to pass the barricades in these streets. Behind the barricade in the Calle del Baño there were about 150 men fighting with the utmost fury, and who had kept up the struggle since daybreak. They are said to have killed more than twenty soldiers. The doors were at length forced, and they were all made prisoners. It is believed they will all be shot

In the Plaza de Cebada, eight policemen, *guardillas*, took refuge in a sentry-box. They were all killed. In the Café Venecia, in the Calle del Principe, thirty insurgents fortified themselves, and kept the troops at bay for a time. They were at length taken

About eight o'clock, and while the fighting was hottest, the whole of the persons found at the Progresista Club in the Calle San Jeronymo, leading to the Prado, were arrested.

An English gentleman, named Whitwell, was shot in the abdomen in the early part of the evening, as he was passing through the Calle del Principe on his way to a friend's house to dinner. He died

A number of persons entered the house belonging to the Union Bank for the purpose of procuring arms, naturally supposing they would find those usually kept in all such establishments. But they were disappointed. They were found with much courtesy. The principal combatants in that (San Jeronymo) were, to all appearance, gentlemen. They fought well and long, though such as were armed only had pistols and swords. The cries used were "*Viva la Libertad!*" "*Abajo el Ministerio!*" ("Down with the Ministry!") M. Mon was seen alighting from his carriage, and entering his house in the same street. Not less than 30 shots were fired at him.

Of the numbers engaged in this bloody conflict there were 200 *manolos*, who fought like desperadoes. The next largest numbers of troops, they bravely and skilfully fought their way to the *barrios nuevos*, in the intricacies of which they were soon lost to view.

It was in the Plaza de Cebada that the struggle was continued the latest. Redondo, the second chief of the police under Chico, was killed there.

It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of exactness the number of killed and wounded. The former is computed at 200. The wounded must be numerous, if we can judge from the number of beds and stretchers taken to the hospitals. As the fighting really commenced at 7, and continued till 3 o'clock in the morning, it is probable that the loss on both sides is great.

It was remarked that the barricades were remarkably well constructed. In the Calle Toledo, Visitacion, and Cebada, they were chiefly formed of omnibuses and other vehicles.

The Queen Mother abandoned her house in the Calle de las Rejas, and took refuge in the Palace, where she passed the night

The following decrees were published in the *Gazette* of the 27th:—

"In exercise of the prerogative conferred on me by the 26th article of the Constitution, and in conformity with my Council of Ministers, I hereby decree the following:—

"Sole Article.—The Session of 1847 is at an end.

"Given at the Palace this 26th March, 1848.

"Signed by the Royal hand

"(Countersigned) The Duke of VALENTIA, President of the Council of Ministers

"In conformity with my Council of Ministers, and in the exercise of the authorization granted to my Government by the law of the 14th of the present month, I decree the following

"Sole Article. The guarantees established by the 7th Article of the Constitution are declared suspended throughout the whole of the Monarchy, in virtue of the provisions of the 8th Article of the same to that effect.

"Given at the Palace this 26th March, &c.

Circulars were also addressed by the Minister of the Home Department to the Political Chief of Madrid, and those of the Provinces, of a similar kind to those addressed by the War Minister to the General-in-Chief.

The Minister of Finance has also written to the Inspector-General of Carabineers, requesting him to thank, in her Majesty's name, the Carabineers for the support they have given to the troops.

Upwards of 600 persons have been arrested. Among them are Escosura, the late Prime Minister, Cortina, and several officers of the Progresista leaders. General Prim is a prisoner in the barracks; Generals Iriarte Van Halen and Noguera have been sent to Cadiz, and are to be transported to the Philippine Islands. Mendizabal, Olozaga, and several others have escaped

Two of the prisoners taken in the *émeute* were tried by Court Martial and condemned to death, but they were pardoned by the Queen. Queen Christina, who [illegible]

The Court [illegible] ing for the trial of the persons engaged in the insurrection of the 26th ult., had condemned two individuals, one a Frenchman, named Bernard, to death. They were accordingly to be shot on the 29th, but it is believed their lives will be spared at the solicitation of the British Minister

Seven Generals had been banished from Madrid

### ITALIAN STATES

VENICE.—The deliverance of Venice from the yoke of Austria was accomplished on the 22nd ult., on which day General Count Zichy capitulated with the Provisional Government. It appears that the general having received accounts of the insurrection of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and the whole of the Venetian territory as far as Verona, saw that it was impossible for him to effect his retreat on the Tyrol and Carynthia across the Venetian provinces, and that his only resource was by sea. Immediately after signing the capitulation, the whole of the Austrian garrison embarked for Trieste, having been allowed to employ the ships in the harbour for the purpose of transporting the troops.

Two of the prisoners taken in the *émeute* were tried by Court Martial and condemned to death, but they were pardoned by the Queen. Queen Christina, who [illegible]

The Provisional Government was composed as follows: Messrs Daniele Manin, President; Nicolas Tommaseo, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Antonio Paoletti, Minister of Marine; Jacopo Castelli, of Justice; General Francis Solera, of War; Pietro Paleocapa, of Public Works; Francesco Camerata, of Finance; Leon Pirachetti, at Israelite, of the Interior.

LOMBARDY.—The Provisional Government of Milan has published an impor-

tant document, dated the 25th, stating that no political engagement of any nature has been taken with respect to the King of Sardinia, and that the latter has expressed himself as follows to the Milanese delegates: "I shall not enter Milan till I have vanquished the Austrians in battle, for I will not present myself to so brave a people till I have obtained a victory that may prove me equally brave."

The Austrians had retired by the Messegnano road to Lodi, on the Adda. The garrisons of Pavia and Piacenza, to the number of 1900 men each, finding all the roads cut off, have been obliged to canton in the villages.

Prince Schwarzenberg evacuated the city of Brescia on the 22nd, and took the direction of Lodi, which, however, had already driven the Austrians away.

The people of Lombardy have made prisoners at Brescia of an Austrian general, two colonels, sixty officers, and 800 men, besides a large quantity of ammunition and stores. Marshal Radetzky, who is at Crema, with a corps d'armée of 20,000 men, has commenced his retreat to concentrate his troops on the other side of the Mincio and the Adige.

Large bodies of volunteers are marching from all sides towards the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. From Bologna, the Romagna, Tuscany, Genoa, and other parts of the neighbouring Italian states, great numbers have already arrived.

The following official bulletin was issued by the Provisional Government of Milan on the 30th ult.;—

"The Lombard and Swiss free corps are in Brescia. General Bis, with 8000 Piedmontese, has advanced towards Chiari. General Trotti, with 3000 more, was at Lodi this day. 10,000 Romans and 7000 Tuscans are marching to the Po, by Bologna and Ferrara, and will cross it at Port Lago Scuro. It is said that at Bagnolo (Lower Brescia), the Lombard and Swiss free corps, reinforced by the Tyrolese insurgents, have surprised and taken prisoners from 700 to 800 men, amongst whom are 70 Hulans and 50 officers, with a military chest. Radetzki was, according to the latest intelligence, at Orzinovi and Soncino; the Austrians are at a standstill near the banks of the Oglio. It appears they have given up the intention of throwing themselves into Mantua, for want of provisions in the fortress. The whole country from the Po to the Alps of Tyrol has risen in arms; the enemy finds impediments of every nature. There is no doubt that, on the appearance of a body of regular troops, the army of Radetzki will be obliged to capitulate."

The *Patria* of the 26th ult. publishes in a supplement a letter from Reggio of the 24th, announcing that the Piedmontese had attacked the Austrians at Piacenza, and defeated them with a loss to the Austrians of 6000 men.

On the news of the insurrection of Lombardy reaching Naples there was an *emeute*, and the King was obliged to form a new Ministry.

ROME. The events of Lombardy have produced a deep sensation in Rome. Young men enlisted with the utmost alacrity to march to the frontiers as volunteers. On the 22rd all assembled at the Colosseum, where Father Gavazzi, Colonel Ferrari, and other persons pronounced patriotic speeches. The Government had ordered the troops to march to Bologna. Three battalions of infantry, a body of Dragoons, and a great number of volunteers, had already left for Rome. The last battalion of Fusiliers was to march on the 24th, and to be followed in a day or two by the battalions of Moveable National Guards, several thousand volunteers, and a battery of field artillery.

Orders had been issued throughout the provinces to concentrate all the troops towards Pesaro and Bologna. The Piedmontese Envoy Extraordinary had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operation, and Colonel Ferrari, who fought in Spain and Algeria, was to take the command of the volunteers. All officers and soldiers who had been abroad had been called upon with the formation of moveable battalions. The Israelites had offered to take arms, and numbers had already enrolled their names among the volunteers. The most perfect tranquility prevailed at Rome and in the provinces.

Letters from Palermo of the 25th ult announce that the Sicilian Parliament was constituted; that Admiral Ruggiero, chief of the insurrection, had been appointed Regent, and that the political separation of Naples and Sicily was an accomplished fact.

AUSTRIA.

Advices to the 30th March inform us of serious disturbances in the Tyrol, which was formerly notorious for its staunch allegiance to the House of Hapsburg. Large bodies of rioters had destroyed the Custom-house of Trent, and thrown the furniture into the Adige (Etsch). The fiscal officers were also obliged to seek their safety in flight. A mob assembled next in front of the Town-hall, and forced the magistrates to draw up a petition to the Emperor, praying for an annexation of the Tyrol with Lombardy. The magistrates did as they were told. They were next induced to adopt the Italian colours, and illuminate the town Other place Als, for instance—were equally riotous, and great outrages were committed by the infuriated population, especially the peasants

The *Allegmeine Zeitung* reports the liberation of 150 State prisoners, partly Poles, partly Italians, who on the 23rd ult were dismissed from the fortress of Spielberg, famous in the annals of Austrian despotism.

Count Stadion, Governor of Bohemia, has tendered his resignation, but it remains undecided whether the Emperor will dispense with his services.

Orders have been sent to the Austrian fleet at Pola to blockade Venice, and Marshal Nugent, who has received large reinforcements, is to operate against it on the land side.

GERMAN STATES.

THE FRANKFORT DIET.—The Frankfort papers contain the following extract from the minutes of the Diet of the 30th of March:—

"The Federative Assembly, assisted by men of public confidence, has already begun to trace the outlines of a new federative constitution. For the further advancement of this important matter, the Federative Assembly resolves to call upon the Federal Governments to cause national representatives to be elected in their German States, which election shall be either held in the manner which the constitution of the respective country prescribes, or if there be no such constitutional manner, then shall the same be introduced. These national representatives shall assemble in this town, the same being the seat of the Federative Assembly, and they shall vote in effect a German constitution between the Princes and their people. Since circumstances tend to necessitate the adoption of a certain standard of the population, according to which the said national representatives are to be chosen in each federative state, it is deemed convenient to found these proceedings on the existing condition of federative matriculation, and the Federative Assembly ordains that one representative shall be elected to each 70,000 souls of each Federative State, that such States, the population of which does not amount to the aforesaid number of 70,000 souls, shall nevertheless be entitled to elect one representative."

On the 1st April, the Diet fixed the 1st May for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, and at the same time appointed a permanent committee of 50 to remain at Frankfort till the Constituent Assembly shall have met.

BADEN.—Letters from Carlsruhe of the 1st instant announce the prohibition of the exportation of horses from the Grand Duchy of Baden. M Armand Lefebvre, the Envoy of the French Provisional Government, arrived at Carlsruhe on the 28th ult. The act of national armament was about to be introduced in the Grand Duchy of Baden. This law has one ridiculous side—viz., the violent Germanization of the names of Military charges. A regiment is about to be called a "Heeresbann," and a colonel a "Heeresbannführer." The news of 800 armed German workmen proceeding from France to invade Germany has been officially announced at Carlsruhe. A similar attack was expected from Switzerland.

HANOVER.—It is stated that the official despatch of the Holstein Provisional Government, calling upon the King to send his federal contingent to protect the duchy, arrived at Hanover on the last day of March. The King at once ordered that 13 battalions of foot, 2 regiments of hussars, and 14 pieces of artillery, should prepare to march to Harburgh. A commissary at war had the preceding day left for that town.

BELGIUM

The band of Republicans, calling themselves the Belgian Legion, which left Paris for the purpose of proclaiming a Republic in Belgium, entered the Belgian territory, on the 30th ult, at Risque-à-Tout, a village situated between Mouscron and Menin. The advanced guard of General Fleury-Duray opposed them. It was composed of 200 men of the 4th Infantry of the Line, with two pieces of cannon, and twenty-five artillerymen, and the 2nd Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs. As soon as the legion, 2000 strong, observed this small corps, it pressed forward, colours flying, and drums beating, to charge. For a few moments their fire was brisk and well maintained; but General Fleury-Duray having brought his two pieces of cannon into play, the marauders immediately slackened fire, and fled in all directions, throwing down their arms. Several prisoners were taken, and among them their leader, a Parisian. The invading legion has lost many men—it is said, 400 killed and wounded.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN

The King of Denmark has placed himself at the head of the Danish army for the purpose of putting down the insurrection in Schelswig and Holstein. The Provisional Government at Rendsburgh are without arms and without ammunition.

POLAND.

The German National Committee of Posen has issued the following proclamation:—

"TO OUR POLISH FELLOW CITIZENS IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN

"Fellow Citizens,—Patriotism is the most precious possession of a nation; hence all who are animated by this feeling, every German and nation of Europe, have the liveliest sympathy in the restoration of your political freedom.

"Do not, however, attempt to reap the harvest in ripe. Numerous cases have occurred in which, with armed superiority, you have threatened and endangered the personal safety of your German fellow-citizens. Ponder it well, and remember that such deeds of dishonourable violence are a stain upon your name.

"You weaken the sympathy which is felt for your cause in Germany and in Europe at large, by placing obstacles in the way of the union of your nation, who are endeavouring, with every feeling of honour and moderation, to pave the way for the restoration of your independence. Abstain, therefore, from every branch of the public service, before the harvest is

GRAND MASQUED FETE AT VERSAILLES.—CAR OF "LA LIBERTE."

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Our Artists' communications, this week, are five spirited Sketches of the most recent Republican demonstrations:—

### PAGEANT AT VERSAILLES.

First, is a festal scene at Versailles, on March 30, the *Mi-Carême*, the day of Mi-Lent, a day long since changed from its character as one of relaxation, granted by the indulgence of the Catholic Church to those unable to support too long the fasts and mortifications of Lent, into a sort of second *Mardi-gras*.

The display is of a very theatrical description—a stagy pageant, consisting of a cavalcade of maskers in the streets of Versailles. In the centre of the picture is a car, in which is seated the Goddess of Liberty, in her Phrygian cap; about the *déesse* are grouped women similarly attired; and in front of the car, which is drawn by four horses, are figures of Time, Saturn, and Neptune. Around are maskers on horseback, and a sprinkling of cuirassiers; some bear long streaming flags on poles, and beg alms from the gay company at the windows and balconies; and what with abundance of music, showy costumes, banners, and other paraphernalia, the pageant is, certainly, very imposing and effective.

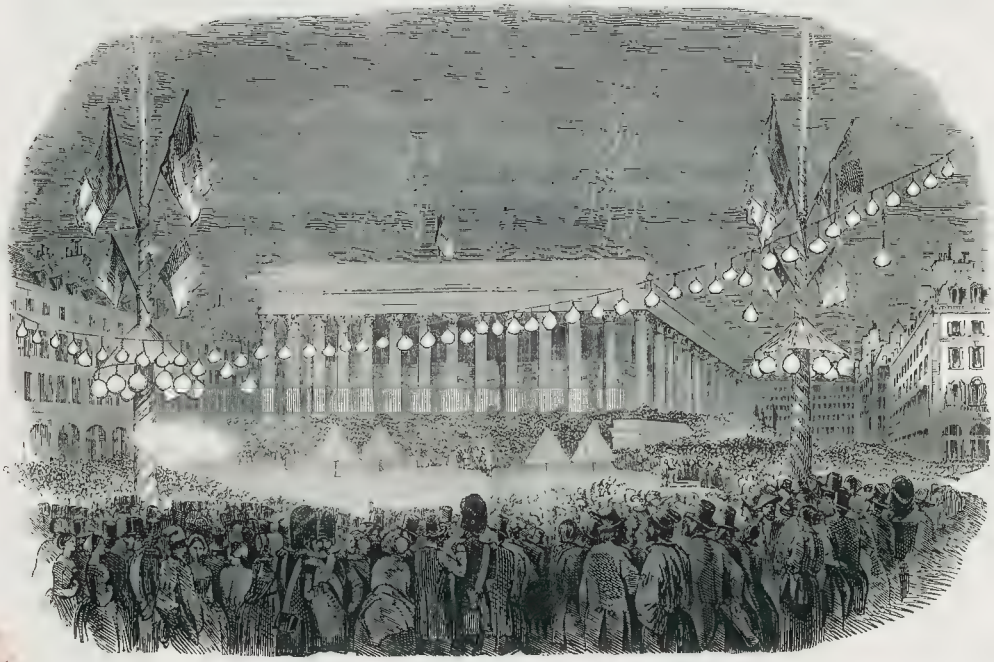
A different scene presented itself at Paris; for there, we learn, the *Mi-Carême* was a decided failure, as a proof of a people's gaiety. The contrast between these would-be gay-looking maskers and the grave, troubled, preoccupied faces of the public in general, seemed to strike even the people; they felt the cheat, even if they were not assured of it; and, very frequently, the few maskers met with hooting and derision, instead of applause, in spite of their Republican garments. There was not even a feeling of curiosity afloat among the crowd.

### TREES OF LIBERTY IN THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

This was the great scene of Thursday evening (30th ult.), when two Trees of Liberty planted in the Place de la Bourse, one on each side of the building, were consecrated with the splendour which our artist has here attempted to picture. This shows the *fête* better than a column of description. Here are a long line of suspended coloured lanterns; and the pyramidal frames of blazing *pots de feu*, of which the French are so fond; the trees are gaily decorated with banners, and over and anon were sent up splendid *feux d'artifice*, filling the vast area with a flood of intense and varied light.

On Thursday, this new fancy of planting Trees of Liberty, was pursued with even more ardour than on any preceding day of the week. About twelve o'clock, a tall poplar—its trunk and branches bound round with tri-coloured ribbons, and surmounted by a cap of liberty—was carried in state to the Place Favart, in front of the Théâtre de l'Opera Comique, and there set up amid the cheers of the National Guards and people, who surrounded it. In this instance, the blessing of the tree took place after its erection, and a very imposing affair it was. The Curé of St. Roch, attended by the entire of his clergy (14 priests) a corps of singing boys, and the Swiss (beadle) in grand costume, arrived in procession, and was received by a military salute, the drums beating "Aux Champs." The ceremony of blessing then commenced. Holy water was profusely sprinkled on the tree, which was subsequently incensed. After a brief speech, the cure and his staff returned to his church by the Boulevard des Italiens, preceded by drums and escorted by National Guards. His reverence performed a similar ceremony in the evening.

It is calculated that there will be between 400 and 500 of these Trees of Liberty planted in Paris. Some in the gardens and public squares are decked out with tri-colour flags and ribbons in the gaudiest manner. That in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville outstrips all its fellows; for not only is every branch literally loaded with tri-colour streamers, but when strong enough, is made to bear a tri-colour flag, whilst the trunk is carefully wrapped up to a considerable height in tri-colour cloth; and, that



"TREES OF LIBERTY."—FETE IN THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.

PATROL IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

nothing may be wanting, tri-colour lanterns are attached to the tree at night. Nor is this all: a little parterre of flowers has been formed at the foot of the tree, and this parterre is surrounded by three others, in which the words *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité* are *planted* in box; and what makes the crowning thing of all is, that the box of one of the parterres is planted in *red* sand, of another in *white* sand, and of a third in *blue* sand! The whole is carefully guarded by three or four National Guards, dressed in tri-colour uniforms, and wearing tri-colour rosettes. Some of the guards have, moreover, decked out their bayonets with tri-colour ribbons. Their consecration is busy work for the priests; for, up to Thursday, the Curé of St. Medard had blessed twenty-one of these Trees. On Wednesday, the Madeleine, already possessed of a Tree of Liberty behind it, was honoured with one before it. All the clergy of this gorgeous temple were made to come forth in all the pomp of Catholic religious rites, with banner and incense, and in golden cope and stole, chorister-boys, beadles, with their halberds and all, to bless the patriotic deed; and then the curé was obliged, after his benediction, and the sprinkling of holy water, &c., to pronounce a sermon in those terms so flattering to the people, without which they can no longer exist now than the most arrant coquette. The portly old priest seemed very glad when all was over, and he was able to get into a *fiacre*, and avoid the honours bestowed on him by the crowd.

## ATTACK ON THE OFFICE OF "LA PRESSE."

This extraordinary scene took place on Wednesday, the 29th ult., at the office of *La Presse*, 131, Rue Montmartre; when a great number of

ATTACK ON THE OFFICE OF "LA PRESSE."

copies of the journal were thrown out of the office, and destroyed by the infuriated mob, but the arrival of a party of National Guards soon stayed further excesses.

Another scene is thus described by the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—"At about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, several persons hastened out of breath to the offices of the *Presse*, some coming from the Boulevard in the direction of the Porte St. Denis, the others from that in the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and warned M. de Girardin that large and threatening crowds from the two opposite points were in march, crying 'Down with the *Presse!* Death to Girardin!' and that there was not a minute to be lost to be enabled to resist violence by force. M. de Girardin replied that it was sufficient for him to resist violence by right; and that nothing was to be done, but to await the column which was in march, to allow it to enter, and to ask, 'What do you desire? Do you wish to destroy the presses? Enter—there they are. Destroy the liberty of the press, in the name of which you have made two revolutions! Do you desire to kill M. de Girardin? He presents himself to you unarmed—slay him!' Being terrified, the porter of the house closed the gate opening into the street; but M. de Girardin insisted that it should be opened, and that delegates should be invited to come and explain themselves. M. de Girardin did not display the least violence in his language. When questioned as to the articles or expressions which had occasioned this menacing demonstration, the delegates could not point out anything else than these words:—'M. de Lamartine has the same confidence in his eloquence as M. Guizot had in his. M. Ledru-Rollin only differs from M. Duchatel by less reserve in the instructions which he gives to his agents relative to the manner of assuring a compact and devoted ministerial majority.' This comparison, the delegates said, had greatly pained them. Three columns would not suffice to reproduce the whole of a speech of more than an hour's length by M. de Girardin, in which the questions of labour, order, and credit were treated. We shall therefore confine ourselves to saying that M. de Girardin was only interrupted by these expressions of the delegates frequently repeated. 'They did not tell us that! They told us that you were against the workmen! Ah! it is a different thing if you desire the welfare of the people! But we were told the contrary. We had not read the *Presse*. We did not know that this morning you had demanded that the Government should purchase the railways, in order to be able to give work!' The last words of this discussion, which from menace soon passed to confidence, were those addressed by M. de Girardin to the delegates:—Well, gentlemen, now that we know each other, and that you declare that you were deceived, I count on you to defend me when you hear me falsely attacked. I should have had the right to cause the *Presse* to appear to-morrow on a blank sheet, with these words, "*Liberty of the 24th February, 1848. The censorship, abolished in law, is re-established in fact.*" But I will not do it—I will not exaggerate the importance of a mistake, and of disguised schemes. Before parting, let us shake hands. And, after shaking hands, the delegates left. M. de Girardin with the conviction stronger than ever that the reason of the people is equal to its courage."

## LES BRAVES BELGES.

This group has been sketched from among the band of Belgians who made a grand demonstration in Paris previously to their setting out upon their revolutionary invasion of Belgium. They mostly wore white blouses and tunics, with leathern belts, and the *chapeau à la Rubens*, and some carried banners.

THE BELGIAN DEMONSTRATION AT PARIS.

## THE PATROL.

The cavalcade are here patrolling the streets of Paris; they are *sabretaires*, mounted on the horses of the late Municipal Guard, and are commanded by the young military students of St. Cyr. Each carries a long sabre; and the effect of this new force has been, generally, to keep the city in order and security.

Signs of the Times.—During the week ending Saturday last the Commissioners in Bankruptcy have disposed in London alone of no less than 116 cases. Of these 21 were brewers, hotel-keepers, or licensed victuallers; 20 warehousemen, drapers, or tailors; 11 cheesemongers and grocers; 10 builders, two scriveners, two underwriters, a newspaper proprietor and a newspaper editor, and, lastly, two undertakers. The remaining 46 were composed of chemists, straw-plait dealers, hatters, tanners, butchers, coal-merchants, &c.

Important Decision with respect to Debts of Students in the University.—A case of considerable importance, and involving a decision which will materially affect tradesmen in university towns, and others who supply goods to college students, came before J. B. Perry, Esq., at the County Court, Oxford, on Monday last. It will be recollected that some weeks since a young gentleman, named Edward Napleton Jennings, an under-graduate at Worcester College, in the University of Oxford, appeared before the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the schedule containing an immense array of debts, many of which had been contracted for articles for which the insolvent had not the slightest occasion. The father of the insolvent, a beneficed clergyman in Yorkshire, allowed his son £100 a year during his residence at the University, which sum for some time sufficed, but having been betrayed into expensive habits, he was led to incur an enormous amount of debt. The plaintiffs in the present case were Messrs. Herbert and Embling, upholsterers, of Oxford; and the defendant was the Rev. Henry Jennings, M.A., the father of the insolvent above mentioned. The action was brought to recover the sum of £9 13s. 6d. for furniture supplied to his son during his minority. After hearing the case, the Judge said that if the father supplied his son with sufficient money, he was not liable, unless he authorised him to contract debts. The law of liability was founded on reason and justice. If a father allowed his son £400 a year in the University, it would be amply sufficient if he acted properly. But if he acted improperly, it would be wrong for the defendant, who was an innocent party, to suffer for the extravagance of his son. He should therefore give judgment for the defendant, and also allow him costs.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Attractive arrangements, and Last Performances before Easter MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 10, will be announced shortly by new Comedy, entitled LA DERNIER CONQUETE, as recently performed at the Theatre des Variétés, Paris, with the greatest success. Principal characters by M. Lafont, Mdme. Paul Ernest, and Mdlle. Petit, artistes of the Theatre des Variétés, Paris. On the same Evening will be given the favourite Comedy of LE CHEVALIER DU GUET. Original characters by M. Lafont, M. Guyon, M. Montaland, Mdlle. Baptiste, and Mdlle. Page.

Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that the above will be re-opened at Easter by a combination of the engagements of M. Lafont, Mdlle. Paul Ernest, and Mdlle. Petit. The attractions will be augmented by the first appearances of M. Achard, and Mdlle. Hagheney, from the Theatre du Gymnase, Paris, her first appearance in England; who will be succeeded by the following eminent artistes of the Theatre de la Ste Royal Paris:—M. Ravel, M. Lemesle, M. Alcide Tousez, M. Sainville (his first appearance in England), and M. Grassot (his first appearance in England) Mdlle Servedon, Mdlle Alphonse, Mdlle. Jacquemin, Mdlle Modin, Mdlle. Duval, and Mdlle. Lemesle (their first appearances in England). With this combination of talent the performances of the season assure a full treasure.

Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—LAST WEEK previous to the Easter Holidays.—On MONDAY, April 10, and during the week, a change of Entertainments, displaying the varied and combined talents of the whole Troupe. The Manege, on 4 raised horses, by the accomplished artistes, Mdlles. Carré, Lami, and Mathilde. New and Original Acts of Equitation by the distinguished female riders, Mdlles. Pallegrin Assia, Corralle Dacca, Amaglia, Henriette, Z. Stanley, La petite Assia, &c. &c. Extraordinary Gymnastic Feats, Wonderful Equestrian Performances, Novel Pantomimic Representations, &c. &c., by MM. Adolphe Franconi, Louis, and Auc. A. Bagnat, Henri, Leroy, Nicolo, Felix, C. Seguin, Victor, Miel, Adam, Masters, Newsome, Candler, the Spanish Dwarf (Don Francisco Hidalgo), Le Petit Loisset, &c. &c. English and Oriental Entertainments of the Grand Finale. Victor and his Clowns, and Grand Ballet. A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE on THURSDAY, APRIL 13th. Acting Manager, Mr. Edmund Macarthy.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE LENT SEASON.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. On Wednesday, April 12, and Friday, April 14, LOVE will present his last new Entertainment on a novel construction, to which are added new and appropriate Illustrative Costume and Appointments (for which is entitled "The WOLF in SHEEP'S CLOTHING, or The Bear Biter." with Love's Lecture Lancashire, and other Entertainments. Welsh harp, Roberts, Pandemonium, May 1. On Monday, April 10, LOVE will appear at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington, in an Illustrated and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs, a Lecture on Peculiarities of Character, and other Entertainments. On Thursday, April 13, at the Lecture Hall, Wellington-street, North, Strand. On Tuesday, May 2, at the Institution, Wellworth. Begin at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Books, 6d.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms.—Last Five Nights. MONDAY, APRIL 10, and following Evenings at Nine o'clock precisely. An Instrumental and Vocal Concert of the most Fashionable Character, Mr. Weippert's Full Band, with Vocal and Instrumental Assistance. Conductor, Mr. Weippert. Tickets, 5s.; Single Tickets, 4s.; Triple Tickets, £2 8s., to be had at the Box-office, 33, Regent-street.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION, 1848.—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place during the ensuing Commemoration at Oxford, consisting of Three Concerts in the Theatre on Tuesday the 4th and Wednesday the 5th of July, and a Performance in the Town Hall on Thursday the 6th of July. Principal Vocalists and Instrumentalists will be duly announced.

WELLINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, PALL-MALL, CONCERT.—The FIRST CONCERT is fixed for Tuesday, 11th inst. Mr. Nelson's Quadrilles and Waltzes. Vocal Choruses are expected. Further particulars may be had at the Offices. G. W. LAPP, Secretary. 6th April, 1848.—Offices, 49, Strand.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL. GRAY'S-INN-ROAD. His Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G., President.
John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, the 13th of APRIL.
The right Honourable the EARL of HARROWBY in the Chair.
STEWARDS

| | |
|---|---|
| The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. | The Hon. & Reverend Hugh Pelham Pelham Villiers, M.P. |
| The Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H. | The Rev. Edward Rice, D.D. |
| The Earl of Caledon | Thomas Barnard, Esq |
| The Earl of Dalhousie | Herbert Ingram, Esq |
| The Earl of Effingham | John P. Bell, Esq |
| The Earl of Rosslyn | Wm. Cubitt, Esq., Sheriff, M.P. |
| The Earl of Rothes | Hiber Goodman, Esq |
| The Earl of Zetland | Matthew Forster, Esq., M.P. |
| Viscount Sandon, M.P. | Edmund Hawes, Esq |
| Viscount Lake | The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. |
| Lord Southampton | William Hart, Esq |
| Lord Ashburton | R. H. Horne, Esq |
| Viscount Ashbrooke, M.P. | C. W. Lowndes, Esq., M.P. |
| Viscount Bridport, M.P. | T. Mayne Reade, Esq |
| Viscount Lifford, M.P. | Richard Bosworth Berkeley, Esq |
| Lord Alfred Paget, M.P. | Richard Thornton Perkins, Esq |
| Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. | Alexander Raphael, Esq., M.P. |
| Lord Alfred Paget, M.P. | Charles Rogers, Esq |
| Lord Worsley, M.P. | George Simpson, Esq |
| Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. | John Tidey, Esq., Alderman, M.P. |
| Sir Edward Buxton, M.P. | Thomas Thornton, Esq |
| Sir Culling Eardley, M.P. | J. N. Mayhew, Esq., M.P. |
| Sir Thomas Fremantle, M.P. | John Thomas Ireland, Esq |
| Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P. | George Thompson, Esq., M.P. |
| Sir Stephen Lushington, M.P. | Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P. |
| Sir Thomas Wilde, M.P. | Wm. Wallace, Esq., M.P. |
| Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart. | John Walter, Esq |
| Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P. | John Warren, Esq |
| Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. | W. D. Watson, Esq |
| | John Weyland, Esq |

Contributions received by the Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., 8, Nicholas-lane; also by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Drummonds, Barclay and Co., Herries and Co., Barnett and Co., Prescott, Grote and Co. Smith, Payne, and Co.; Glyn and Co., Jones Loyd and Co., Barnard and Co., Dimsdale and Co., Williams Deacons and Co., Gosling and Co., and Remmett-street, Shoreditch, Masterman and Co.; and at the Hospital. By order of the Weekly Board,
ELW. RICE, D.D., Chairman.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, April 9.—Fifth Sunday in Lent
MONDAY, 10.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 2h. 56m. P.M. The planet Jupiter and the Moon are near together
TUESDAY, 11.—The length of the day is 13h. 33m.; and it is 5h. 48m. longer than the shortest day
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Day breaks at 3h. 5m., and twilight ends at 8h. 58m.
THURSDAY, 13.—The Sun rises at 5h. 11m., and sets at 6h. 52m.
FRIDAY, 14.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 15.—Venus rises at 4h. 30m. A.M.; Mars sets at 9h. 47m. A.M.; Jupiter sets at 1h. 39m. A.M.; Saturn rises at 4h. 18m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15

| Sat. | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | 1 A | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. |
| h. | 1 | h. | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| m. | 2 | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| h. | 3 | h. | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| m. | 4 | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| h. | 5 | h. | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| m. | 6 | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| h. | 7 | h. | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| m. | 8 | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| h. | 9 | h. | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| m. | 10 | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| h. | 11 | h. | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| m. | 12 | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 17 | 53 | 37 | 57 | 35 | 59 | 20 |
| 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 35 | 17 | 55 | 35 | 13 | 50 | 8 |

* On Friday afternoon the time of high water is midnight; and during the morning of Saturday there will be no high tide.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*R. F. D.*"—*The Spanish fowl possesses flesh of the best and whitest quality, and acquires it with rapidity; whilst the laying of eggs is very great, and is only surpassed secundum by the Cochin China. The Sussex is also excellent stock. (See a valuable paper "On the Breeds of Poultry best suited to the Farm," by H. D. Richardson, in "The Agricultural and Horticultural Journal of Ireland," No. 1, just published*

"Fanz"—"*Scraps for Corners*" *will not suit.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The price of "The Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts" is 7s. 6d.; it may be had by order of any bookseller*

"*Ruticator.*"—*We suspect the placard to be a publisher's ruse.*

"*V.*"—*The Art Manufacturer to London are not issued to the public, nor have their prices been fixed. Apply at 12, Old Bond street.*

"*A Country Subscriber.*"—*We are not aware of the publication of any Dictionary of Short-hand*

"*Crawley.*"—*There are poisonous wafers made for destroying beetles; or set a deep pan with some linseed oil in it*

"*E. F. N.*" *Liverpool.*—*We do not intervene in disputes at cards*

"*H. T.*" *St. Pancras, will find a view of Old St. Pancras Church in No. XXV. of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"*G. T. N.*" *Leamington.*—*The excellent Portrait of Madame Anna Thilon appeared in No. CVII. of our Journal The music of the song in question may be had of any music-seller*

"*An Inquirer.*"—R.I.P. *upon the tomb or Roman Catholics, signifies* Requiescat in Pace (*"May he or she rest in peace"*)

"*Agricola.*"—*Our queries on the question would not be.*

"*M. B.*" *should apply at the Companies' Offices respecting the salaries*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Holywell.*—*The non-delivery complained of should be stated to the newsmen who supplies the paper*

"*Novice*"—*Silver leaf will not stand so well as gold.*

"*Simon Cuppis.*"—*A description and illustration of Cartelet's Chacken-hatching Apparatus appeared in our Journal for Jan. 8, 1848.*

"*A Carthusian.*"—*Ink may be removed from paper by a solution of salt of sorrel, or oxalic acid.*

"*Grandsire.*"—" *Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.*"

"*A. D.*" —" *Lindley's School Botany.*"

"*J. P. B.*" —"*A Young Agriculturist.*"—" *Balmain's Lessons on Chemistry*" *is a useful work, as also is "The Agricultural Student and Young Agriculturist."*

"*J. M.*" *Forres.*—*Ephraim Bonus, etched by Rembrandt, was a Jewish Physician: he is represented coming down a staircase, with his right hand on the balustrade; his head is seen nearly in front, with a high cap on: his face is full. This piece is, perhaps, the finest of Rembrandt's portraits; it bears the date 1647, and is scarce. 2. There is no etching by Rembrandt of an old Jew seated in an easy chair, with his hands clasped. One Correspondent has, probably, got some print after one of Rembrandt's paintings, which is of little or no value.*

"*C. F.*," *Moorgate-street, is thanked: but we have not room.*

"*L. B.*" *Kinsale. The part of an Journal containing the account of the French Revolution, and the large View of Paris, may be had. Price 2s*

"*C. C.*" *Poonah, is requested to accept our thanks for his obliging offer, though we cannot avail ourselves of the favour.*

"*L. M. K.*" *Amesbury. Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.*

"*E. W.*, *Daventry. Reviewed.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bermondsey.* 1. *The Civil List Allowance, as settled in the year of her Majesty's accession, is £385,000 per annum. 2. About £40,000 per annum. An Irish Subscriber.*"—*The price of "Accidents and Emergencies," published by Churchill, is 6d.; if sent post free, 10d.*

"*A. B. H. K.*"—*Write to the Secretary to the Art Union of London, Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross.*

"*H. M.*" *Cannot*

"*Gunnynote*" *may obtain of Ackermann, Strand, the orders for viewing the State Apartments in Windsor Castle.*

"*U.*," *a Subscriber.*—*Apply at No. 175, Fleet-street*

"*J. C. J.*" "*C. B.*," "*A Dramatic Youth*," "*Melar*," "*Humanulus*;" "*One of the Middle Classes?*" "*J. R.*," "*Z. Z.*" "*F. A. D. and W.*," "*H. H.*" *Dublin.*—*It does not fall within the province of this Journal to reply to your questions.*

"*An Old Subscriber*"—*The solemnization of marriages in Lent is forbidden by Canon law; the prohibition has, however, been disregarded since the Reformation, though it does not appear to have been ever formally repealed. (See Neale's "Feasts and Fasts," p. 219.)*

"*W. G. M.*"—*The notion that it is illegal to carry an Air Gun is a popular error. It has been more properly regarded as a philosophical toy, except in the few instances where it has been the instrument of covert and cowardly revenge. (See "Popular Errors," explained and illustrated.)*

"*A Sugar Planter,*" *Berbice.*—*If the power of attorney that enables your broker to receive your dividends does not also authorise the transfer and sale of stock, to do either would be a forgery, and the Bank of England would replace the amount. In the event of any other person forging your name, the Bank of England are equally responsible. With regard to life annuities, the dividends are payable only in London, but can be received by power of attorney, and readily remitted. A Government annuity is the preferable investment As a spot for retirement, the south coast of England, from Lyme Regis to Plymouth, offers numberless abodes, both sunny and sheltered. Living there is generally cheap; but it must be obvious that to particularise is not in our power*

"*Inquex,*" *Somerset.*—*We do not recommend our Journal to be bound in yearly volumes.*

"*Brooke's Gazetteer, improved by Pardley.*"

"*A Country Gentleman.*"—*The principles of the so-called "Charter" are, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, no property qualification, short parliaments, paying members, &c*

"*Blockley.*"—*The "Magna Charta" at the British Museum is but the fac simile of a copy of the original Charter*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Bedford.*—*Newspapers (2d each) and letters must be pre-paid to Madeira; sent three times a month.*

"*Druill,*" *Bradford.*—*Terms preparing for our Journal from the commencement of any Volume are charged 6d. for each No. Odd Numbers, one month old, are charged 1s. each.*

"*Inkstreille.*"—*The setting of Steel Traps and Spring Guns is a misdemeanour.*

"*A Z.*" *is recommended to remain at England*

"*A C. M.*"—*Newspapers may be sent to China via Southampton at 2d. each.*

"*A Subscriber*" *should purchase "Three Years in North America"*

"*A Subscriber*" *may procure a copy of Robinet's work, "De la Nature," through Dulau and Co., Soho-square*

"*Interrogeat*" *will find a definition of Pragmatic (Sanction) in "Buchanan's Technological Dictionary."*

"*Woodstockensis*" *is recommended to buy the "Stepney Postal Directory," reprinted from the "Post-Office London Directory" for 1848.*

THE REVOLUTION IN BERLIN.—These Illustrations, in the present Number, and in our Journal of last week, are from clever Sketches by Julius Wagner, Ludwig Burger, Adalbert Müller, and F. Weise, al. distinguished Artists of Berlin.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED.

Alma Mater, a Satire —Imperial Dictionary. Parts 10 to 14.—Howard's Lectures on Painting, Part 1.—Guvarni in London. —Ord's History of Cleveland.—Memoirs of Admiral Mahanne.—Webster's Royal Red Book. —Prince and England, by Lamartine.

Mosto.—Can a Bosom so gentle remain.—Tell me where do Fairies dwell. —Love and Time.—The Master's Dream.—Lisz the Evergreen, so shall our Friendship be.—Mary, the Village Quean.—The Old Palace.—I'm a Clerk on a Hundred a Year Knitting and Netting and Crochet.—What are the Wild Waves saying?—The Domestic Wife

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1848.*

THE Emperor of Russia has at length issued his manifesto against the growing Constitutionalism of the west of Europe. The document is a characteristic one—characteristic of Nicholas, both as a man, and as the despotic ruler of the largest empire in the world. His hatred against France vents itself in violent and unbecoming language. The efforts of the Germans to obtain freedom of the press and responsible Government, moderate and wise as we know them to have been, are stigmatised as *audacity*. The same efforts in Prussia and Austria are denounced as a "devastating plague," which, in its "blind fury," is menacing even his "*own*" Russia. By this is meant, we suppose, that particular portion of Russia which the free men of the west of Europe persist in calling Poland The Emperor declares that he is ready to meet any enemies whatsoever, to defend the honour of the Russian name, and the inviolability of the Russian territory. "*God is on our side*," he exclaims; "*understand this, ye peoples, and* SUBMIT, *for God is on our side.*" When the peoples of Europe shall understand that the partition of Poland, and the system of spoliation and murder carried on by Russian Emperors, and by none more wickedly than by this, who fulminates this proclamation, is not a crime of the highest magnitude; when they shall understand that God is on the side of robbery and murder—whether the perpetrator of these crimes be a low plebeian of the streets, or the crowned and ermined ruler of a large empire—they may "submit;" but not till then will they acknowledge that God is on the side of the Emperor of Russia.

THE affairs of Italy and Germany continue to complicate themselves, but amidst all their complication there seems every reason to hope that the cause of constitutional freedom will make steady and peaceful progress in both countries. The ambition of the King of Sardinia, to assume the high position of King or Emperor of United Italy, and of Ferdinand William of Prussia, who is playing an equally desperate game for the Empership of United Germany, has been thwarted; and there is little likelihood that either will gain anything but mortification for the pains he has taken. The King of Prussia, like Louis Philippe, was "too late;" and the distrust felt towards him throughout Germany will strengthen and not diminish in the progress of events. The King of Sardinia is so openly swayed by desire of personal aggrandisement rather than by a sincere desire for the freedom and prosperity of Italy, that the opposition he has already excited cannot fail to be increased. The brave Milanese, and the people of the Roman States, to say nothing of the other portions of Italy, are not likely to become the tools of a merely personal ambition; and already the Pope, by sending reinforcements to the Milanese, has taken up a position incompatible with the coveted supremacy of Charles Albert. The details supplied by the daily papers, of the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, are full of interest, and will excite throughout Europe the utmost sympathy and admiration for the courageous and patriotic Milanese. Their struggle has been the noblest yet recorded in this great year of Revolutions.

THE Revenue Returns for the year and quarter ending on the 5th of April show a *decrease* on the year of £2,218,511, and an *increase* on the quarter of £408,575. This increase, however, is more apparent than real, and affords no grounds for congratulation, having been caused by the receipt of £455,021 of Chinese compensation money. The decrease under the various heads of Customs, Excise, Stamp Duties, and Property and Income Tax, amounts on the year to £1,694,736, and shows how much the productive and trading classes of the community have suffered and are still suffering. It shows, at the same time, the necessity, and will, we trust, convince our rulers of the expediency and prudence of an immediate and systematic reduction of the national expenditure. The task may be difficult, but it is imperative. The country can bear no new taxes, unless old ones are repealed. If they were imposed, they would be unproductive. The problem remains to be solved in one of two ways—whether expenditure may not be greatly reduced without impairing the efficiency of the public service? or whether, by a total revision of our fiscal system, leading to the relief of industry and to the placing of the public burdens upon the backs best able to bear them, the national revenues may not be rendered more productive? At all events, income and expenditure must be made to meet without additional taxation—without recourse to the easy but pernicious system of adding to the national debt. The Ministry may have no liking for the subject—they may attempt to stave it off, and say with Prince Metternich "after *them* the deluge;" but if they are wise, they will grapple with it manfully, or, by resigning office, allow others to perform a task which is too great for their genius. The best interests of the country require that there be no further delay or trifling upon a matter so momentous.

## THE INTENDED CHARTIST MEETING.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation has been published:—

"NOTICE!!

"Whereas the assemblage of large numbers of people, accompanied with circumstances tending to excite terror and alarm in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, is criminal and unlawful;

"And whereas not only those persons who take an active part in such assemblage, but those also who by their presence wilfully countenance it, are acting contrary to law, and are liable to punishment; and whereas an Act of Parliament, passed in the 13th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles II., intituled "An Act against tumults and disorders upon pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions or other addresses to his Majesty in the Parliament,' it was enacted, 'that no person or persons whatsoever shall repair to his Majesty or both or either of the Houses of Parliament for the purpose of presenting or delivering any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other addresses, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, nor at any one time with above the number of ten persons:

"And whereas a meeting has been called to assemble on Monday next, the 10th inst., at Kennington-common, and it is announced in the printed notices calling such meeting, that it is intended by certain persons to repair thence in procession to the House of Commons, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, upon pretence of presenting a petition to the Commons House of Parliament; and whereas information has been received that persons have been advised to procure arms and weapons, with the purpose of carrying the same in such procession; and whereas the proposed procession is calculated to excite terror and alarm in the minds of her Majesty's subjects;

"All persons are hereby cautioned and strictly enjoined not to attend, or take part in, or be present at, any such assemblage or procession.

"And all well-disposed persons are hereby called upon and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public peace, and suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof.

(Signed) "C. ROWAN,
"R. MAYNE,
"Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis.

"Metropolitan Police-office, Whitehall-place, April 6, 1848."

## THE REVENUE.

The official report of the Revenue Returns for the year and quarter ending Wednesday the 5th instant, have been published, and they show a decrease on the whole year of £2,218,511, while for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase of £408,575. The items of this increase are in "the ordinary revenue:"—Excise, £349,736; Taxes, £13,010; Property Tax, £8568; and Post Office, £9000, making a sum of £781,314, which is added "Other items," giving a total of £979,335, from which the decrease on the other items of revenue in the quarter (which includes a decrease in Customs of £55,023) being deducted, the balance in favour of increase in the sum above given, viz. £408,575.

The increase under the head of "taxes" seems to be attributable to the unusual activity of the collectors, which had been generally noticed for some time past.

In only two *items* of the ordinary revenue is there an increase on the year; and in both there is an increase on the quarter also One of these *items* is "taxes," already adverted to. The other *item* is "property:" it is the "Post-office," and an increase of £46,000 on the year and £9000 on the quarter shows that, amid all official impediments and the obstacles of a distracted time, the inherent soundness of the new system continues to assert and vindicate its value.

In the ordinary revenue the increase on the quarter is about £70,000

The main features of the falling off on the whole year can be little matter of surprise, as the discussions in Parliament already prepared the public for a deficit very nearly approaching the amount now officially published.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been of a most unusual kind, and altogether different from that due to the season. It has been distinguished by several days whose temperature exceeded that for the average for the season by seven degrees, ranging from 59° to 176°. The great change in the aspect of temperature was sudden. On March 21 the average temperature for the day was 38°, and on April 3 and 4 it was 69° nearly on both days. The transition was almost that from winter to summer

The following are some particulars of each day.—

On Thursday the sky was mostly covered by cloud till towards the evening; at night it was clear. The direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the day was 53°, being nearly 10° above the average for the season. On Friday the sky was mostly covered by cumuli, cirro-cumuli, and cirri till night, and cloudy the other part; the direction of the wind was S.E., and the average temperature of the day was 55°, exceeding the average for the season by 12°. On Saturday the sky was nearly cloudless throughout the day; there were gentle airs from the N.E., but at times the air was in a calm state, the temperature was again high, its average value was 56°, on Monday the sky was nearly cloudless, and the day was fine; and its average temperature was 59°. On Tuesday, the sky was rather more cloudy than it was on Monday, but the day was fine; its average temperature was 59°. On Wednesday, the sky was mostly covered by a thin cirrostratus; the day was fine, and its average temperature was 59°, still exceeding the average value for the season by 8°, although it was 7° less than the value for the preceding day. The average temperature of the air for the week ending this day was 56°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, March 30, the highest during the day was 61 deg., and the lowest was 45 deg. | | |
| Friday, | March 31, | 71° ..... 40 |
| Saturday, | April 1, | 72 ..... 40 |
| Sunday, | April 2, | 73 ..... 41 |
| Monday, | April 3, | 70 ..... 44 |
| Tuesday, | April 4, | 74 ..... 45 |
| Wednesday, | April 5, | 65 ..... 42 |

Blackheath, Thursday, April 6, 1848. J. G.

PRINCE METTERNICH.—Prince Metternich arrived at Arnheim on Saturday He alighted with his suite at the Hotel at Hof Van Holland. He was slightly indisposed, but intends to go to London, vid Rotterdam, in a few days.

REVOLUTIONS AND ARTISTS.—The Revolutions at Vienna by like causes, and only arrived on Thursday. Mdlle. Taglioni has not yet reached London, but is expected every moment.

STREET OF ARMS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—Government is taking every precaution, in case there should be any manifestation of an outbreak among the working classes, who, it is stated, are to assemble, on Monday next, on Kennington-common. A large supply of firearms and cuirasses have been sent from the Tower to the East India-house, and their different warehouses, the Custom-house, Excise-office, the Post-office, Bank of England, the Mansion-house, the various departments at Somerset-house, the Ordnance-office, Pall-mall, the Admiralty, and the different Government offices at the West-end, also to a great many of the banking-houses in the City, and the dock companies. The clerks and persons employed in these establishments will be ready to act, if absolutely necessary, against any outrage that may be committed by the mob. The swearing-in of special constables is proceeding rapidly in Lambeth, Walworth, Camberwell, the Borough, and the districts on the Surrey side of the water, where the tradespeople and householders all show their desire to protect the public peace if called upon.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Income-Tax Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday next.—Adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

#### THE CHARTIST PROCESSION

A long and desultory discussion took place on this subject, emanating from a question put to Sir G. Grey; and in reply to which the right hon. Baronet repeated the intention of the Government to persevere in the course they had already indicated

Mr. F. O'Connor denied he had ever contemplated a violation of the peace in the proposed proceedings of Monday, or that he had spoken in favour of a violent course being adopted

Mr. Alderman Thompson read a report of a speech, which was far from being of a pacific or constitutional character, and which he declared was delivered a few nights ago at a private meeting in a coffee house in Cripplegate (City), by the hon. member for Nottingham (Mr. F. O'Connor)

Mr. F. O'Connor denied his having uttered the sentiments attributed to him; and, after a somewhat angry discussion, the subject dropped.

#### PROTECTION OF THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT.

Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom. His proposal was to assimilate the law of treason in Ireland to the law of treason in England, by extending, in the former country, the 36th of Geo. III., which very much enlarged the general law of treason, but which had never prevailed in Ireland. He purposed, however, in so extending the law to modify its provisions so as not to render the punishments less severe. For treasonable speaking and writing, which would be declared felony, the punishment would be transportation for life, subject to the discretion of the Judge to reduce the period to seven years. That portion of the law which related to seditious speaking would be henceforth applied to the whole of the United Kingdom; and it comprised speaking with the intention of misleasing or insulting the death of the Queen or overawing Parliament.

Mr. Hume, Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. J. O'Connell, and other hon. members opposed the motion, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 283 to 34.

The Landlord and Tenant Bill (Ireland) was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

Windsor, Friday.—A rumour has been current in the town during yesterday and to-day, to the effect that her Majesty will arrive at Frogmore House (the Castle not being in a fit state, from the number of works in progress connected with the Jubilee, for the reception of the Court) to-morrow afternoon, and remain there until Monday. It is stated that this arrangement has been determined upon in order that her Majesty might have the earliest intelligence (by means of electric telegraph from Paddington to Slough) of the proceedings of the Chartists on Monday; on the afternoon of which day, her Majesty, according to the rumour, will leave for the Farnborough station *en route* to the Isle of Wight. The upholsterers and other tradesmen, are now busily engaged in making the necessary preparations at Frogmore, for the Duchess of Kent, who will arrive tomorrow afternoon, from town. It is stated that the state rooms at her Royal Highness' residence are being prepared than usual; and this circumstance may have given rise to the rumour referred to, which may have no other foundation.

Mr Curzon has been re-elected M P for Ryc

Resignation of Alderman Hughes.—This gentleman has sent his resignation of the office of Alderman for Broad-street Ward (to which he was elected in 1843) to the Lord Mayor, and such resignation he (Sir Chas. Pearson) will officially announce at the next meeting of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Lawrence, builder, is the only candidate at present announced for the vacant gown

The Queen *v.* Cuttebeara. The trial of Mr Cuttebera on a criminal information filed against him for the publication of a libel reflecting on the character of the Bishop of Manchester, and imputing to the Right Rev. Prelate the crimes of drunkenness, falsehood, and neglect of his duty as a Christian pastor, commenced at Warwick on Monday, before Chief Justice Wilde The Right Rev. Prelate appeared as a witness, and was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the defendant, who conducted his case in person. The trial occupied the greater part of the week, and on Friday (yesterday), Chief Justice Wilde having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the defendant, who will be brought up for judgment in the course of next term, which begins on the 15th instant.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

Reports were current on Thursday evening that M. Garnier Pagès, the present Minister of Finance, is to take the Marine Department in the place of M Arago, who has been Minister of War. M. Achelle Fould, during the Commission already appointed has been spoken of as successor of M. Pagès. M. Fould is a banker and an eminent authority on financial matters

The elections of officers for the National Guard have been concluded. M. Clement Thomas has been declared Colonel of the 2nd Legion. In the 12th Legion, the well known Barbes has been elected; and in the 11th, the celebrated professor and writer, Jubinal. The 6th Legion has elected M. Lagrange; the 7th, M. Dauphin; the 8th, M. Bourdon; and the 9th, M. Yautier; and the cavalry legion, M. Trelat. None of the gentlemen elected, except M. Quinet and M Barbes, are much known out of France

In order to remove the objection which exists as to the elections for the N. tional Assembly taking place on a Sunday, the Minister of Public Worship and Justice has ordered that the poll shall be kept open also on the Sunday

Lyons papers arrived yesterday (Friday), to contradict the account of the revolution in Savoy, and the proclamation of the Republic at Chambery, which has appeared in some papers.

#### AUSTRIA

We learn by a letter from Prague of the 24th ult., that some disturbances had taken place in that city, on account of the answer given at Vienna to the deputation which went up to demand reforms not being considered satisfactory. The students declared that if the reforms were not acceded, they would capture the arsenal

A letter from Gratz, in Styria, of the 27th of March, says that Count Mazzacheld had sent the news there that a column of 30,000 Piedmontese, Swiss, &c., who used to march from Switzerland on Milan, had not only been defeated, but almost destroyed.

#### PRUSSIA

The new law of elections is said to have been received with universal satisfaction by the people. At a preparatory meeting of the Deputies, they agreed to consent to the projects for the new Code, without any discussion, and to move a vote of confidence in the Ministry The Diet was to meet again on Tuesday last, and, agreeable to the feelings and wishes of the people, would most likely be dissolved on that or the next following day

The Exhibition of Arts at Berlin was to open on Sunday, the 9th instant (tomorrow) It is said that the present will be the best that has ever been seen. It takes place in the building belonging to the academy

All labour in prisons and in barracks is to be abolished, in order that the State may not come into competition with the working classes.

The news of the arrival of the Prince of Prussia in London has excited some attention at Berlin. The commercial affairs of that capital, we learn, are daily growing worse. On last Saturday, a large banker, of the name of Ri ch, suspended payment; his debts are said to amount to more than three millions of dollars, and his property will not pay more than twelve groschen in every thaler, about six shillings in the pound. Four other well-known names, also, have been mentioned

The lower orders are becoming excited against the newly established clubs. On Sunday evening the political clubs were threatened with a visit by a mob of four or five hundred armed men, amongst whom were some members of the burgher guard. On nearing the locality where the club held its sittings, they were met by one of the members, Herr von Halvendorff, who begged of them before they proceeded to attack the club, to send some of their body of taste number into the place of meeting, that they might see, hear, and judge for themselves. This judicious advice was acted upon, and during the absence of their commissioners the mob remained quietly assembled in their rear. On their reappearance they made a short communication to the mob, and after a little discussion it immediately separated without attempting anything against the club. There are no doubt urged on by a class of men who are using their utmost endeavours to put this particular club down, and who declare that most of its members are French Communists and Red Poles, whose only aim is to disturb the returning peace and quiet of the country

The Breslau papers continue to present the most melancholy statements of the distress in Silesia. Many parts of Prussian Poland: they are mostly among the agricultural labourers and small farmers against the landed proprietors. In one of them it is stated that in Russian Poland, whenever any person is caught reading a newspaper and he is immediately seized, and sent hung upon the nearest tree. The papers contain no news whatever from Warsaw

#### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On Monday, at Rendsburgh, the first sitting of the General Assembly of Schleswig Holstein, convened by the Provisional Government of the united duchies, took place in the theatre, which was densely filled at the commencement of the proceedings, and so continued to their close. There were seventy-five members present. The propos. of the Provisional Government for the annexation of Schleswig to the Germanic Union was carried with but two dissentients. The resolutions of the General Assembly on that day embraced the following objects:

1. The appointment of a provisional administration for the future government of the country.

2. The nomination of a committee for preparing a draft of a constitution for the independent state of Schleswig Holstein.

3. The union, for the present, of the existing taxes.

4. Confirmation of the proposition of the Provisional Government for union of Schleswig with the Germanic Confederation.

5. Approval of the proclamations of the Provisional Government, securing—1, the right of public assembly and discussion; 2, the arming of the burghers; and 3, the freedom of the press.

The Bishopric of Chester.—On Friday (last week) Dr. Graham was elected Bishop of Chester by the Dean and Chapter, in accordance with the recommendation of her Majesty

Attorneys in Gowns.—On Thursday, in the City Small Debts Court, no little surprise was evinced at some of the attorneys entering the court in black gowns, which, it is said, they are entitled to wear One also wore the white bands similar to a barrister. The high bailiff also wore a gown for the first time. No order, however, had been given for that purpose.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS

Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, April 1, 1848 .. .. .. .. 1294

| | Population Enumerated. 1841. | Average weekly Deaths 1838-7. 3 Winters. | Deaths in the Week |
|---|---|---|---|
| West Districts | 300,711 | 161 | 186 |
| North Districts | 376,971 | 209 | 232 |
| Central Districts | 54,111 | 26 | 21 |
| East Districts | 141 | 24 | 31 |
| South Districts | 2 | 29 | 34 |
| Totals. | 1,148,42 | 1,107 | 1,294 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 650 |
| Females | 644 |
| Total | 1,294 |

### BIRTHS IN THE WEEK

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 830 |
| Females | 842 |
| Total | 1,672 |

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

Marylebone Vestry.—On Saturday last a meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone took place, the Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair. An address to her Majesty, on the birth of a Princess, was brought up and read; considerable discussion ensued. Ultimately: the three first paragraphs were unanimously adopted, the remainder of the address being considered ill-timed and unnecessary by several of the speakers, with whom the majority of the meeting concurred The vestry clerk then read a petition for adoption, with regard to the destruction of property in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom during the late riots, and praying for protection. After some discussion, the petition was unanimously adopted. Monday, the 8th of May, was fixed for the annual election of vestrymen, after which the meeting separated

London Provident Institution.—Savings' Bank of the Moorfields District.—The pressure of the times seems not to have spared this institution The report of the superintending committee for the quarter ending 20th November last, shows a decrease of three hundred and ninety-seven in the number of counts, and of £117,165 in the aggregate balance; the actual repayments, exclusive of the expenses, have been £334,902 16s. 10d., while the receipts were only £254,350 14s. 9d., exclusive of the interest received of the Government. The total number of transactions has not varied much from the last year, although the receipts have decreased 3630 in number, and the payments have increased 3793 as compared with the previous year Never since the year 1838 has there been a decrease of such magnitude in the funds of this institution. One of the most prominent causes for the withdrawals of the deposits appearing to be the reduction of the rate of interest, the committee with a view to aid the depositors, and to prevent any further decrease in the funds, have resolved to fix the Government rate of interest, viz., 2½ per cent. A statement of the payments and receipts for the year, are urging him to raise interest again to its former rate; and they understand that other institutions have adopted a similar course, but as yet no answer to their application has received

Meeting on account of Railway Workmen Expelled from France. A Public Meeting of the engineers, engine-men, &c., employed on the English lines of railway, was held on Monday night at the Green Man, Foley-street, to take into consideration the situation of their fellow-countrymen recently employed on French railways, and to give expression to a warm feeling of sympathy in behalf of the English workmen who have been expelled from France by the recent revolution, in many instances with the loss of their tools and furnitures, a loss which amongst this class alone is estimated at not less than £3000 The meeting was very fully attended. Mr. J Ward, the chairman, read several letters connected with the subject, and the following resolution was unanimously carried "That this meeting having heard the statements of their fellow working men who had been violently expelled from France and robbed of their property and deprived of their wages, after having been induced from this country to undertake works there, are of opinion that they are peculiarly entitled to public sympathy in their present distressed and unfortunate situation." A resolution was also carried, that the sum, consisting of engineers, drivers, and fitters, now engaged in various lines of English ways, do most heartily concur in the propriety of a subscription being immediately entered into for the purpose of relieving the necessities already subjected to prosecute the claims of the injured parties to compensation, in such mode as they shall be advised to adopt, and pledging the meeting to support the subscription." The principal parties who addressed the meeting were Mr. Dixon, of the South-Eastern Railway; Mr. Dyer, of the London and Brighton Railway; Mr Simpson, of the Great Western Railway; and Mr. Scott, of the South-Eastern Railway The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman

The Royal Society.—The Marquis of Northampton, as president of the Royal Society, gave his annual grand entertainment to the council of that learned body on Saturday last, at his Lordship's mansion on the Terrace, Piccadilly. The noble Marquis was supported (right and left) by Sir Robert Inglis, M P., and Mr. George Rennie The following members of the council were also of the party: Sir James Clark, Sir Henry de la Beche, Mr T. Graham (Vice-President of the Society), Dr. Robert Brown, Mr. J. T. Graves, M A., Mr. W. Hopkins, M.A., Mr. G. B. Porter, Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Mr. F. Baily, Mr. S Cooper, Dr. Roget, and Mr. S. H. Christie, M.A., the English Secretaries, and Lieut.-Colonel Sabine, R.A., the foreign Secretary to the Society. Viscount Alford and Lord William Compton, the former a son-in-law, and the latter son of the noble President, had the honour of joining the party. After the banquet, the company, numbering a third less than the present season, on which occasion his Lordship was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and one of the most crowded assemblies of the season, the rooms being filled to repletion together within the walls of his hospitable mansion. The meeting was also rendered more than usually interesting by the generally-understood fact that the noble Marquis is about to resign the chair of President of the Society at the next meeting on the 10th inst. will be the last which will take place under the immediate auspices of his Lordship This circumstance was the subject of frequent remark on Saturday evening, and very sincere expressions of regret escaped in several quarters at the determination of the noble Marquis to retire from his high and honourable office. The saloons were as usual studded with works of art and models of new inventions. Among the most interesting relics we observed was a rough sketch-book filled by the pencil of Salvator Rosa, the contribution of Mr. Auldjo. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by the Marquis of Aberdeen, Lord George Lennox, and Colonel Seymour.

Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. A general court of the Commissioners for Sewers for the Metropolis was held at seven o'clock on Saturday. Resolutions, vindicating the commissioners from the charges of extravagance which had been brought against them, and declaring that, in their opinion, it was necessary that a triangulation and block survey of the metropolis should be completed, were adopted, and were agreed to. The following resolutions were also proposed "11. That it be recommended to the Court to order rates to be raised for defraying the expense of completing the survey. 12. That powers be sought to complete the work, and to replace the requisite immediate outlay by money borrowed at interest, and to repay by equal annual instalments of principal and interest the money so borrowed." But the consideration of these was postponed

City Commission of Sewers.—On Tuesday the Commissioners sat at Guildhall upon general business. Sussex-hall Literary Institution claimed exemption from sewers rates upon the ground of being used for literary, scientific, and charitable purposes. The question was referred to a committee for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. It was reported to the board that Mr. Walker and other eminent engineers had willingly undertaken the survey of examining and reporting upon the sewers constructed under the authority of the City Commissioners, but it was necessary that they should be supplied with certain plans and maps, &c. The surveyor stated that the plans and maps were in a very confused state and would be completed in two or three weeks. Adjourned

Chartist Meetings.—Clerkenwell.—On Monday at a public meeting, called by the London Chartists, was held on Clerkenwell-green, "for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons to represent the metropolis in the National Chartist Convention." The chair was taken by Mr. Dixon; and after speeches by Jones, Clark, and other Chartist orators, Messrs. Bronterre O'Brien, Cuffey, and Clark were elected delegates to the National Convention, which commenced its proceedings on Tuesday. The meeting, which numbered about 1500 persons, quietly dispersed about three o'clock. A strong body of police were in attendance, but their services were not required, no breach of the peace having occurred

Chartist National Convention. The delegates met last by the different large towns of Great Britain, "to assist in carrying the People's Charter," assembled at the Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, on Monday, and sat from day to day during the week, under the presidency of Mr. Philip M'Grath. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., was present during the proceedings. The Convention consists of 49 Chartist delegates from every part of the kingdom, assembled to concert measures for the presentation of the "People's Petition" for the Charter, which will be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, on Monday next, on 10th inst. The petition is announced, will contain 5,000,000 signatures, and will be conveyed to the House of Commons by a procession of 300,000 persons. A circular has been issued, headed "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," calling upon all the working men in the metropolis to accompany the procession to the House of Commons, each trade marching with its respective insignia and banners, and assembling at Kennington-common on the morning of the 10th inst. The proposal to be taken is over Blackfriars-bridge and along Fleet-street and the Strand to Trafalgar-square and the Houses of Parliament, unless in the interval the authorities should interfere to prevent the inconvenience and suspension of business which always ensue when crowded assemblages and processions take possession of the busy thoroughfares of the metropolis. During the last few Chartist meetings have been held in every district of London, and in large towns, and at many of these assemblages the language of the chief men of the most revolutionary character. It is expected that the deliberations of the National Convention are regarded by the Chartist body with great interest, as the delegates will have to deliberate upon the "decisive measures" necessary to be adopted should the House of Commons reject the prayer of the "monster petition."

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Seymour, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal children took their usual walks and rides. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Marquis of Northampton with his company in the evening, at his residence in Piccadilly

On Sunday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service in the private chapel, in the Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their accustomed pony and walking exercise Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing in the Royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence. Her Royal Highness attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Sir George Couper, and Lord Jermay. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Baroness Bose, Baron Knesebeck, and Mr. Edmond Mildmay

On Wednesday the Queen took an airing in the garden of Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at ended by Major Stephens, honoured the performance of the Vocal Concert of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with his presence in the evening Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in a carriage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge house

The Court removed to the Isle of Wight from Buckingham Palace on Saturday (this day)

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—It is stated in a positive manner that her Majesty has determined to visit Ireland about the first week in July next, it is asserted that the Lord-Lieutenant has received an intimation that Dublin Castle and the Viice-Regal Lodge in the Phœnix Park will be repaired for the accommodation of the Royal family during their sojourn in this country. *Dublin Evening Post* contains the following paragraph. "Rumours prevail we generally hear, that it is the intention of her Majesty to visit her royal city of this about the beginning of July next. These reports prevail in the high circles; but, although we do not vouch for their accuracy, we should confess hope that it may soon be in our power to make an authentic announcement the determination of our beloved Sovereign to afford the Irish people a family of exhibiting their devoted attachment to her person and throne

The Orleanist Exiles The Count and Countess de Neuilly, with the members of their family circle, remain in the strictest retirement at Claremont. Nothing can exceed the plain and unostentatious manner in which the household of the illustrious exiles is ordered, the most rigid economy being observed in all its arrangements The Count and Countess, since their arrival at Claremont, have received visits from a very number of their old and nobility. The following gentlemen have made themselves voluntary exiles with the King, and remain with the family at Claremont:—General Dumouriez, Duchess, General d'Orsonfosse, M. Vatrout, the ex-King's Notaries, and Dr Pigache, physician to the exiled family. The Countess Mountjoy has been in attendance on the ex-Queen Not the least to be prized in the catalogue of Nothing can exceed the plain and unostentatious manner in which the household of the ex-Royal family from the Tuileries. Many of these had been in the service for years, during which time they had, of course, amassed considerable property in presents and other things, of which not the value of a single sixpence was saved by any one of the

The Prince of Prussia.—Lord John Russell paid a complimentary visit to Prince Hardenberg, the Prussian Minister, at the levee on Monday, at the Prussian Legation, on Carlton House-terrace. His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse also honoured the Prince with a visit in the course of the same morning. The Prince took equestrian exercise in the afternoon, horses having been provided from the Royal stables; and in the evening honoured the theatre performance at Drury-lane Theatre with his presence His Royal Highness was a great number of complimentary visits from members of the Corps Diplomatique in the course of the week

The Rev. James Blomfield, rector of Ingoldsby, in Lincolnshire, and brother to the member for Westminster, was married on Tuesday last, at Bromley Chapham, the new Bishop of Chester, in the manner usual on such occasions.

## THE ROMAN CARNIVAL.

The sojourn of one of our most successful Artists in Rome has enabled us to illustrate in our Journal the great event of the year in the Eternal City—the Carnival

The Festival has been too often described by tourists to render necessary any explanation of its glories A Correspondent of *The Examiner*, a faithful judge, duly commenced) tells us, of this year's Carnival, that both in carnival-making than the unfailing good temper, modesty, and sobriety which prevail amidst such general license. The adjacent streets, within hearing of the merry Corso, within sight of its grotesque maskers, and sometimes, too, within range of a wet shot from its minute artillery of *confetteri*, bouquets, and other less refined and less graceful ammunition, are as quiet and orderly as at other times. Even the Corso itself, an hour or two after the *Ripresa dei barbi* removed to its wonted gravity; nor is there at any time, even in the midst of the fray, anything at all on the surface to remind one of those scenes which so invariably accompany an English race-course or village fair. How no doubt there is a darker side to this picture (it is very improbable that it should be otherwise—children are not always good on a holiday); but if all were as innocent as it appears, the Church would not whisper the warnings and admonitions which she does, both on the approach and during the celebration of the Carnival.

"You already know as much as I can tell you of the gay frivolities of the Corso; the brightly decorated balconies, equipages, and playful cannonading; the race of the little ridiculous horses at the end of each day's entertainments; and, as the ordinary *finale* of the whole, though this year omitted, as a slight expression of sympathy with our suffering brothers in London," of the ran the anonymous address distributed among the people, in which "this little sacrifice" was requested of them—the pretty illumination of the *moccoli*, with the accompanying but good-humoured struggle between evening and first-passenger h ager to preserve his own light, and to put out his neighbour's. The private theatricals and the *Carnevale Sentifacata* are not so notorious."

"Think, then, for what may be called the Church Carnival, or the *Carneval Santifeato*. There are the regular spiritual exercises, or retreats, which both the Jesuits and the Passionists give at this time in their respective houses to those who are able to leave their business, and shut themselves up in a monastery during the whole ten days; there is the beautiful devotion of the Via Crucis, practised in the Coliseum every afternoon of the Carnival by members of the third order of St. Francis, and only during the week of Lent; and there is a choice to accompany them; and this is followed by a collection as soon as the procession has returned to their church of SS. Cosmo and Damiano in the Forum. There are also similar exercises, but of a more private kind, at the most attractive feature of all in the ecclesiastical aspect of Rome during these days is undoubtedly the Quarant' Ore, which is now branched with more than ordinary splendour in numerous churches at once It was set up on Sunday, for instance, in St. Peter's, in St. Mary Major's, in Sta. Maria della Scala, and, more splendidly than in any of these, in the Gesù "The entertainments in the colleges consist of plays, the scenes, dresses, and acting, a great deal better than the average of public performances; between the acts are choruses, and overtures, all very good, and executed either by the students or their friends.

The Race is, however, one of the most striking out-door scenes. The horses are without riders, but they have spurs, sheets of tin, and all sorts of things about them, to urge them on: a rope is stretched across the end of the street, and the horses are brought up in a line to it; that is, as nearly as possible, for the steeds seem actually wild, plunging and kicking about tremendously trying to get over the rope, so eager do they seem for the start. In a second two the rope is let go, and away the horses fly, at a fearful rate, down the Corso, which is crowded with people, and presents a dense mass of heads, on four, and a hundred-weight is ammunition for a carriage-full of roisterers, such as we see in the foreground of the picture. The costumes are gay, varied, and picturesque

Another Correspondent of *The Examiner* says the diversions of the day begin with four discharges of cannon "They were carried on with more than usual spirit. On the day the horse-race came, which on all other carnivals days a last amusement. The same horse was which had won me of the previous days and which some men, jealous of the repeated success, attempted to stop in the *Ripresa dei Barberi* on the night before. No glass appeared, short time the Corso began to thin; and, so the Carnival ended street, as I was going home, I saw one man lead enough to show a *moccolo* (a taper which was forbidden), but he was obliged, by the cries of the crowd, to extinguish it immediately. A Carnival *senza moccolo* will long be remembered. It will be one of the tricks which will take place among the great events of the new *anno mirabile*, 1848.

# THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

THE START FOR THE RACE IN THE CORSO.

# THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## ZULEIKA. PAINTED BY O'NEILL.

In our first notice of the present Exhibition of the British Institution, we commended this work as a very sweetly-painted head, excellent in detail.

Zuleika is "the Bride of Abydos," and one of the loveliest of the female characters of Lord Byron's poems. How touching is the noble poet's portraiture of this "Child of Gentleness!"—

"Fair as the first that fell of womankind,
When on that dread, yet lovely serpent smiling,
Whose image then was stamp'd upon her mind
But once beguiled—and evermore beguiling;
Dazzling as that, oh! too transcendent vision,
To Sorrow's phantom-people slumber given,
When heart meets heart again in dreams Elysian,
And paints the lost on Earth received in Heaven;
Soft as the memory of buried love;
Pure as the prayer which Childhood wafts above.

"Was she—the daughter of that rude old Chief,
Who met the maid with tears—but not of grief,
Who hath not proved how feebly words essay
To fix one spark of Beauty's heavenly ray?
Who doth not feel, until his fading sight
Faints into dimness with its own delight,
His changing cheek, his sinking heart confess
The might—the majesty of Loveliness?

"Such was Zuleika—such around her shone
The nameless charms unmark'd by her alone;
Its light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face,
The heart whose softness harmonised the whole,
And, oh! that eye was in itself a soul!

"Her graceful arms in meekness bending
Across her gently budding breast;
At one kind word those arms extending
To clasp the neck of him who blest
His [illegible] breast,
Zuleika [illegible]
His [illegible] melt:
Not that against her fancied weal
His heart though stern could ever feel;
Affection chain'd her to that heart;
Ambition tore the links apart."

Mr. George Ellis says: "Never was there a more faultless character more delicately or more justly delineated" than that of Zuleika. "Her piety, her intelligence, her strict sense of duty, and her undeviating love of truth, appear to have been originally blended in her mind, rather than inculcated by education. She is always natural, always attractive, always affectionate; and it must be admitted that her affections are not unworthily bestowed."

The epigraphs are from that elegant work, "the Gallery of Byron Beauties."

ZULEIKA.—PAINTED BY O'NEILL.

## JOSEPH INTERPRETING THE DREAM OF THE CHIEF BAKER. PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M.A.S.L.

We spoke in high terms of this important picture, in the Exhibition notice, in our Journal of Feb. 19. In the Catalogue it has the following:—

Joseph, having interpreted the Dream of the Chief Butler of Pharaoh (Osirtasen the First), is interpreting the Dream of the Chief Baker.

And Joseph answered, and said, This is the interpretation thereof:
Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thy head from off thee, and hang thee on a tree: &c.—*Genesis*, xl., 18, 19

We are in possession of these interesting facts connected with the composition of the Picture, which appears to be a commission given to the Painter by the Rev. Mr. Finch, so long ago as 1818! The Artist's first composition, varying very little from the Picture as it is painted, was made in the above year; and the Sketch was shown to Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was much struck with the qualities of the story as a subject for the pencil, and he kindly encouraged the Artist to proceed with the Picture. A few days subsequently it was bruited that Sir Thomas Lawrence had proposed the subject to the Students of the Royal Academy, for the Gold Medal Prize. Mr. Hayter, not feeling himself justified in competing with the younger students, then gave up the idea of painting the Picture. The friend who had given him the commission, however, from time to time, pressed the subject on his recollection, so that he never entirely lost sight of it. One of the results has been, that the magnificent work by Rosellini, on Egypt (published in the interim), has supplied the painter with much valuable information; and the learned Jew, Dr. Loëwe's knowledge of the ancient race of Egypt has suggested a beautiful type for the Joseph. With these great advantages, came the costume of the 12th dynasty of Egypt: in short, nothing has been introduced into the picture which is not guaranteed by authority. The second Pyramid was built 200 years previously to Joseph's being in Egypt; and both are seen from the site of the prison to this day. It must always be borne in mind that the Chief Butler and the Chief Baker were great lords, princes, and priests, from their office. The Lord High Steward, and the Seigneur presiding over all the Corn Lands of Egypt, [are the two persons in question.

We have only to add, that for a correct anatomical detail, as well as composition, this Picture deserves very high praise, and the circumstances we have detailed enhance its authoritative value

JOSEPH INTERPRETING THE DREAM OF PHARAOH'S CHIEF BAKER.—PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M.A.S.L.

## EXHIBITION AT THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

CARRICK express but one opinion, as far as we have heard, of the present exhibition at the Society of British Artists. Though, in some respects, an advance on former years, it is an Exhibition of only very average excellence. We had been led to look for something better,—for the works sent in we know were numerous, and some of the exhibitors were of high and well-merited reputation; while we were aware, and on this we relied, perhaps prematurely, that the Society had established a School of Art, from which, though of recent origin, much might be effected even in a short period. The seed, it is true, is sown, but we must wait to let the plant grow before we look for the fruit. In the meantime there is much to commend in what the Society has already accomplished, and in this, its second Exhibition since its charter of incorporation, it is easy to find several works of no ordinary excellence, which patrons may purchase and critics commend with equal safety. The exhibition consists of eight hundred works of art, contributed by 338 different exhibitors. Landscapes, as heretofore, form the staple of the exhibition, and some of these are of considerable truth and beauty. Mr. Pyne, to whom the palm of excellence must incontestibly be awarded, exhibits altogether nine, his great work being No. 106—"Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore, North Italy"—in which he has sought to embody, as he tells us, the poetry and feeling of the following lines:

> "Clear and transparent lies the silver lake;
> Far-seen mossy forms its peaceful surface break;
> And calm and deep beneath its placid breast,
> Glittering, a lovely landscape lies at rest."

This is really a very wonderful work for truth, beauty, perspective, and distances. It is, in many respects, by far the finest work in the Exhibition, and in every way a better picture than his view on the Lago Maggiore of last year. One can fancy what a panorama would be like painted by Mr. Pyne, who, it is evident, comprehends so thoroughly the resources of his art and all the sound and mysterious principles of perspective.

[After Mr. Pyne, and in the same landscape line of art, Mr. J. W. Allen, Mr. A. Glint, Mr. M. Nixon, junior, and Mr. Tennant, make the greatest figure in the Exhibition. Mr. Allen has a fine eye for lanes and water-mills; Mr. Clint for bays and broad places; Mr. Wilson for waves and stormy skies; and Mr. Tennant for rocks and river scenery. There are others, too, who follow in the footsteps of the artists we have named, and, moreover, at no mean distance; and we would more particularly allude on this occasion to Mr Boddington and Mr Mogford, who have several clever works; and to Mr. S Read, who contributes a water-colour drawing entitled "The Mosted Grange" a moonlight scene such as Tennyson might compose a poem about, and a critic mistake for the performance of that great master in water-colour art, Mr. Hagbe But the works of excellence in the Exhibition are not confined to the performances of our landscape-painters. Mr. Gill exhibits "Preparing for May Day" (No. 47) a well-considered picture, and careful in its execution, but somewhat hard. Mr. J. J. Hill has sent "A Shepherd Boy"—

> "A shepherd boy he seeks no better name"—

small length, conceived with great beauty and with great expression, and [illegible] a warmer colour to lift it into real excellence. Mr. Steedman exhibits a Rustic Kitchen" (No. 87), a very small picture, in the Wilkie and Webster, style, and Mr. Clayter a large picture, an interior with many figures, entitled "L. Merry-making," in which some of the groups are arranged with care, and he story is well told, while the execution is somewhat hard and poor. Mr Anthony has a very large picture, entitled "Landscape and Figures—The Village Green," an extraordinary performance, and natural, but of so yellow a nature that few will stay to examine the varied excellences concealed in the coat of gamboge which this really able artist delights to spread over everything; for trees, cows, children, women, and men all come in alike for a coat of yellow. Mr. Anthony will no doubt find this eccentricity of style by the example of Mr. Turner; but defend it as he will, he will fail in convincing any sane person that to represent landscape and human nature upon canvas, you must give it a thick coat, or even a wash of gamboge and sunset. Mr. Harlstone (the President) exhibits "Medicantf of the Piazza Navona, Rome," in which we see the influence of his Italian studies; Mr. Latilla, an ambitious picture, entitled "The Victim of Sin and Death" a Mural, as the title asserts it, representing a youth revelling in the embraces of Sin; Mr C. Baxter, some nicely painted heads, much in his last year's manner; Mr. J. Gilbert, "The Paralyte Lady Card-Player," described by Cowper in his "Task:"—

> "The paralytic who may hold her cards,
> But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
> To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
> Her manifold suits and sequences, and with
> Tremulous interest eyes the pack so dealt
> "And silent cipher, while her proxy plays."

The old lady is full of character and expression—her proxy, young and extremely pretty and the whole picture one of the most successful of Mr. Gilbert's recent efforts. We may add a wish that Mr. Gilbert will in future paint subjects of the same character, for which his talent is well adapted, and where he seems sure to succeed; while in history (where he has been lately working) his success has been somewhat uncertain.

We shall resume the subject of the Exhibition in our next week's Number.

## *MUSIC.*

### ANCIENT CONCERTS.

Earl Howe was the director of the second concert on Wednesday night; and, this selection did not exhibit remarkable novelty, it contained nothing that was object nable. The scheme opened with the "Messiah" overture, followed by Mr. Lockey's excellent rendering of the air "Thy rebuke," and the chorus, "And the glory." Miss Bassano sang Handel's "Holy, Holy," and then came gleanings from one of Mozart's masses. Signor Salvi sang Handel's "Lord, remember David," in the "Redemption," with Latin words, it is said, but it was no loss for his voice. After a chorale, by Luther, Miss Birch gave Dr Crotch's air, "In frantic converse," from "Palestine," pleasingly. The "Alla trinita beata" hymn and Handel's chorus, "How excellently," closed the first part.

Weber's jubilee overture, in which our National Anthem is so skilfully interwoven at the close, commenced the second act, the company loyally rising at the Anthem. A simple duo from one of Winter's operas was nicely rendered by Madame Caradori and Signor Salvi. The scena from Paer's "Griselda" was effectively sung by Miss Birch, Blagrove's violin obligato being beautifully executed. Horsley's glee "Cold is Cadwalla's tongue," was smoothly sung by Messrs. Barnby, Lockey, Peck, Bradbury, and Machin. The selection from Gluck's "Orfeo" is a standing dish at these concerts, of which we never tire. The policy of reviving any of Salieri's trashy compositions is questionable, but Madame Caradori's artistical talents did more than justice to his air "Sola mesta." Of After Salieri, came a great rivals "O cara immagine!" divinely sung by Salvi, and proving what a worthless competitor Mozart must have had in Salieri. The somewhat hackneyed "Sul aria" duo, sung by Madame Caradori and Miss Birch, and the stupendous finale from "Fidelio," "Sad Leppy day!" terminated the night's programme

Owing to the banquet given to Lord Hardinge, the *élite* of the subscribers were absent. The third concert, under the direction of the Earl of Cawdor, will take place on the 3rd of May.

MR. TEMPLETON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Mr. Templeton, the tenor, gave a concert on Monday evening at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, with Mr. Blewitt as accompanyist. The songs sung by Mr Templeton were of the English, Scotch, and Irish ballad school

BERMONDSEY QUARTETT SOCIETY.—The second meeting took place on Monday at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street; Molique, Sainton Hill and Rousselot were the executants.

CLASSICAL QUARTET CONCERTS. The fifth meeting of Mr. Dando's series of classical chamber music took place on Monday evening, at Crosby Hall; the attendance of amateurs was considerable. Part the first was opened with Haydn's quartett, No. 3, in E flat major, neatly executed by Messrs. Dando, Gattie, W. Thomas, and Lucas. A MS. scnata in E, composed by Miss Kate Loder, and played by her (piano) and by Dando (violin), afforded much pleasure to the connoisseurs assembled, and was deservedly encored. The accompanyment Part the second opened with Beethoven's trio in C minor, Op. 4, for violin (Dando), viola (W. Thomas), and violoncello (Lucas), which was rendered in masterly style. Mendelssohn's quartett in E flat major, No. 3 of Op 44, terminated the scheme. The vocal gleanings comprised a ballad by Hills, "When Lubin sings," sung by Mr. Benson, who gave it in English, and Horsley, "I took my lute." Of a higher class were Mendelssohn's duet, "When on my couch," in which the Misses Williams were encored; and a song by Weber, "My way was on the banks of the Rhine," well sung by Mr. Kench. The sixth and last concert will be on the 24th inst

MUSIC AT THE NORTH POLE. The Board of Admiralty is in search of a Professor to join the expedition to the North Pole under Sir John Ross. The Musician is to have £40 per annum for his services as Composer, Conductor, and First Violin to the orchestra which is to enliven the Aborigines of the northern regions. He will be somewhat in the position of the single instrumentalist left in one of Haydn's symphonies he will have the musical glory entirely to himself, although he will certainly have a cold audience

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK.—On Monday, the third Philharmonic Concert. On Tuesday, the second meeting of the Musical Union. On Wednesday, Mr Lucas's third Musical Evening; Herr Brandt's *Soiree*; and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall. On Friday, ninth anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Opera at Her Majesty's and Covent-garden Theatres; and English Opera every evening at the Strand Theatre.

MUSICAL ARRIVALS.—Osborne, the pianist and composer, has arrived from Paris to pass the season in London. Emile Prudent, the celebrated pianist, has also arrived. Charles Halle and the famed Chopin are daily expected. Leopold de Meyer arrives in May: Herman, the violinist, is here: Sivori is looked for next month; and visits from Ernst and Ole Bull are threatened. The continental troubles will send all the great musical professors to this country

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—We have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Deacon Morrell has afforded liberal and well-timed aid to the funds of this useful charity by a donation of £300.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rarely has the enthusiasm of an audience been more strikingly manifested than on the first representation this season o Rossini's "Semiramide," on Tuesday. The return of Grisi and Tamburini, the re-appearance of Alboni in the part in which she took the London amateurs by storm last year, the increased orchestral and chorus forces organised by Costa, excited unusual interest, and the house was brilliantly attended by Royalty, rank, and fashion. Although the two tenor airs assig ed to *Arsace* in the original work have been excised, and the performance lasted more than three hours and a half, the delight of the amateurs never seemed to abate, except in the long scena of *Assur* with the Satraps in the sixth scene of the last act, which song might now be more advantageously omitted. Commending the spirit that prevails to respect the integrity of composers' scores, still is it expedient that pieces which, in themselves, possess no great interest, and only interfere with the rapid *denouement* of the drama, should be withdrawn

The execution of Rossini's fine work the one in which such a complete transformation took place in his style (it was written for Venice in 1823)—was in every point of view remarkable. Not even in the palmy days of the great French opera in Paris, have we heard such splendid choral singing as in "Semiramide;" and it is an additional gratification to the lover of music to see the chorus of ninety-four voices is nearly entirely composed of English singers. As an instance of delicacy and precision, of delicious observance of the *nuances*, we may point out the chorus of ladies in the garden, in six-eight time, preceding and during the cavatina "Bel raggio" The finale of the first act, with its opening quintet, so replete with rich and flowing harmonies, was marvellously well sung The quickness of the sound were managed with a master-hand, the crescendos most artfully developed, and the chorus of supernatural awe and terror attained by the combined vocal and instrumental means was positively sublime. This finale, which for effect may vie with that of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," quite startled the auditory, and the cheering was tremendous

Grisi is still the grand imperious *Semiramide*, every inch a Queen,—commanding in action, dignified in demeanour, and powerful in vocalisation. Her declamation of the recitatives on the throne in the finale of the first act was in the loftiest style of musical eloquence; her expression of terror and remorse at the sight of *Ninus* was terribly in earnest; her scorn of *Assur*, withering and overwhelming; and when the military band proclaimed the arrival of *Arsace*, her exultation was perfectly overpowering.

Alboni's *Arsace* rather disappointed us. In acting, it was tamer than last season, and her voice did not seem at her command, as was particularly remarkable in the air "In dar fra poco." In the lower notes the organ of the voice weakens portion of her register—have failed her recently. The luscious tones of her voice were, perhaps, best heard in the duo in the second act, of "Giorno d'orrore," although in the vocal duel of the division she allowed Grisi to gain the ascendancy

Tamburini is about the last of the great school of Rossinian singers. No one else now can approach him in the execution of the florid divisions in *Assur*, although his voice is not what it was, and is at times scarcely adequate to the calls upon it. Intelligence, energy, and good taste carry him through his task; and he had some unquestionably fine points. Even was particularly cordial Tagliafico and Polonini, in *Oreo* and *Nireo*, rendered small parts prominent by their artistical style; but Lavia's intonation in *Idreno*, in the opening scene, was sadly at fault; he rallied so cleverly in the *finale*, that we trust it was only nervousness which affected him at the beginning

The favourite ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," with its sparkling agreeable music, and amusing intelligible plot, was revived on Saturday evening with great effect; Mdlle. Flora Fabbri being the basket-maker's dancing wife We shall be very much mistaken if Mdlle. Melina Marmet, who played the Countess, does not attain a very high position

On Thursday Rosani's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and the scena "In si Barbara," from "Semiramide," sung by Mdlle. Albeni, with the ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," were the performances for the extra night not included in the subscription. In the "Barbiere," Signor Salvi as *Count Almaviva*, Severe as *Bartolo*, and Ronconi as *Figaro*, made their first appearance this season, and were enthusiastically greeted. Ronconi was in first-rate voice and excellent spirits. He was encored in "Largo al factotum." His brother artists were frequently brought to a stand-still from the buoyancy of spirits. Severe sang the music of *Bartolo* like a conscientious and consummate artist. Salvi's beautiful tenor voice and refined style are well known. Tagliafico appeared for the first time as *Basilio*, and sang the fine bass song "La Calunnia," most artistically Selli and Polonini added to the *ensemble* by filling the secondary parts. The great triumph was, however, to Madame Persiani's *Rosina*. Never did this gifted vocalist post forth a more delicious display of her powers. Her study seemed to be inexhaustible her ornaments assumed every variety of form: and the more intricate the difficulties, the more did she achieve marvels. The house rose en masse to cheer her. Her "Una voce poco fa," and the "Bravura" air, "Il vorrei pur," with variations; the orchestra joining heartily in the applause. The finale of the first act was superbly executed, both by vocal and orchestral forces.

### STRAND.

The operas of continental composers are sorely maltreated frequently on their first importation into this country, and perhaps no writer has more severely suffered in this respect than Auber, whose works have been so overlaid with clumsy adapters, as scarcely to leave a trace of their original form. Such was the fate that attended the production of his "Haydée," on Monday night, at the Strand Theatre. Our Paris correspondent, who described in the most enthusiastic terms the original representation of this work at the Opera Comique, in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, would not have recognised the present English version. Even with the superior abilities of Miss Poole for part of *Haydée*, it must be avowed that the Strand resources were not adequate to the mounting of such an opera, which requires a vast combination of histrionic and vocal talents, and splendour of scenic display.

The character of *Lorelane*, the Venetian Admiral, is one exacting qualities little short of dramatic genius to embody success-fu ly, and Rogar is perhaps the only tenor who is in possession of the vocal powers to realise Scribe's clever creation and Auber's musical inspiration. As the opera of "Haydée, or the Secret," will be presented at the Royal Italian Opera in the course of the season, with Roger in the part, we forbear to enter into any analysis of the piece; but we are spared the necessity of narrating the plot, but, unlike as the present adaptation is to the original opera in every respect, the audience seemed to appreciate the excellence of the acting and singing of Miss Poole Mr. Tully, the conductor, is pains-taking and zealous with his choral and instrumental forces, and he deserves a larger arena for the exercise of his capabilities as a musical director

### HAYMARKET

The following announcement appeared at the top of the Haymarket bills on Monday: "Mr. Gustavus Brooke having chosen, without the slightest grounds, to violate the engagement solemnly declared entered into with the lessee of this establishment, the first piece this evening will be 'The School for Scandal'"

Mr. Brooke's extraordinary conduct with respect to this transaction, has quite lost him the position he had attained. We expect that neither the public nor the press will be inclined to feel much interest in his future career

A new comic drama was produced on Thursday, entitled "Old Honesty." It was not stated in the bills to be original, and, we imagine, is of French growth; but if so, the incidents have been very well adapted to the English stage, and it forms altogether an agreeable piece, which will, we have no doubt, be played for many nights. The plot is very simple, turning on the discovery of some hidden treasure by an honest brick-layer, *Michael Bradshaw*, (Mr. Webster) in the house of an absconding banker, *Hardcastle* (Mr. Chester) from whom his daughter *Ellen* (Miss Reynolds) made a very interesting daughter, and sang a song, by Mr. German Reed, which was encored.

The piece was entirely successful The curtain fell amidst very hearty and general applause, and directly rose again for the re-appearance of the *dramatis personæ*. Mr. Webster then stepped forward and announced it for repetition every evening until further notice. We heard that the drama had been translated by Mr. Maddison Morton. We thank him for an agreeable importation

The Theatres have not been doing well this last week or two, as much from lack of novelty, however, as from the occupation of the public mind by other matters

The LYCEUM closes this evening, until after Easter.

Even the preparations for Easter novelties appear to be less spirited than usual. Many changes in the theatrical world are also likely to take place at this time, more especially with the houses of the suburbs We wish, however, to have them authenticated before giving them forth

A new opera, by Signor Lanza, has been rehearsed at the Princess' Theatre, it is entitled "Hamet and Zolena," and will introduce a fair *debutante*, Mdlle. R Lanza

### MARYLEBONE

The anxiety shown by Mrs. Warner in bringing forward the most practical productions of the Elizabethan writers is unremitting. On Monday evening "The Double Marriage" of Beaumont and Fletcher was revived, with the same care and attention that has characterized all the reproductions under this management. A few alterations, to suit it to modern audiences, have been made in this piece by Mr. Serle, who, however, has not interfered with the action of the original play.

In the part of *Sebana*, the heroic wife of the king, opportunities occur for [illegible], which were seized upon with the utmost skill by Mrs. Warner. Mr. [illegible], in the conspirator *Virolid*, showed much discretion; and Miss Vining sustained the part of *Aurora* with great spirit. Mr. H. Webber made the most of a sorry jester, whose display of humour did not impress us with a very high notion of the current fun of the day in which he was supposed to live.

After all, perhaps, the acting up of this piece was the real feature; at any rate it was the most satisfactory There is a scene of the dock of a pirate ship, with preparations for action, which vies with the best "sets" in the old days of the nautical dramas of the Adelphi.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

Croxton Park, Catterick Bridge, and Epsom Spring Meetings gave assurance that with the present week the racing season had set in downright earnestly The latter, from an occasion of little or no account, has grown into quite a monster affair—a fitting prototype of the exhibition of all fair universities—the Derby Day. The April afternoon which constitutes this tryst of happy auspices, is under the especial patronage and protection of that influential class of the community with which the financial contrivance, the Racing Lottery, "first had its being." It happened, in the present instance, so to fall as to supply a comment—if the expression be no breach of privilege, upon a matter which occupied the attention of the legislature in the House of Lords.—As the practical part of the problem will be elsewhere dealt with, it will not be inconvenient to discuss its theoretical application in manner of prologue

This most richly-endowed of any national prize on the British turf is the Great Metropolitan Handicap, run for in the Epsom Spring Meeting, towards which a sum of five hundred pounds is contributed by the licensed victuallers of London and its vicinity. Nearly contemporaneous with the contest for this goodly trophy, an inquiry was made in the Upper House by a Peer of Parliament as to the manner of Government ourselves. In the sweeps and lotteries which are drawn at all public-houses in town and country, and in the greater of course as first mounted or distilled liquors. The reply of the Minister was, that he did not know it would seem to be a peculiar point of modern political etiquette to read, mark, and learn with especial tardiness. The last case in point is one which became aware that it is in the full blaze of a revolution is now the individual most concerned in the fact he was "ill" fold to be wise?" where should interference begin?—as freedom a right to do what you please with your own—and every-body's else? If a pair of charity-boys were about to meet in single combat on Monday Common, Kennington common, it might not be constitutional to keep all the troops in the metropolis under arms for the day; but if five hundred thousand blackguards, and as many pair of miscellaneous fists to wield them, were assembled, it would perhaps be as well to have some precautions. Now were here and there a few gentlemen of enterprize and spirit engaged, or about to engage, in a "sweep," or anything else whereby they might jeopardy for rather long odds money, its unfortunate would have no right to interfere; but where a great encouragement is held out to apprentices to tap ti.ls, and to needy [illegible] to expose the stomachs of their wives and children to little or no [illegible] for their neighbours are the most slow philanthropists in creation, or they find their account in it If they find, it follows that somebody must lose. If those losses were confined to the shutters of the loser, it might not be a national concern; but ever "silent hyperbe" is too often the "silent propensity." For this cause [illegible] nabling on a large scale is a heavy social evil.

### EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

Friday, with a cold northerly wind, put this new metropolitan holiday on the scene with great *eclat*. The attendance was very large, and the sport capital. The matches being unpromised, the racing commenced with the Epsom Trial Stakes, won by Sponge, in a canter The Great Metropolitan Handicap followed with a field of twenty-four, and produced a splendid race. Won by Glen Gallant, Jericho, Remembrance, a close third; and Jericho, not placed—a capital finish. Then comes the Two-Year-Old Stakes, won by Christiana by a head, Farthingale second; and afterwards a couple of races in heats, the details of which can be spared. It was a day of intrinsic worth, and full of good shadows of the future.

### TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The betting was almost wholly confined to the Metropolitan Handicap, and was so far important that it elevated Cracow to the top of the tree, as little as 4 to 1 having been laid before long before the close of the room: Tutbanter declined, and Rat-Trap was priceless; in fact, next to the favourite, Jericho and Lady Wildair were the only horses actually in favour. Loadstone improved for the Derby, but business was quite a limited scale.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 to [illegible] Ballad of [illegible] | [illegible] | 7 to 2, at Bowstring |

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 1 agst [illegible] | 10 to 1 agst Inheritress |
| 7 to 1 — [illegible] | 18 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t) | 30 to 1 — Washington-Barrow |
| 10 to 1 — Marquis of Co- [illegible] ingham | 18 to 1 — Gunner | Without |
| | 20 to 1 — Blackbird | 25 to 1 — Exeter |
| 10 to 1 — Glen Saddel | 20 to 1 — Remembrance | 30 to 1 — Maid of Lyne |
| [illegible] | 20 to 1 — Rat-trap | 40 to 1 — Mowbray |

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

5 to 2 agst Blaze (t) 5 to 1 Agst Flatcatcher (t)

CHESTER CUP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 to 1 agst War Whoop | 40 to 1 agst Remembrance | 1000 to 60 agst Pyrrhus the First |
| 40 to 1 — Cracow | 40 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day-Boy | |

DERBY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 to 1 agst Springy Jack | 25 to 1 agst Scorn | 66 to 1 agst Whiskine |
| 10 to 1 — Surplice | 40 to 1 — Sancteria (t) | 66 to 1 — The Sheriff |
| 10 to 1 — Glendower | 40 to 1 — The Fowler (t) | 66 to 1 — Eagle's Plume |
| 10 to 1 — Loadstone | 40 to 1 — Jacobite | |

THURSDAY. There was a full attendance this afternoon, but, as is often the case now-a-days, very little business was transacted. The Metropolitan Handicap, for which nearly the whole field was speculated upon to a moderate amount, Jericho, Lady Wildair, and Maid of Lyme having strong parties, Cracow and Rat-trap were on the "go." The Derby betting was remarkable for the anxiety to lay against Springy Jack and Surplice, and to back Loadstone, Decrstalker, and Eagle's Plume; Glendower was first favourite.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 to 2 agst Jericho (t) | 12 to 1 agst Lady Wildair | 30 to 1 agst Remembrance |
| 8 to 1 — Cracow | 18 to 1 — Maid of Lyne | 33 to 1 — Inheritress |
| 10 to 1 — Tutbanter | 18 to 1 — Gunner | 30 to 1 — Mowbray |
| 10 to 1 — Rat-trap | 20 to 1 — Washington Barrow | 30 to 1 — Bacchanalian |
| 11 to 1 — Glen Saddel | Without | 40 to 1 — Pottinger |

EPSOM TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Farthingale (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Blaze. 5 to 1 on the field against Blaze and Flatcatcher.

CHESTER CUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 to 1 agst War Eagle | 40 to 1 agst Maid of my Soul (t) | 66 to 1 agst Malt |

DERBY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 to 1 agst Glendower | 14 to 1 agst Loadstone (t) | 50 to 1 agst The Sheriff |
| 11 to 1 — Springy Jack (t) | 40 to 1 — Sancteria (t) | 2000 even between Surplice and Deerstalker (t) |
| 11 to 1 — Springy Jack and Surplice (t) | 40 to 1 — Deerstalker (t) | |
| | 40 to 1 — Eagle's Plume (t) | 1000 to 800 on Cerasian aget Backbiter |
| 12 to 1 — Surplice | | |

## *IRELAND.*

ORDERS have been received to provide quarters in the barracks at Dublin, &c., for 2000 additional troops

The declaration of confidence in the Lord-Lieutenant has already received upwards of 2s0,000 signatures

PIKE-MAKING IN DUBLIN.—David Hyland, blacksmith, of 10, Charles-street, appeared on Monday in his own recognizance, to give evidence in the case of Thomas Kirwan, against whom information had been taken by Mr. O'Callaghan, on Saturday, for purchasing pike heads for an illegal purpose. Colonel Browne said he wished to offer a few words on that subject, which would not be matter at rest. He wished to state in the presence of the bench and gentlemen assembled in the office, that he had received intelligence that pikes were manufactured in different parts of the city of Dublin. In fact, he had in his possession the names of blacksmiths who were engaged in making them, and of persons who watched the process of manufacture. Every one must allow that it was only his duty to have these inquiries set on foot. With regard to the man Hyland, against whom informations were sworn on Saturday, he had no hesitation in declaring he was one of the persons so employed by him for the purpose he had mentioned. He had been furnished with the names of those persons, as he was informed, were manufacturing pike-heads to a large amount; but, as there was nothing in the present state of the law to prevent such doings, he had not interfered with the parties. In the case of the law should any such pikes, or have them in his possession whether unfortunately or otherwise was freely a matter of opinion. But it was his (Col Browne's) duty, holding the responsible position he did, to have the information fully sifted with everything that was passing in the city of Dublin, and he therefore avowed that he did take steps to make himself acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the manufacture and sale of pike-heads in the city. In fact, he had in his possession patterns of every kind of pike which had been hitherto made; and, if there was any odium to be attached to any one for these measures, he took it all upon himself. He regretted the necessity, and was sorry that he should be compelled to procure all the information in his power relative to the manufacture of pikes, to lay it before the Government Every man of common sense must know that pikes were daily being made in every forge in the city of Dublin. He knew the different places where these proceedings were carried on; he made himself acquainted with all the particulars in his power respecting them, and he felt that, as Lord-Lieutenant, he was only fulfilling his duty to the Government. After Dr. Grey and Mr. Mitchell had addressed the Bench, the prisoner was discharged, on the ground that the law did not prohibit the purchase of pikes

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. Daniel O'Connell presided. The rent for the week amounted to £87 10s. 11d.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at twelve o'clock on Tuesday at the Foreign Office The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council sat two hours.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in reference to the important events which had recently taken place in the north of Italy, was desirous of putting a question to her Majesty's Government. It would be recollected by their Lordships that the Lord President had some weeks ago laid on the table of the House copies of a correspondence which had taken place as to the possibility of any interference by Austria in the affairs of Italy, which concluded with the declaration that "any aggression on the territories or rights of the King of Sardinia would not be viewed by the Government of Great Britain with indifference." Whether a similar representation was made at the same time to the court of Sardinia, as to the Austrian states in Italy, he did not know, but such undoubtedly ought to have been the case; for what had been the result? Why, amidst the confusions which they had witnessed around—convulsions of an unexampled, alarming, and portentous character—the King of Sardinia had been the first power who had directly violated the public law of Europe, by commanding his troops to enter the territory of a neighbouring friendly and allied power, without the slightest pretext of a grievance, without any provocation, without any complaint or reason whatsoever assigned, and in direct violation of engagements by which he, as well as this country, was bound. He had no opinion to give as to the endeavour of the people of Lombardy to shake off the Austrian yoke. If it was their wish, he only hoped they would be as successful prospects hereafter as they had been for the three centuries during which they had been governed by the Emperor and his family. It was the violation of treaties and public law alone that he wished to notice; and, therefore, he begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government had at any time expressed to that of Sardinia a similar opinion to that expressed to Austria, that any act of aggression, such as he had referred to, would not be viewed by Great Britain with indifference?

The Marquis of Lansdowne, without being prepared to state at that moment any particular course which it was the intention of the Government to pursue, had no wish of the opportunity thus afforded him to state, that although it was quite impossible her Majesty's ministers could have received any application from Austria on the subject, England was being bound, by any treaties to assist that power, yet they had thought it right to desire their minister to express their hope and confidence that, in the present state of all the countries in that part of Europe, the King of Sardinia might be advised to observe a perfect neutrality. No doubt, in the then state of the Milanese territory, the King of Sardinia had thought he was justified in taking the course which he had subsequently adopted; but that course had been taken not only without the concurrence of the British Government, but against their advice.

Lord Stanley thought that the course adopted by Austria, in not interfering with the international affairs of Naples, Italy, and Sardinia, ought to have secured her against the armed invasion of the latter power. Great Britain, with all her outlying possessions, ought to be the first to protest against the right of any individual nation, whether from compact with supposed grievances or otherwise, to interfere in the affairs of another; and if this principle were not repudiated and put down by Europe and the civilised world, the best efforts of the British government to prevent a general and sanguinary war would be unavailing.

Earl Grey, in reply to Lord Stanley, stated with reference to the Emigration Bill pending in the Canadian Legislature, that he had addressed a despatch to the Governor-General, recommending the amendment of the objectionable clauses, which he trusted would arrive out before the bill had passed

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Lyttelton, stated that the Government were not prepared at present to take any steps with reference to "racing sweeps" held at public-houses.

The Earl of Rosslyn understood that these "lotteries" or "sweeps" were held at licensed public-houses only, and on the fairest principles. When they could not interfere with betting which took place at clubs, he thought it would be unjust to put down the practice in public-houses

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

State of Public Business.—Lord Morpeth, in reply to Mr. Cardwell, expressed his hope that the state of public business would allow the Public Health Bill to be committed on Monday next. Lord John Russell, in answer to Lord Mahon, said he should submit a motion this day for a further investigation of the allegations of corrupt practices at the late election for the borough of Horsham. Mr. Labouchere, in reply to Mr. Baigut, said the Government would not be justified in setting aside the Navigation laws, for the purpose of admitting cotton from Havre under any circumstances.—The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Childers, stated as regarded the case of the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Gorham, that the subject was under serious consideration, with the view if possible of giving the latter gentleman an opportunity of showing the correctness of his doctrines.—Lord J. Russell, in answer to Mr. Ewart, intimated that the Government were ready to give the general subject of taxation their best consideration with a view to its revision.—The subject of Galway gaol was again referred to by Mr. F. Scrope.

State of Ireland. Lord J. Russell, in reply to Lord Jocelyn as to the state of Ireland, after referring to the language which had been used in that country, exciting the people to rebellion, stated that it had been followed by the manufacture of pikes, by the formation of rifle clubs, and other preparations, which objects were openly avowed by a portion of the Irish press to be done with a view to carrying on a war against the Queen. Such proceedings could be the causes or the objects of the instigators of civil war what they might, it was not so much her Majesty's crown, it was not so much the institutions of the country as the rights, as the peace of Ireland, as the well-being of all classes, especially those engaged in the occupations of trade and commerce, and his belief certainly was, that those who used the language to which he had adverted alone so far from raising themselves were careless of the bloodshed and ruin they might occasion. He trusted it was hardly necessary for him to assure the House that while the Lord-Lieutenant had no desire to interfere with the free discussion of public matters, it was his earnest wish to listen to and promote as far as he could any measures for remedying distress or for ameliorating evils which afflict that country. Lord Clarendon had already left Government, with whom of course he was in constant communication, that while on the one hand there were evident preparations for rebellion, on the other he had received the most gratifying assurances of loyalty and support from the members of all creeds and professions, from landlords as well as merchants, from Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, and from all parts of that country. If the Lord-Lieutenant should come to the opinion that further powers were needed on the part of Government, he should then feel it to be his duty to come down to the House and ask that the Government be entrusted with them, determined as they were to do all in their power to support the loyal people of Ireland, and to maintain the peace of that country.

Business of the House.—The period at which the bill for the alteration of the Navigation Laws should be brought in led to some discussion, Lord John Russell intimating that by stating that, before the Easter recess, he would either fix a day for introducing the measure, or the President of the Board of Trade would make some decided statement on the subject.

Jewish Disabilities.—The motion of going into committee on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, Mr. Goring moved, by way of amendment, that so long at least as the House of Commons exercise the authority which it at present does exercise over the Established Church, no Jew ought to possess the franchise, much less be allowed to sit in that house. After some debate, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into committee, various clauses giving rise to discussion and proposed amendments, but without leading to division.

The Distilling from Sugar Bill also went through committee, and, on a division, the Election Recognisances Bill was read a third time, by a majority of 44 —the numbers being 118 to 74—and was passed.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

Their Lordships sat only for a few minutes, and nothing occurred there to call for particular notice.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES.

Mr. Horsman moved a resolution:—"That the distinction between the episcopal and common funds (under the direction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), restricting the application of the surplus revenues of the Archbishops and Bishops to episcopal purposes, and permitting no part of it, in any circumstances, to be applied to the relief of parochial destitution, is inexpedient, and ought not to be continued." The honourable member having briefly explained the origin of the distinction between the two funds which were the object of his motion, stated that the striking instances and effects of inequality in the distribution of ecclesiastical revenues, and enlarged on the injustice of permitting so much spiritual destitution to exist in a large number of parishes throughout the country in the face of the accumulation of the episcopal fund.

Lord Ashley seconded the motion, expressly on the grounds so clearly and emphatically laid down by his honourable friend. He believed the fusion of the two funds to be essential necessary to the peace of the church and the satisfaction of all parties in it, in order that all might feel that full and impartial justice had been dealt out to them

prepared to say that no circumstances could arise under which an increase in the episcopal staff would not also be necessary. Rather, he would say, let there be an extension in all classes of the church from the highest to the lowest. All we wished to see its agency carried out as it ought to be to the furthest extent for the good of all, and the promotion of the highest interests of social progress and civilisation. The House ought not to interfere with the present distribution without having the honourable gentleman's plan before it in a distinct and detailed shape embodied in a bill. By doing so they would foster the discretion of the House with respect to any future bill which might be proposed to carry out those amendments in the system of the Ecclesiastical Commission which had already engaged attention.

After a few words from Mr. Plumtre, Lord Seymour, and Sir H. Inglis,

Sir R. Peel, after protesting against the affirmance of abstract resolutions, and declaring his preference for proceeding by legislation, said he should be exceedingly sorry to express an opinion unfavourable to the principle of the motion. He eulogized the conduct of the prelates of the Church of England, whose number he should be happy to see increased, if ample means existed for the purpose. But it was impossible, in considering the subject, to overlook the condition of the masses of our population, for whose benefit the church itself was established. He referred to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for remarkable cases of spiritual destitution in some of the most populous and important districts of the country; and the inadequacy of the provision made, whether for the accommodation of congregations, or the stipends of the working clergy. He wished to see the existing inequalities in the incomes of the Bishops redressed by some well-considered arrangement undertaken by the Government of the day; and for this purpose, as it would be attended with considerable difficulty, it would be better to proceed by bill. He wished, also, to see removed the barrier which at present prevented the requisite increase of parochial superintendence. He hoped that, considering the spirit of the discussion, and the feeling which evidently animated both sides of the House, the honourable gentleman would not press his motion to a division.

Mr. V. Smith supported the resolution.

Mr. Baring contended that the great increase of population in amongst the Dissenters, who would not avail themselves of additional church accommodation, even if provided them

Mr. Gladstone thought it was not enough to declare the fusion of the two funds expedient: something more was required in the way of framing good rules for the just distribution of the proceeds. Having taken a luminous view of the religious condition and ecclesiastical provision of various districts among the most deficient in this respect, he deprecated the proposal of cutting off the greater surplus absolutely from the creation of new bishoprics, as if this would be mere waste and extravagance. The great effects which had flowed from the colonial bishoprics sufficiently proved there might sometimes be good economy in this course. He should vote with her Majesty's Government for the previous question.

Mr. W. P. Wood did not see why the two funds should not be blended into one, with the view of succouring spiritual deglitution wheresoever it might be found to exist

Lord J. Russell would not, so far as the abstract proposition was concerned, controvert the resolution now laid down; but he feared no practical purpose would be attained by it. Experience had justified the Ecclesiastical Commission in the arrangements they had made. He was unwilling to agree to the resolution, because he really did not know to what the House and the Government might be considered as pledged if it were carried, every different opinions having been expressed as to the objects to which the proceeds of the funds should be devoted. Considering the constitution of the Church of England, the extent to which required episcopal superintendence, and the extent also to which pastoral aids might be augmented through episcopal instrumentality, it would be wrong to exclude that object altogether. The noble Lord, in conclusion, stated that having placed himself in communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury, he should be loth to give any definitive opinion to the House on any new amendments of the ecclesiastical system that might be required, before he had ascertained the views of that right reverend prelate, in whose experience, as well as in the singleness of view to the interests of religion, he placed entire confidence. He hoped the hon. member for Manchester would in future address the House on such subjects in rather a more kindly spirit, and reminded that champion of dissent that even Bishops were entitled to toleration

Mr. Hume thought it certain that, if an attempt were made to create more new Bishops, the question would be immediately raised whether the present Bishops were not too many. As for the appointment of colonial Bishops, it had produced more evil than good

Mr. Horsman, in reply, observed that he felt he had virtually succeeded in obtaining the affirmation of his resolution. He was very glad to hear from the noble Lord that he had further measures in contemplation. He was quite ready to leave the subject in the hands of Government, but neither the House nor the country would be satisfied without an extensive consideration of the subject.

The motion and the amendment were then by leave withdrawn.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

A select committee was appointed to inquire into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales

The Poor Houses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday

#### OUT-GOING TENANTS.—(IRELAND.)

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Out-going Tenants Bill was resumed by

Mr. Napier, who contended that the bill was one to give perpetuity of tenure to the tenants of Ireland, or, in other words, to transfer to the occupiers of land in Ireland the property of the soil. If improvements of land were necessary, and were approved of by landlord and tenant, then no legislative measure was necessary to carry them out, because they would be effected by the mutual goodwill of the parties; but if the tenant proposed improvements to which the landlord objected, he did not think the latter ought to be compelled to pay for such improvements

Mr. J. O'Connell supported the bill, which he believed well calculated to confer essential benefits on the people of Ireland.

Lord Castlereagh thought the bill was well-intentioned, and should therefore be considered in committee

After some observations from Mr. Archbald,

Mr. J. Walsh opposed the bill, but did not thereby wish himself to be understood as opposed to the tenant right of Ireland

Mr. F. O'Connor supported the bill, contending that it was impossible to expect any improvement on the part of the tenant until tenant-right was conceded to him.

Sir G. Grey thought that the evils of the system at present existing in Ireland could only be remedied by the landlords on the one hand themselves, and not by any legislative measure. He thought this measure, if carried, would be destructive of that proper understanding between landlord and tenant which was essential to the interests of both as the peace of Ireland, as the result to legislate for tenant-right of Ulster, even in Ulster itself, where it only existed as a custom, and it would be still more unadvisable to extend it to other parts of Ireland

After some observations from Mr. Fagan in support of the bill, and from Colonel Blackall against it,

Mr. P. Scrope said the House could expect little from perseverling in the old course of leaving things down themselves and allowing an alteration indispensable, he would support the second reading of the bill.

Colonel Hawpon supported the second reading of the bill in deference to the feelings of the people of Ireland, but reserved to himself the right of supporting alterations in it in the Committee

After some observations from Mr. Scully and Mr. S. Crawford in reply,

The House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 145 to 22.

The Great Yarmouth Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Property and Income-Tax.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of this bill.—A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord Stanley protested against the substitution of the principle of direct for indirect taxation. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

#### THE PROPOSED CHARTIST PROCESSION GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION

Mr. J. Walsh inquired of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if the attention of the Government had been directed to the notice issued by the Chartist body, of their intention to hold a numerous public meeting on Kennington Common on Monday next, and to go thence in procession to the House of Commons, for the purpose of presenting a petition in favour of "the people's charter;" and if the right hon. Baronet was prepared to take any steps to prevent the independence of the House of Commons from being overawed by any public meeting, or to protect the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of London?

Sir G. Grey replied that the attention of her Majesty's Government had been directed to the notice in question, emanating from a convention consisting of 49 delegates elected at public meetings held in several of the large towns of the empire. This notice stated that those delegates met in London for the purpose of superintending the presentation of a petition in favour of the Charter to the House of Commons, and to adopt any other course that might be deemed advisable in order to secure the passing of the Charter into law. It also stated that a great public meeting would be held on Kennington Common on Monday next, and that the part es composing that assemblage would march in a procession, regulated and superintended by marshals, with their petition, to the house of Commons. The attention of the Government having been called to that notice, and other information having reached them respecting the intended proceedings, the Government had directed a notice to be issued, which would be published in the course of half-an-hour throughout London, pointing out that, by the statute and common law of those realms, the intended procession was illegal, warning the loyal and peaceable subjects of her Majesty to abstain from taking part in the procession, and calling upon them to give their best aid to the constituted authorities towards preventing any disturbance, maintaining public order, and preserving the public peace.

Mr. F. O'Connor said, if there were the slightest intimation of committing a breach of the peace on the occasion of this procession, he would not be a party to the proceeding—that the parties concerned in the affair were personally disposed—and that every man of them would consider himself as a special constable, upon whom the preservation of peace was incumbent. Their whole object was to present to that House a petition signed by between five and six millions of the people. The present announcement would certainly take the people by surprise.

Sir G. Grey could not see how they could be taken by surprise. The Government had, at the earliest moment, taken the subject into deliberation, and resolved to take the course he had indicated.

Mr. Hume was sorry to find the Government had taken up the subject so seriously, and advised them to rescind the proclamation.

The subject then dropped.

Waste Lands (Ireland).—On the motion of Mr. Fitzstephen French, leave was given to bring in a bill to reclaim the waste lands of Ireland.

Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartist Convicts.—Mr. F. O'Connor moved an address to her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased to extend her Royal pard on to John Frost, Zephania Williams, and William Jones, and all other political offenders. The motion on a division, was negatived by a majority of 91 to 23

A lengthened discussion took place on the case of the late ex-Rajah of Sattara, which occupied the House the remainder of the evening.—Adjourned.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. J. Romilly, M.P., who had vacated his seat in Parliament for Devonport by accepting the office of Solicitor-General, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Dundas, was re-elected for that borough on Monday last.

Nearly £3000 were drawn out of the Limerick Savings' Bank by depositors of the industrious class on Monday (last week). Notices for the withdrawal of £5000 were lodged for Monday in the present week

Lord Henry Seymour, residing at Paris, has recovered the plate of which his butler had robbed him. It had been pledged for about 19,000f. at the Mont de Piété, and the duplicates had been left behind.

Several English residents have already given notice of their intention of availing themselves of the decree of the Provisional Government at Paris, by which foreigners may be naturalised if they have been five years resident at the country

From official returns made to the authorities of the county of Middlesex, it appears that in the following metropolitan boroughs and the county, there are 80,057 voters on the register, viz. Marylebone, 16,812; Westminster, 14,126; Tower Hamlets, 13,351; Finsbury, 15,822; and Middlesex, 13,917.

At the meeting of the Van Diemen's Land Company, held lately, the yearly report of the directors was adopted, the contents of which presented rather a more favourable exposition of affairs than could have been anticipated.

The planting of trees of liberty at Paris has become such a nuisance, that the Government has at last determined to put an end to the practice.

It is in contemplation to erect a range of batteries on the cliffs at the north side of Weymouth bay, to act in connexion, as occasion may require, with the extensive fortifications about to be established in the Island of Portland.

An authenticated contradiction has been published of the statement that M. Guizot had applied to the French Provisional Government for the amount of salary due to him as Minister for Foreign Affairs for the month of February last

The Duke of Argyll, it is thought, will receive the Green Ribbon vacant by the demise of the Marquis of Bute.

The proposal for a testimonial to George Cruikshank is assuming substance and shape, a committee having been formed for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to carry the project into effect. It is not, however, as yet decided what the form of testimonial shall be, and the decision will no doubt be in some degree dependent on the amount of the subscription

Lady Julia Brabazon died on the 28th ultimo, at her residence in Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, aged 82. She was daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Meath.

Lord Charles J. F. Russell has been appointed by the Lord Chamberlain to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, vacant by the death of Col. Sir W. Gossett.

A naval court-martial has been held at Toulon, on Captain Balleul, of the 3-mast luggar, for the loss of the steamer Simoun. The captain was honourably acquitted, and thanked for the efforts he had made to save the vessel

The amount of commercial bills in the hands of the Bank of France, which fell due on Saturday last, was above 22,000,000 of francs, and of these several millions were paid in the course of the day

The Prince of Prussia visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, on Sunday, at Cambridge House.

Yesterday (Friday) above 180 officers, members of the United Service Club gave a grand banquet to Viscount Hardinge, on his return from India The Duke of Wellington and Prince Albert were present on the occasion.

Volunteers are daily setting out from Ferrara for Lombardy; 360 pupils of the University, with 1060 men from Leghorn and 500 Aretins, have just left.

The University of Sienna has sent a deputation to the Tuscan Government to express its resolution to go to the aid of the Lombards with or without permission.

Mrs. Bray, formerly Miss Walker, of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, who was employed as nurse to the Princess Royal, has been also engaged in the same capacity for the infant Princess born a few days since.

Dom Miguel de Braganza, attended by Viscount de Queburs and Colonel Lemos de Oxoria, has left town on a visit to Mr. Sarsfield, at Lucan. Mr. Sarsfield is the only member of the Prince's suite remaining in London.

The Prince of Saxe-Coburg and his consort, the Princess Clementine, daughter of the late ex-King of the French, travelling as the Baron and Baroness Erlenthas, passed through Ostend on the 29th ult., en route for Germany.

The Sydney (Australia) papers announce the death of Lady Mary Pitzroy, and at the same time state that Sir Charles was lying in a dangerous state from the effects of an accident

By the *Seagull* packet, arrived at Falmouth, on Sunday, from Brazils, freight, consideration to about £21,000, has been brought. Two passengers, Messrs. Bidwell and Edmiss, had the care of it.

The *Liverpool Albion* mentions that on Friday, last week, two trading vessels, outward-bound, when in the Channel, a few miles from that port, hoisted the Irish tricolour on their mainmasts. The captains, after her Majesty's Government tender, observing the movement, gave chase, when the flags were instantly lowered, and the vessels were allowed to proceed.

The property of the Northern Railroad of Spain, presented, on Sunday last, at the Hôtel de Ville, a donation of 8900f. to the Provisional Government

The Italian and French revolutionary feeling has extended to Malta. The *Portafoglio*, the organ of the anti-English party, wants a Constitution and a House of Representatives—of course exclusively Maltese members

The Prince of Capua, who is staying at Malta and has hitherto showed no demonstration of party in the affairs of the Two Sicilies, has lately hoisted the Sardan tricolour on his terrace

On Saturday last, a large body of the workmen of Paris went to offer to the Provisional Government a sum of 3000 francs, being the amount of a day's pay. Many other bodies of workmen also made donations.

Several Jesuits, from various countries, have taken refuge at Malta, and taken up their residence in the convent of St. Calcedouro, at Floriun. The Government have supplied them with new bedding and beds borrowed from the store of the Civil Hospital.

Father Matthew is expected on a visit to the United States, and preparations are being made there to give the Apostle of Temperance a hearty welcome. The partisans engaged in the Presidential election were ready to make the most of the reverend father's arrival, in the hope of influencing the votes of the Irish.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Lillebonne, in Normandy Martial law had been proclaimed, and, on one occasion last week, four summonses to disperse having been read without effect, orders were given to rape force by force. Six persons fell dead, and fourteen were wounded by a discharge of musketry, and their culpable accomplices fled in all directions.

Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H., LL.D., so well known for his know ledge of ancient armour, in testimony to which he was knighted by William IV in 1832, died on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, in t 80th year of his age.

We have been informed that the *John Bull* newspaper has just passe into new hands. Under the new management it becomes, we believe, the y engaged weekly organ of the Conservative party. The first number under the new auspices appeared on Saturday last, certain y with evidences of new life.

Among other things which the inhabitants of Berlin have conquered by the revolution, is the right of smoking in the streets, and it is as much prised as any political privilege in prospect.

The York convicts, George Calvert and James Mellor, are reprieved; and the execution of Michael Stokes is respited till the 13th of May, that the opinion of the Judges may be taken on the objection to the indictment.

The East India Company gave a grand entertainment to Viscount Hardinge, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday The Duke of Wellington, Lord J. Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Sir J. C. Robbuck, Earl Grey, and a distinguished party received invitations

The price of wheat at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, on the 30th October, was from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per bushel, and flour £13 per ton.

The persons who, during the revolution in Paris, wantonly destroyed the Railway Bridge at Asnières have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one to five years.

It is said that the Albert, *ouvrier* (or workman), who forms one of the Provisional Government of Paris, is the Dr. Albert who was formerly a teacher of French in Liverpool, and afterwards a chemist at Carlsbad and Longsight, in Manchester.

At Marseilles the papers of late have not been published, because the compositors and pressmen had turned out when in the middle of their labours.

The whole of the Paris papers express deep indignation at the attack made by the mob on M. de Girardin and the office of the *Presse* newspaper.

The mortal remains of the late Madame Guizot, the mother of the ex-Minister of France, who died on Friday (last week) at her son's residence at Broughton, were on Tuesday interred in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The Earl of Aberdeen's and other carriages of the nobility were in attendance

The Lord Mayor received, on Monday last, the sum of £16 18s, from the clergyman who officiates at the French Protestant Church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, as the collection at that place of worship on Sunday, in behalf of the British workmen expelled from France.

Admiral Rosamel, former Minister of Marine in France, died at Paris on Tuesday, in the 74th year of his age.

The deliveries of tea last week were 507,891lb, being an increase over the preceding week.

Notwithstanding the great heat during the last ten days, on Tuesday se'night the snow was a foot deep on the Mendip Hills

The Town Council of Hull have just resolved to raise £12,000 for the erection of baths and washhouses on the plans of the model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel.

Mr. John Shaw Lefevre has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Carrey, as principal clerk in the House of Lords; and not Sir David Dundas, who, in consequence of having resigned the Solicitor-Generalship, was reported to have accepted the office of Clerk-Assistant.

## BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION AT BERLIN.

THIS impressive scene represents the ceremony of consigning to the earth the remains of the persons who fell in the late conflict at Berlin. Th solemnities in front of the Neuen Kirche were illustrated and detailed in our Journal of last week, when, also, we described the scene now engraved. We repeat a portion of the details, from the time of the *cortège* leaving the front of the church:—

"When the procession arrived before the Königs Thor, the other end could hardly have left the market-place. It proceeded up the short ascent immediately on leaving the gate, and turning short round to the right, entered a field, which is, perhaps, higher than any other spot in the neighbourhood. In the middle of this field a large circular hole had been dug, in the middle of which was a platform, on which stood the families and friends of the deceased, the clergymen, and other authorities of the town: round this platform, and covered with evergreen wreaths, flowers, and sprigs of holly, were placed the coffins. After a sort of funeral sermon and some sacred music, the assembled multitude was again addressed by several clergymen and others. All listened in solemn silence; the speaker being only now and then interrupted by a long-drawn heartfelt sigh from the breasts of the many thousands who surrounded the grave. The bürger corps of marksmen had the honour of firing several volleys over the grave of their departed friends and fellow combatants; and after more sacred music, vocal and instrumental, the vast concourse peacefully separated."

This was the great funereal ceremony; but processions were frequent for some days, attended with touching incidents. Thus, a letter of date subsequent to the above, states:—

"Several funeral processions, accompanied by detachments of the Burgher Guard, and preceded by a band of music playing funeral hymns, have occurred during the last three or four days: at this moment, a procession conveying three coffins is passing beneath my window, and the guard on duty opposite are presenting arms in token of respect to the fallen."

### PRUSSIA.

The King has dismissed Count Arnim, and appointed a new Ministry. The following is the composition of the new Cabinet:—

M. Camphausen, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Cologne, President of the Council.

M. Hansemann, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Aix-la-Chapelle, Minister of Finance.

M. Beurmeann, Minister of Justice.

Baron Arnim, formerly Prussian Minister at Brussels and at Paris, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. D'Auerswald, a manufacturer at Creveld, and the most eminent Member of the late General Diet, Minister of Interior.

General de Reier, Minister of War.

The appointment of Minister of Public Worship remains unfilled.

The King started for Potsdam as soon as he had completed the formation of this new Ministry.

Intelligence from Pomerania and Brandeburg shows that these countries are opposed to what has been done at Berlin. A proclamation has been published in Pomerania, protesting in strong terms against the right arrogated to itself by the capital to demand concessions and cause the soldiers to be sent away, without the co-operation of the provinces. In consequence, deputies, it says, are to be named on the 17th of April, to proceed on the 18th to Berlin, and declare to the Presidents of the Burgesses:—1st. That Pomerania does not acknowledge their right to act as they have done. 2nd. That she has seen with regret the massacre of the troops, who only obeyed the King's order. 3rd. To demand from the said Presidents, if they are inclined to return to their sentiments of fidelity to the King, and if they wish to co-operate with Pomerania in restoring order in the country.

A deputation from the merchants of Stettin had been sent to Berlin to consult the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the dangerous position of the Prussian trade in the Baltic. The Minister assured them that a note had already been despatched to the British Foreign Office, with a view to induce the English Government to protect trade in those seas, if the Schleswig-Holstein question should make such protection necessary. The same paper adds, that English trade is so much interested in the Baltic trade, that Lord Palmerston must necessarily accede to the demands of Prussia.

Letters from Posen and Breslau confirm former reports of the disorderly state of the Grand Duchy. The Poles are preparing for war, while the German inhabitants of the Grand Duchy excite their hate by protesting against the intended separation from the German empire. Breslau, part of the province of Silesia, on the other hand, seems to have overcome the convulsions which necessarily attend so sudden a change as Prussia has undergone. The citizens, who keep order admirably, are armed, and muster a force of no less than 12,000 men. The country districts are still agitated, and exhibit the melancholy consequences of protracted fiscal misrule. Bands of armed peasants are still here and there attacking the Royal domains and seats of noblemen. They destroyed the palace of Count Saurma, at Gelsch, and robbed him of his plate. Their depredations in this single instance amount to 50,000 dollars. Count York, of Wartenburg, the newly-appointed Chief President of the province of Silesia, is said to be very unpopular, and it is expected that he will be forced to resign.

The Princess of Prussia has given 15,000 dollars for the widows and orphans of the victims of the Berlin revolution, and she has promised to give the same sum every year.

The opening of the second United Diet took place on the 2nd April, at twelve o'clock.

After the members of the Diet had assembled, the President of the Ministry, Camphausen, accompanied by all the Ministers, entered the Hall, where he delivered a speech suitable to the occasion, and which he thus concluded:—

"The Prussian nation, while it has commenced the free discussion of its most momentous affair by the press, and in open proceedings, cannot but recognise that, in the contest of principles, only truth appears, and that, for the defence of liberty, every person must be at liberty to express his individual opinion, with full right, and without impediment. Although the High United Diet, both in its constitution and in its privileges, will differ essentially from the future popular representations, the Government lays great stress upon its counsels at the present juncture; and in this spirit I have the honour to lay before you the Royal propositions for your investigation and deliberation.

### "DECREE OF PROPOSITIONS.

"We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c.,

"Send our Royal greeting to the assembled States of our Second United Diet.

"For the purpose of calling into action the constitutional administration promised to our faithful people on the most extensive basis, it is indispensable that it should be intrinsically combined with an an assembly of competent popular representatives, freely elected.

"We have, therefore, projected a Provisional Electoral Law, containing proposals, according to which the Permanent Assembly is to be elected and constituted. While we submit this project to the United Diet, which is assembled for the last time in its present form, we recommend its speedy decision, in order that by the immediate establishment of the permanent and open administration Justice all those blessings may result which it is our conscientious endeavour obtain for our faithful people by the complete and thorough development of a fr constitution.

"This constitution, the project of which we shall submit to the Assembl which is about to be founded on the basis of the electoral law, shall, accordi to our view, and for the purpose of completely attaining its object, approac in its form to the preponderating majority of the Constitutional Governments Germany, and be in unison with the formation of a universal German Fede Administration.

"Given at Potsdam, April 2, 1848.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Countersigned by the Cabinet Ministers."

Here follows the project of electoral law, which embraces eleven heads also, a project of the fundamental principles of the new Prussian legislation.

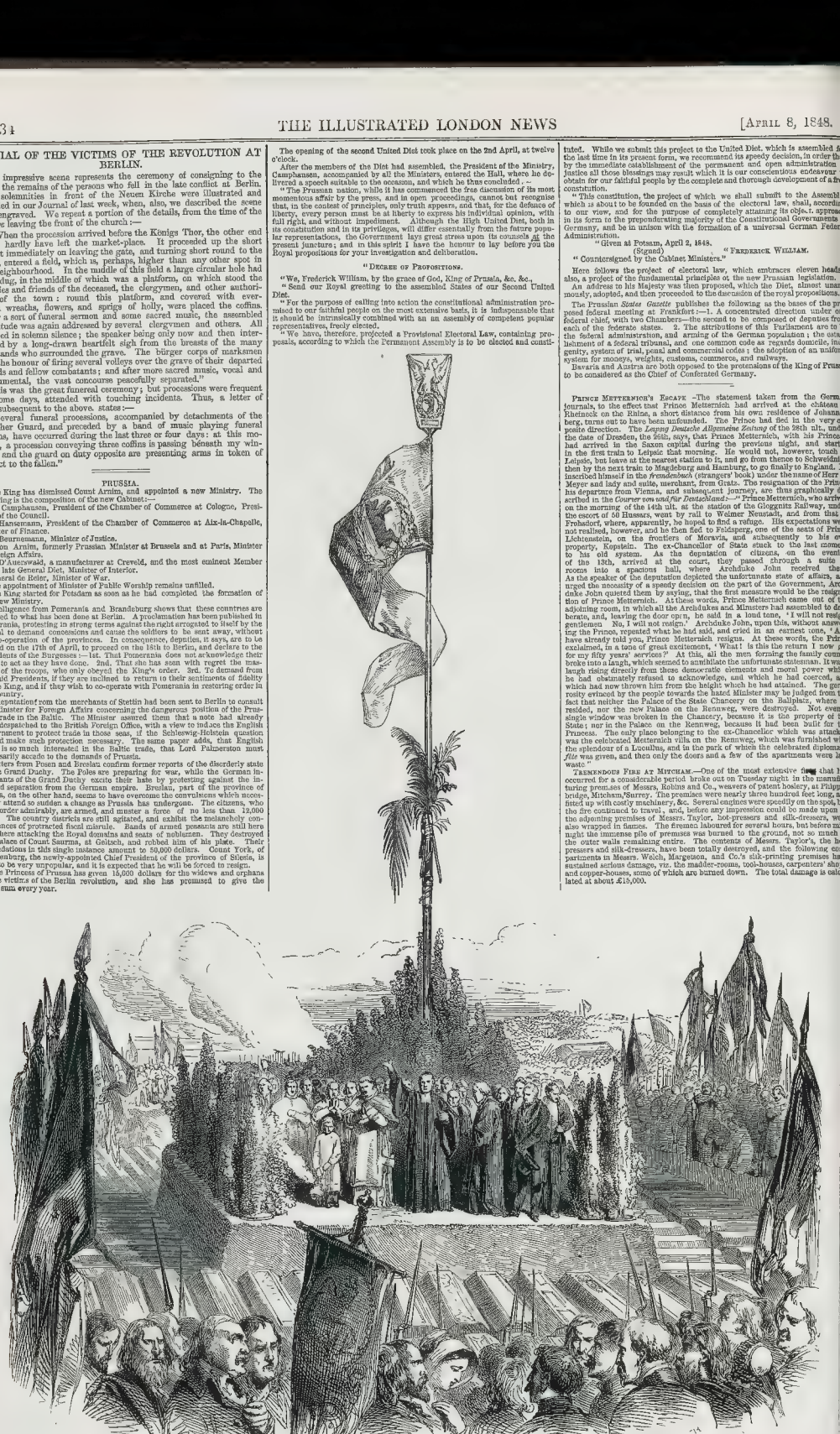
An address to his Majesty was then proposed, which the Diet, almost unanimously, adopted, and then proceeded to the discussion of the royal propositions.

The Prussian *States Gazette* publishes the following as the bases of the pr posed federal meeting at Frankfort:—1. A concentrated direction under federal chief, with two Chambers—the second to be composed of deputies fro each of the federate states. 2. The attributions of this Parliament are to the federal administration, and arming of the German population; the esta lishment of a federal tribunal, and one common code as regards domicile, in genity, system of trial, penal and commercial codes; the adoption of an uniform system for moneys, weights, customs, commerce, and railways.

Bavaria and Austria are both opposed to the pretensions of the King of Prus to be considered as the Chief of Confederate Germany.

PRINCE METTERNICH'S ESCAPE.—The statement taken from the Germ journals, to the effect that Prince Metternich had arrived at the château Rheineck on the Rhine, a short distance from his own residence of Johann berg, turns out to have been unfounded. The Prince had fled in the very o posite direction. The *Leipzig Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 28th ult., und the date of Dresden, the 26th, says, that Prince Metternich, with his Princ had arrived in the Saxon capital during the previous night, and start in the first train to Leipsic that morning. He would not, however, touch Leipsic, but leave at the nearest station to it, and go from thence to Schweidn then by the next train to Magdeburg and Hamburg, to go finally to England. inscribed himself in the *fremdenbuch* (strangers' book) under the name of Herr Meyer and lady and suite, merchant, from Gratz. The resignation of the Prin his departure from Vienna, and subsequent journey, are thus graphically scribed in the *Courier von und für Deutschland*:—"Prince Metternich, who arriv on the morning of the 14th ult. at the station of the Gloggnitz Railway, m the escort of 50 Hussars, went by rail to Weimer Neustadt, and from tha Frohsdorf, where, apparently, he hoped to find a refuge. His expectations w not realised, however, and he then fled to Feldsperg, one of the seats of Pri Lichtenstein, on the frontiers of Moravia, and subsequently to his o property, Kopstein. The ex-Chancellor of State stuck to the last mom to his old system. As the deputation of citizens, on the event of the 13th, arrived at the court, they passed through a suite rooms into a spacious hall, where Archduke John received the As the speaker of the deputation depicted the unfortunate state of affairs, a urged the necessity of a speedy decision on the part of the Government, Ar duke John quieted them by saying, that the first measure would be the resig tion of Prince Metternich. At these words, Prince Metternich came out of t adjoining room, in which all the Archdukes and Ministers had assembled to d berate, and, leaving the door open, he said in a loud tone, 'I will not resi gentlemen. No, I will not resign.' Archduke John, upon this, without answe ing the Prince, repeated what he had said, and cried in an earnest tone, 'A have already told you, Prince Metternich resigns. At these words, the Prin exclaimed, in a tone of great excitement, 'What! is this the return I now for my fifty years' services?' At this, all the men forming the family circ broke into a laugh, which seemed to annihilate the unfortunate statesman. It w laugh rising directly from those democratic elements and moral power wh he had absolutely refused to acknowledge, and which he had coerced, a which had now thrown him from the height which he had attained. The ge rosity evinced by the people towards the hated Minister may be judged from t fact that neither the Palace of the State Chancery on the Ballplatz, where resided, nor the new Palace on the Renweg, were destroyed. Not even single window was broken in the Chancery, because it is the property of t State; nor in the Palace on the Renweg, because it had been built for t Princess. The only place belonging to the ex-Chancellor which was attack was the celebrated Metternich villa on the Renweg, which was furnished w the splendour of a Lucullus, and in the park of which the celebrated diploma *fête* was given, and then only the doors and a few of the apartments were l waste."

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT MITCHAM.—One of the most extensive fires that h occurred for a considerable period broke out on Tuesday night in the manufa turing premises of Messrs. Robins and Co., weavers of patent bookary, at Filsp bridge, Mitcham, Surrey. The premises were nearly three hundred feet long, a fitted up with costly machinery, &c. Several engines were speedily on the spot, b the fire continued to travel, and, before any impression could be made upon the adjoining premises of Messrs. Taylor, hot-pressers and silk-dressers, w also wrapped in flames. The firemen laboured for several hours, but before m night the immense pile of premises was burned to the ground, not so much the outer walls remaining entire. The contents of Messrs. Taylor's, the h pressers and silk-dressers, have been totally destroyed, and the following em partments in Messrs. Welch, Margesson, and Co.'s silk-printing premises ha sustained serious damage, viz. the madder-rooms, tool-houses, carpenters' sho and copper-houses, some of which are burned down. The total damage is calc lated at about £15,000.



BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION NEAR BERLIN

## WANTAGE CHAPEL, BERKS.

a picturesque little Chapel has recently been erected in the market-
n of Wantage, Berks. The building is capable of accommodating
people; yet the cost has not exceeded £600. This is another of the
ral instances which our Engravings have indicated, of the growing
osition of the various communities to adopt for the character of their
es of worship our own sadly-neglected but peculiar English style;
essing so many associations, and capable of such an interesting di-
sity of picturesque outline.

The form of the plan of the Wantage Chapel is a simple parallelogram,
t. 6in. long, 29ft. 8in. wide, communicating at the end with a school-
m, 30ft. long, 19ft. wide, over which is placed the vestry, divided
reifren by a screen of tracery woodwork. At the west end is a gal-
y, approached by a small staircase lighted at the side by a lancet
ndow. The design is by Mr. Redwick W. Ordish, architect, of John-
et, Adelphi; the builder is Mr. G. Major, of Swindon.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT WANTAGE.

To the zeal of the late Thomas Bush, Esq., of Lambourn, Wantage is
iefly indebted for this place of worship. The town contains very few
pecimens of antiquity, but is interesting from its having been the birth-
lace of Alfred the Great, and in possessing two churches in one church-
ard, one of which is now used for a school-room. Wantage is situate
ithin five miles of the railway, and has a good patched corn market.

MOHAMMED BEN HADDAD. BEHKIR HADDAD.

ARABS WHO ASSISTED AT THE WRECK OF THE "AVENGER."

## THE SUTLEJ MEDALS.

THE SUTLEJ SILVER MEDAL.

THE MEDALS ordered by her Majesty for distribution amongst the officers and soldiers of her Majesty's and the Company's Service, who took part in the late campaign in the Punjaub, have at length been completed. The design, which is by Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., of the Mint, is one of great beauty. It is appropriate, and marked by classical feeling. The obverse gives an excellent profile of the Queen, with the name; while the reverse represents a figure of Victory, holding out a wreath to the army of the Sutlej in one hand, and in the other she bears a palm branch; at her feet are military weapons, tastefully grouped. In the exergue, are the names of the battles in which the particular wearer took part. Medals have been sent to the several regiments at present in England; and 20,000 have been forwarded to India. It is expected that about 44,000 will be struck. The tie is a blue ribbon, with a red border. As in the case of the Waterloo Medal, there will be no distinction made in the value of the decoration; all will be of silver.

## THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The pile of building now erecting between Piccadilly and Jermyn-street (and having frontages in either thoroughfare), for the Museum of Economic Geology, is a very handsome structure, and one of the most striking in appearance of the recent additions to the public buildings of the metropolis. The style of architecture adopted is that known as the Italian "Palazzo," and either front has much good design in it, but, as we illustrate the *façade* in Piccadilly only this week, reserving till the completion of the building our view of the Jermyn-street or entrance front, when we purpose also to describe and delineate the interior of the Museum, we shall confine our notice to observations on the former.

The Piccadilly *façade* is distinguished by great boldness and originality of character in design, and possesses one angular feature, that there is no doorway in it, the entrance being, as before observed, in Jermyn-street. This peculiarity of construction allows the whole width of the lower story of the building to be occupied by the windows, of which there are six, circular-headed, and which, deeply recessed and splayed to the pavement, produce the effect of an arcade, and, by the depth of tone which they give, an admirable light and shade is obtained adding piquancy to the whole *façade*. The spandrils over the arches are paneled, and above each window a patera is introduced in the paneling. In the upper story are six windows, to correspond with those below, having pedimented heads, and very richly ornamented dressings. A richly-ornamented cornice gives character to the upper part of the front; and quoins, chamfered, add to the architectural richness of the building. The whole reflects the highest credit on its architect, Mr. Pennethorne.

PICCADILLY FRONT OF THE MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

## LOSS OF THE "AVENGER."

*(To the Editor.)*

Tunis, 16th March, 1848.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to forward you a sketch of Mohammed Ben Haddad and his father, drawn by L. Ferriere, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul for Tunis. Mohammed is the Arab who saved the lives of a portion of the crew of the *Avenger*. He is a native of *Sidi Mansoor*, and a shepherd by employment. He is a middle-sized man, of about thirty-five years of age. His complexion is swarthy, his hair black, and his eyes large and lively. Humanity, kindness, and amiability are distinctly discerned in his countenance. Though he has but seldom left the heights of his wild and lofty native mountains, yet I found him surprisingly intelligent. His disinterested conduct towards the survivors of the ill-fated steamer sufficiently proves him to be very different in disposition from the generality of the inhabitants of the wild shores of Barbary. I have had him living with me nearly a month, and can bear the highest testimony to his character.

Some of your readers may probably desire to know how I came in contact with Haddad. I will explain this, especially as it may convey interest or intelligence

to some of those who have so unexpectedly been called upon to mourn the loss of some dear relative.

No sooner did we ascertain that the *Avenger* was entirely wrecked, than I formed the resolution to visit the coast in a westerly direction, in search of the bodies which I expected might be washed ashore. Accordingly, I left this for Biserta, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Margoliouth, where we learnt on our arrival that the son of Mr. Maunsell, our Consular agent, had started with three boats for Jalita, or Galata, in order to order to obtain more information respecting the steamer. We were anxious to hear the result of Mr. Maunsell's mission, but through it remained till the 31st at Biserta no tidings of the boat had reached that place. Indeed, it could hardly have been expected, as the weather was of a most awful nature. The rain came down in torrents, and the wind was most boisterous. In such weather I started on my melancholy excursion. Mr. Margoliouth remaining here in the hope that his services might be required on the return of the boats.

I took with me seven men on horseback and eight on foot. The latter were to search those parts of the coast which were inaccessible for horses. After eight hours' ride we reached *Kasaar-el-Ahmar* without finding the least vestige of the object for which I came here. In the course of inquiry, however, I was informed that a body was found at *Sidi Mansour*. After fourteen hours' ride on the 1st of January I reached its spot, and found on the beach the body of a sailor. His left arm was eaten either by fish or jackals. I placed a guard over the body; and, as it was late, I sought for shelter, which I found in the hospitable hut of Haddad.

The following day I found another body near the spot where the boat was upset in the surf. It was that of S. Ayling, as I afterwards discovered from a pic of his shirt, on which this name was in marking ink

These bodies I buried on the 3rd, in the presence of upwards of forty Arabs, near the spot where Haddad found the only survivors of the fatal wreck of the *Avenger*

From the steamer it is unlikely any bodies should ever be wasted ashore. These are from the boat which upset. As there was no chance of my finding more, I returned to Tunis, taking Haddad with me, to receive the reward I considered he had a right to. I remarked with great pleasure that the case of Haddad had been brought before the House of Lords on the 29th ult., when the Earl of Malmesbury stated whether the Government intended to manifest any token of gratitude in the shape of reward to the Arab who saved the lives of a portion of the crew of the *Avenger*. To this the Earl of Auckland replied, that immediately on the receipt of the information relative to the gallant conduct of the fishermen (shepherds, and not fishermen), rewards were conferred upon them. There can be no doubt but that their Lordships were truly anxious to show to Haddad that their highly praiseworthy exertion in behalf of humanity, and to stimulate his countrymen to imitate, when an opportunity offers itself, his noble example. But it is only just that I mention that after taking poor Mohammed, who was accompanied by his father, and his brother-in-law, to Tunis, and after keeping them away from their homes and families nearly a month, the long expected reward came. The so-much-talked-of and eulogised Arab received the sum of 400 piasters, or £191. This sum he brought to me, to divide it between himself, the father, and his brother-in-law, who, you must know, had nothing to do in the saving of Lieutenant Rooke and his party! I advised him to take at least half of the money for himself, and to give the other half to his companions, which he did very readily. The expenses during their stay here were, however, paid

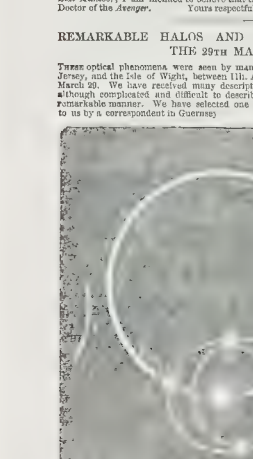
Ahmed Bey behaved himself far more generously towards them Besides giving them a present of fifty piasters each, he gave them new suits of clothes

Shortly before the departure of the Arabs for their homes, I was informed that another body had been washed ashore, which, according to my orders, was interred near the two others. There is only one more from the boat missing. From the particulars I have received from an Arab, who came lately here from *Sidi Mansour*, I am inclined to believe that the last body found is that of the Doctor of the *Avenger*.

Yours respectfully, N. DAVIS.

## REMARKABLE HALOS AND PARHELIA SEEN ON THE 29TH MARCH.

THESE optical phenomena were seen by many persons in England, Guernsey, Jersey, and the isle of Wight, between 11h. A.M. and 5h. P.M., on Wednesday, March 29. We have received many descriptions of the phenomena, which, although complicated and difficult to describe, confirm each other in a remarkable manner. We have selected one drawing for engraving furnished to us by a correspondent in Guernsey



The circle D was large, white, and brilliant, parallel to the horizon, and passing through the sun. Two small, circles, shown by A, were situated near the sun, and intersecting each other, as well as the circle D. At the latter intersecting points were two parhelia, shown at B. Parts of the smaller circles exhibited the prismatic colours very vividly. C, C, C, C, are arcs accompanying the obscured coronas.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. W. F.*"—*You will see by our solution of Problem* 218, *that your attempt was a failure.*

"*J. E. C.*"—*Your suggestions shall be considered.*

"*K. B.*"—*The move of Q to her 5th at the 8th move of the defence to the Muzio Gambit is not fully treated of in the elementary works, because it is known to be disadvantageous to the player. Your game to show the benefit he derives from it proves nothing, as White at his 13th move overlooks an obvious mate in two moves*

"*Woodstockensis.*"—*The first seems to be both ingenious and correct. That marked No.* 4 *is also a great improvement on your former efforts*

"*Amboliator.*"—*It shall have a place among the Enigmas by and by*

"*Juvenis.*"—*Number four did a very advanced age; Lancelot Thomas and M. Donnell both in the prime of life.*

"*Zampa.*"—*A King cannot escape, while in check, by castling*

"*Typo.*"—*The King cannot Castle when in check*

"*R. B.*" *Kinsale*—*See your solution to Problem* 218.

"*W. L.*"—*When you apply for solutions of by-gone Enigmas, be good enough always to send the positions.*

"*D. J.*," *Newark. Chess Club.*—*Much too simple for our columns*

"*Philo Chess.*"—*Here's King, the inventor of many of the most subtle and beautiful end-games of the day, is a Professor of Music, and would, doubtless, be happy to afford you the instruction you require*

"*W. W. M.*" *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*—*We are greatly d to hear of the progress Chess is making in the Colonies, and should be glad to see Co-respondent's communication; as but two must protest — and his subjecting us to the expence of postage on his letters. The games shall be examined*

*Solutions by* "*S. A. H.*," "*Sapyrnite*," "*S. S.*," "*W. D.*," "*J. W. J.*," "*Victor*," "*Sigma*," "*Bingham*," "*C. W. C.*," "*W. L.*" *are correct. Those by* "*P.*," "*H. S.*," *or* "*G. T.*," *are wrong.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 218.

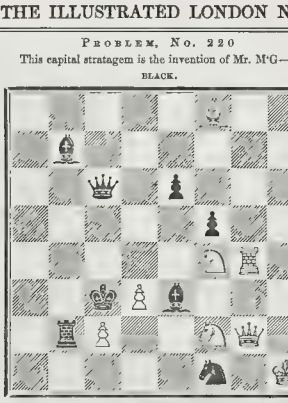
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 B to Q B 4th | Kt to K Kt 4th | 3. K takes Kt | B to Q 4th |
| 2 Q P one sq | K B P one sq | 4. K takes B | Mate |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 219.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Q takes B (ch) | K takes Q (best) | 4 R to K B 8th (ch) | R to Q Kt sq |
| 2. Q takes K Kt | Q makes K Kt | 5. R takes R—mate | |
| 3. Q R takes Q | Q R to Q Kt 2d | | |

PROBLEM, NO. 220

This capital stratagem is the invention of Mr. M'G——Y.




White playing first can mate in five moves.

MATCH OF CHESS, BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

Up to the present time, the following moves only have been made in this contest.

| WHITE (Amsterdam.) | BLACK (London.) | WHITE (Amsterdam.) | BLACK (London.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K 3d | 3. Q Kt to B 3d | K Kt to B 3d |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K P 4th | Amsterdam to move. | |

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 295.—By H. R. A., an American Amateur.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q R 5th | K at Q B 4th | Ps at K 2d and 4th, Ps at K 4th and Q 5th, and Q Kt Q 2d | |
| B at K B 4th | | | |
| B at K R 6th | | | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 296.—By Mr. M'G——y

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q R 2d | K at Kt Q 6th | Kt at Q 6th | Kt at K B sq |
| B at K 5th | Q at K Kt sq | P at K 7th | |

White to play, and obtain a winning game in three moves.

No. 297.—By Mr. HOWITT

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K B sq | K at his 5th | B at his 3d 5th | |
| Q at Q Kt 8th | | Kt at Q 4th | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE FIRST A CHILD.—At the end of the table a tiny flirtation has been going on all supper-time, between a little silly lady of five years old, and a young gentleman who has not yet exchanged his tunic for a jacket. He holds her baby hand in his, and looks terrible things at Master Howard, who sits on the other side and will keep putting his arm round her neck and kissing her, which is a shocking thing to do at any time of life—in company. Then the first puts the little *bette* closer to him, and says that she shall be *her* wife; and, did not an elder sister set them all to rights, the consequences would be dreadful. When Master Howard is pushed the two sides are together closer than ever, and the little girl explains—"I love him, with his sweets and things, and he never forgets that only belongs to that age. And then there is some little joke between them, not known to anybody else, but of such subtle excellence that it is only sufficient for them to look at one another to burst out into the merriest and most musical laughter — *Natural History of the Fast*, by Albert Smith.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The commercial engagements falling due on the 4th of the month were unusually numerous, and the amount of bills presented to bankers was satisfactorily met. Money still continues abundant, and the difficulty of employment is slightly diminished. The only class of paper now in the market is inland; foreign bills, formerly so highly estimated, being now regarded with the greatest distrust.

Consols, on Monday, opened a point lower than the closing quotation of the preceding week. From 81 they gradually declined to 80¾, but afterwards rallied, closing at 80⅞. The precise cause of this heaviness could be scarcely defined, but a vague feeling of uneasiness generally prevailed, and it was not until the arrival of the papers on Tuesday containing M. Lamartine's reply to the Irish deputation, that an improvement occurred. Upon its import becoming known, Consols advanced from 80⅛ to 81⅛, sellers, which was the last quotation. Business, without any material alteration, was the prevalent tone of Wednesday's market; but, on Thursday, Consols opened heavily, at 80⅞, soon after receding to 80⅛ ⅜. They unlocked for depression, notwithstanding the favourable revenue returns, was variously accounted for. By many it was attributed to the approaching settlement; and as transfers indicating sales had been made in the stocks recently opened, it was considered that the account might yet turn in favour of the *Bears*. The alarmists talked loudly about the proposed Chartist meeting at Kennington, while the news of an increase in the already enormous standing army of France again inspired apprehensions for the peace of Europe. One fact must, however, be obvious, it was not scarcity of money. The unfunded debt paying a mere fractional interest more than Consols, quotes 40s. to 42s. premium. Bank Stock is heavy, the large unemployed reserves not being favourable to the creation of dividends. New Three-and-a-quarter Cents have been done as low as 79⅞ to 80 ex div. The market at the close of the week was anything but buoyant, as the following prices indicate:—Bank Stock, 186 ⅛ ⅜; Reduced Anns., 79¾ ⅞ ⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarters per Cents, Anns., 79¾ x d; Long Anns, to expire January, 1860, 8⅛ x d; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 5-16; India Bonds under £1000, 21 pm.; Consols for Account, 80; Exchequer Bills, £6,000, 39 pm., £500, 40 pm.; Small, 39 pm.

All the European Stocks continue most depressed, and Russian has again receded. Dutch quoted 55 to 55, and Russian 70 to 80; Belgian Four per Cents, 40 to 60; Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 20 to 30. It is almost useless to add that such wide quotations are scarcely more than nominal, as the real feeling indicated in indisposition to deal. Mexican was the only Stock firm at the opening, but it soon after receded to 14⅞ ⅜. The downward tendency has continued to increase as the week advanced, Mexican being the exception, it having quoted 15⅛. At the close of the market, which was very heavy, with little doing, prices stood, for Brazilian Bonds, 54; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, 14⅞; Ditto Account, 14⅜; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 24; Russian Bonds, 75; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 5⅜; Ditto, Account, 9⅜; Ditto, Passive, 2⅜; Ditto 3 per Cent, Account, 17⅜; Venezuela Bonds, 2¼ per Cent, 17; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 35; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 52 x d.

Shares continue to decline, from a belief that the inability of the Companies to procure loans must render it inevitably necessary to call up the unpaid capital, and thus tend to diminish dividends, besides compelling sales, on the part of holders unable to meet the calls. To this may be added a species of panic which seems to possess the public mind with regard to the solvency of even the best lines. The result of these feelings will be seen by a glance at the accompanying list of closing prices:—Aberdeen, 23; Caledonian, 23; Chester and Holyhead, 12; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 6½; Do., A 3 10s., 3; Eastern Counties, 13; Do. Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, 5⅛; Do., do., No. 2, 4⅝ x d; East Lancashire, 17¼; Do., New, 6½; East Lincolnshire, 14½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 37; Great Northern, 3; Great South. and West (Ireland), 10¾; Great North of England, 222; Great Western, 83; Do., Quarter Shares, 18½; Do., New, £17, 7½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½; Do., Half Sh., 45; Do., Do. Sths, 7½; Do. 3rds (Reg.), 7⅜ dis; Leeds & Thirsk, 1; London & Blackwall, 4½; Do. New, No. 2, 2½ dis; London, Bright., & S. Coast, 57; Do. Consos. Eighths, 16½; London and North-Western, 122; Do., New, 3 10s., 3½; Ditto 12½ ths, 6¾; Ditto £10 (M. and B.) B 2, 8¼; London and South-Western, 49½; Ditto New, £50, 23½; Midland, 92; Ditto, ditto, £50 Shares, 8; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent, 145; North British, 20½; Ditto Half Shares, 9¼; Ditto Quarters, 3¾; Ditto Thirds, 1; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 194; Scottish Central, 35¾; South-Eastern, 22, Ditto, No. 4, 2¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 5; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 13; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29. Ditto Original New and Berwick, 27½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 15¾; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 8½; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5; Northern of France, 14; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Paris and Lyons, 9¾; Paris and Rouen, 11½; Sambre and Meuse 4.

SATURDAY MORNING. There was an improved feeling visible in the Market yesterday, arising from the energy displayed by the Government in relation to the Chartist demonstration. Consols opened at 81⅛ ⅜, and did not vary materially during the day, closing at 80⅞ ⅜ for Money and Time. French securities were nearly unsaleable, in consequence of the intention of the Provisional Government to "devote the railways to the public service," giving *rentes* in exchange for stock.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, the supply on offer to-day exceeded the wants of the dealers, hence the demand for all descriptions was in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, the prices were in her quarter lower than on Monday The best foreign wheats were held at full currencies, but the middling and inferior kinds were easier to purchase. All kinds of barley were very dull, and some of the holders were ready to give 2s per quarter less money. We had a very slow inquiry for malt, and when sales were pressed, 2s per quarter *less* money was generally taken. In oats next to nothing was doing. Prices, however, rulled about stationary. Beans and peas without alteration. Indian corn and meal were decidedly lower.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2760; bar ley 2420 oats, 1040. Irish: oats, ——. Foreign: wheat, 6630; barley, 5090; oats, 11,320 quarters. Flour, 3270 sacks; malt, 3470 quarters

*English.* Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 54s; ditto white, 42s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling ditto, 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 34s to 40s Norfolk and Lincoln malt 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 56s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 19s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 40s, per quarter Town-made flour 45s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire 35s to 36s, per 280 lbs —

*Foreign:* Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel

*The Seed Market* Red clover seed is in moderate request, at full prices; otherwise the trade is heavy; tares are lower to purchase

Linseed, English, sowing 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter Coriander, 14s to 20s per cwt.; Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto 6s to 9s 6d Tares, 3s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English brown rapeseed, £24 per last of 10 quarters Linseed cakes, English, £19 10s to £19 15s; foreign, £9 5s to £9 10s per ton Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 60s to 70s per quarter Rape for Clover seed, red, 40s to 44s extra; —s to —s; white, —s to —s extra; hop do., 2s to 3s Foreign, red, —s to —s extra; white, —s to —s extra, —s per cwt

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d, per 4lb loaf

*Imperial Gazette Averages.* Wheat, 51s 10d; barley, 31s 5d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 30s 7d; peas, 30s 3d

*The Star Packets' Averages.*—Wheat, 50s 7d; barley, 30s 9d, oats, 20s 6d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 30s 6d, peas, 29s 9d

*Returns on Foreign Corn.*—Wheat, 7s 6d; barley, 2s 8d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d, beans, 2s 6d; peas 2s 8d

*Tea.* The market is very dull and prices had a downward tendency A few packages were brought to public sale on Thursday, and partly disposed of, at a slight abatement in value

*Sugar.*—For all kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—the demand is heavy, and the quotations have fallen from 6d to 1s per cwt The stocks in warehouse are very large, the time of year considered

*Coffee.*—No material alteration can be noticed in the value of any kind of coffee, the demand for which still rules inactive

*Rice.*—Several large parcels have been brought to the hammer this week The middlings have ruled inactive, and prices have not been supported.

*Provisions.* The best parcels of Irish butter are in steady request, at fully last week's quotations The bulk of other kinds continue very dull, and prices are unaltered. Bacon, 56s to 58s; Cleanse., 60s to 66s; Cork, 54s to 56s; Limerick, 52s to 52s, and Tralee, 52s to 54s per cwt. English butter has continued to be in pretty good request, with a full average amount of business doing. Fine new Dorset, 106s to 110s; middling ditto, 96s to 100s per cwt., and Fresh, 15s 6d to 16s per dozen pots. Fine Limerick butter meets a ready sale, at full prices. Fine Friesland, 100s to 105s; Kiel, 100s to 102s; and other qualities 76s to 100s per cwt. Bacon is in moderate request, at very full prices. Prime Waterford, sizeable, 66s to 70s; and heavy, 57s to 60s per cwt. Irish lards, as well as barrel-ed beef and pork, are firm. Lard, a slow inquiry, at 62s to 63s per cwt for kegs

*Tallow.*—This market is by no means so active as last week. P Y C on the spot is quoted at 52s 3d per cwt

*Oils.*—For all kinds we have to report a very slow demand, and prices are with difficulty supported

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £4 0s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 12s per load

*Potatoes.*—As the supplies exceed the demand, late currencies are with difficulty supported. Present rates vary from 60s to 150s per ton

*Spirits.*—In rum considerably little is doing, at barely late rates; but brandy and sort spirits are in good request, at very full prices

*Coals* (Friday) Wallsend, 16s; Hetwell, 15s; Russell's Hetton, 16s 6d, Hough Hall, 15s 6d, Tess, 17s, and Cowpen Hartley, 15s per ton

*Hops* (Friday)—Our market still continues without animation. The finest hops of last year's growth, the quantity of which on offer is small, are held at full prices but old parcels have been sold on somewhat lower terms. Sussex pockets, £3 to £3 9s, Weald of Kent, ditto, £4 to £5 10s, Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 3s to £5 5s per cwt.

*Smithfield* (Friday)—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was very moderate, and of middling quality. Although the attendance of buyers was by no means large, the best trade was slow by, and in some instances the quotations of the primest Scots advanced 2d per 8lb. The value of all other breeds being supported. The number of foreign beasts and calves was good, that of sheep limited. With English sheep we were very scantily supplied, with fine wethers, and the few calves on sale the wants of the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at an improvement in prices of 2d per 8lbs—the best old Downs produced 4s per 8lb. Calves moved off slowly at 2d per 8lbs more money. In pigs a moderate business was doing, at late rates Milch cows were dull, at from £16 to £18 each, causing their sale to drag

Per 8lb to sink the offals—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 6d to 3s 8d, second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s, prime small ditto, 4s, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime South Downs, ditto, in the wool, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; ditto out of the wool, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 8s 0d to 7s 0d. Suckling calves 16s to 27s, and quarter of veal sizes pigs, 18s to 22s each; bacons, 750, cows, 141; sheep and lambs, 2460; calves, 196, pigs, 286

*Newgate and Leadenhall Provisions.*—We had a very steady demand for each kind of meat to-day, at a slight improvement in value

Per 8 lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime small ditto, 3s 8s, to 3s 10d. large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, they making ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d, prime ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d, veal, 3s 10d to 5s 0d, small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d, lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 10d.

ROBT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

BANKRUPTS

H D C COLE, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, bearing-housekeeper J COBB, Northumberland-street, Strand, boarding-housekeeper H ROOSE, Salisbury-street, Strand, merchant W CHILD, Cornhill, publisher. J MILLER and G RICHITSON, Great Dover-st eet, Southwark, d spers J Alderson, Thanetall, druggist W RIDGWAY, Hanley, manufacturer of earthenware. L FARNANDS, Nottingham, bookseller T EDWARDS, Burslem, manufacturer of earthenware M DAY, Weston-super-Mare, miller. J H DAVIES, Merthyr Tydvil, grocer J CARRETT, Exeter, post-master H REDFEARN, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer. W LOMPARDINI, Huddersfield, carver and gilder C TURNER, Pudsey, Yorkshi e, clothier. A BARKER, Bradford, Yo kshire, worsted-manufacturer. T M'CREGARY, Liverpool, corn-dealer W BAINES, Blackpool, cabinet-maker W JONES, Manchester, stationer J HORSFIELD, Sunderland, merchant tailor. E MESNARD, Sunderland, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

R MACKENZIE, Edinburgh J and J WEDDELL, Carluke, wood-merchants. P MATTHEW, Gourdielhill, Perthshire grain-dea er J MAIN, Glasgow, hair-dresser J M'PHUN, Glasgow, smith. W CAMPBELL, Glasgow, merchant J PIRIE, Edinburgh, chemist W DITTIE, Inv ness, Alves, Slateinglaire, manufacturer. W JUST, Arbroath, merchant. W ELGIN, Aberdeen, teacher

FRIDAY, APRIL 7

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 7.

14th Light Dragoons Troop Sergeant-Major G Shenton to be Quartermaster, vice Palmer 16th Brevet-Col C Baker to be Major, vice T H Pearse, Brevet-Major L Pyler to be Major, vice Baker. Lieut R Radley to be Captain, vice Pyler; Cornet T W Wt to be Lieutenant, vice Bailey, R Goff to be Cornet, vice White

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieut and Captain E C W M Milman to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Kingcote, Ensign and Lieut Sir G F E Wrixon-Hart, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Milman, H W Lutt to be Ensign and Lieutenant; vice Sir G F E Walker

Scots Fusilier Guards Ensign the Hon W C W Coke to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sir E Poore, Bart

Rifle Brigade Ensign F W Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Pennefather, V A Spoor to be Ensign, vice Gore 17th Lieut-Colonel J Steele to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Pennycuick 18th Lieut G C Abbott to be Lieutenant, vice Hall 20th Lieut H James to be Lieutenant, vice Abbott, Sergeant-Major F Padfield to be Quarter-master, vice Taylor. 24th Lieut-Co. J Pennycuick, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Steele; Lieut. Sir Capel, vice Hamilton 27th Brevet-Major D Riley, Ensign G B Payne to be Lieut, vice Bazalgette; Ensign J C W Alleyne to be Ensign, vice Payne 30th Lieut-Colonel, vice Kingcote, Ensign and Lieut Sir G F E Wrixon-Hart, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Milman, H W Lutt to be Ensign and Lieutenant; vice Sir G F E Walker

Scots Fusilier Guards Ensign the Hon W C W Coke to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sir E Poore, Bart

Rifle Brigade Ensign F W Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Pennefather, V A Spoor to be Ensign, vice Gore 17th Lieut-Colonel J Steele to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Pennycuick 18th Lieut G C Abbott to be Lieutenant, vice Hall 20th Lieut H James to be Lieutenant, vice Abbott, Sergeant-Major F Padfield to be Quarter-master, vice Taylor. 24th Lieut-Co. J Pennycuick, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Steele; Lieut. Sir Capel, vice Hamilton 27th Brevet-Major D Riley, Ensign G B Payne to be Lieut, vice Bazalgette; Ensign J C W Alleyne to be Ensign, vice Payne 30th Lieut-Colonel Hind, Captain H B Ryle to be Major, vice Fraser, Lieut J B Fellowes to be Captain, vice Ryle; Ensign F Cust to be Lieutenant, vice Fellowes, Lieutenant

## PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE SPECIAL POLKA, inscribed to the Special Constables of the Nation, by JOHN COOPER, is now ready, and we feel sure every Special Constable will present his Wife, Daughter, or Sister with a copy, if only to commemorate the gallant 10th. Price 3s. 6d. Published by H. TOLKIEN, 36, King William-street, City where may be had "The Special Quadrilles," price 3s.

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NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, EXETER HALL, THURSDAY, MAY 11. William Cash, Esq. in the Chair. Doors open at 5. Chair taken at 6 o'clock. Cards of Admission may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 11, Fokesbouse yard.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.— VENTRILOQUISM.—Mr. NEWMAN will be happy to attend Private Parties and Juvenile Assemblies for Charity or other purposes after the 20th of May, to give his New Entertainment. Apply for particulars to the Librarian of the Westminster Literary Institution, Smith-street, Westminster.

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Durch Grimsby werden die Waaren Reisenden, per den meisten andere englischen Hafen anerbieten, das sie in allen Better, ausgenommen ein paar Stunden bei niedrigem Wasser auch den Gezeugzahlen Hafen, 6 legt sind.

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DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.—The Ascension of Saviour after a long ... and ... and ... almost saffers from the effects of that epidemic which has prevailed so much, and so fatally, renders it desirable that all should at ... Water Bathing. Deane's Bath Department is now ... with every novelty, and every description of bath, whether ... which, renders the operation easy and agreeable As a guide ... Deane's Domestic Bath, the subject of Baths and Bathing, which is "at published, and may be obtained at their Warehouses, or of their ... which are daily in all parts of the Metropolis Baths separate, or for use in the most possible changes. Prices ... Deane's Bath ... Warehouse, 46, King William-street, London-bridge, and 214, Strand.

Now ready, to be had of all First-class Dealers.

SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, by Sir Henry Cole, C.B., Richard Redgrave, Townsend, Wornum, &c. Price 1s. each, or 12s. per Annum. Review of No. 1 in the Times, 6th April. Relief (Ivory), Statuette 1 4 0 Decorative Steppers, various prices. Wood-carved Brackets, various prices Water Vases &c. Jugs (glass), various prices. The Simplified Shakespeare 3 3 0 Fish Carvers (silver) 10 10 0 Waverley 3 3 0 Ditto (electro) 2 5 0 Bundy 3 3 0 Ditto Tea-urn 2 5 0 Shakespeare 3 3 0 Stone Ware (Antique Tablet mask) Gilt Beauties, each 3 3 0 (Bacchus mask) 2 10 0 Gilt Wire Baskets 3 3 0 Ditto Sugar Bowl 2 5 0 Sedan-waiter Glasses, various prices Britannia Metal Teapot 6 16 0 Brush Dish 0 10 0 Ditto Tea-urn 2 5 0 Urn and the Lion (Parian) 2 2 0 Tea-caddy Spoon (silver) 2 5 0 Dorothea (Parian) 2 2 0 Tea caddy in wood, various prices Nonnenwerther 2 2 0 New Bread Knife 1 1 0 New Bread Platter, various prices. 2 0 New Fish Platter, various prices. 2 0 Tureen Cutlet Brackets, 3 3 0

LUX DAMES.—La Célébrité dont le ROWLAND'S KALYDOR confirme à jour comme extirpateur actif et agréable de toutes les impuretés de la peau et de toutes ses rugosités, l'engage à des prétentions. Cette préparation exempte et balsamique fait disparaître en peu de temps le hâle, la rougeur, l'aspérité et la sécheresse et par son ... rend à toute ... l'extraction de toutes rougeurs, tons boutons. Le bon teint qu'il donne, a l'honneur et la célébrité de ... Kalydor ... Rowland's Kalydor ... Rowland's Kalydor ... Rowland's

ROMAN AND MEDIÆVAL POTTERY, RECENTLY FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.

## ANCIENT POTTERY LATELY FOUND NEAR LINCOLN.

These interesting specimens of Roman and Mediæval Pottery were turned up in excavations recently made, chiefly for railway purposes, in the immediate neighbourhood of Lincoln. They are in the collection of a gentleman of the county, who has obligingly forwarded sketches of them for representation.

In our Illustration we have grouped the Roman Pottery on the ground, and the Mediæval remains on an elevated platform behind. The specimens of Roman workmanship are excellent examples of the grey, red, and whitish earthenware; and amongst them will be found some nicely-ornamented vases, some also with handles, and some oddly-formed vessels of uncertain use. The colander (Fig. 5) is a singular specimen, and was discovered amongst the rubbish of an ancient pottery, evidently thrown on one side as unfit for use, from being cracked in the manufacture. The lamp is a neat example of the earthen lamps of the Romans.

Of the Mediæval Pottery, Fig. 1 represents a jug of reddish-coloured clay, having the upper portion covered with a green glaze, and ornamented with brown spots, raised. The finger-marks made in inserting the bottom of the jug are deeply impressed. This vessel is about 10 inches high and was, perhaps, made in the thirteenth century.

Fig. 2 is a portion of the upper part of a large jug, having a head in relief upon it, and it is singular from having had three handles. This fragment is of about the same antiquity as Fig. 1, and like it is coated with a green glaze.

Fig. 3 is a vessel resembling in form the save-alls manufactured at the present day. When found, it contained a number of Roman bronze coins. Similar vessels, also containing coins, have been turned up on the Continent, and, like this specimen, are not more than two centuries old. Fig. 4 is probably a crucible.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Attila" has been given twice during the past week at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the music of this striking opera is found greatly to gain—as is always the case with Verdi—upon repeated hearings. The grandeur of style of this composer is peculiarly suited to the wild, barbarous, highly dramatic character of the subject he has chosen, while its chief interpreters, above all Belletti and Cruvelli, so admirably adapted to their respective parts, give to its performance the utmost effect of which it is capable. Belletti's *Attila* displays the powers of this great artist as a tragedian more fully than any other opera in which we have seen him; and his performance in this and in the "Barbiere" shows him to be possessed of great powers in the most opposite styles of lyrical and dramatic art. A sort of wild, reckless, haughtiness of manner, look, and gesture assumed by Belletti, stamps the semi-barbarous character of the "scourge of the earth," as the total failure of all courage and strength of mind, immediately be [illegible] by superstitious terrors, is in admirable accord with the character of the ignorant, uncultured, [illegible] Mlle Cruvelli is, as usual, all spirit and enthusiasm in the part of *Odabella*—a character admirably suited to her in every respect.

On Tuesday Lablache announced his arrival by his presence in the house at the performance of "Attila;" and we suppose we shall soon enjoy the pleasure of hearing and seeing the *Gros de Naples*, who is undiminished in bulk, as we hope in voice likewise. The revolutionary movements throughout the Continent have interfered, it appears, with the arrival of the musical celebrities expected at this theatre, amongst them, Mdme. Tadolini, and the contralto, Mdlle. Schwartz, and, as we hear also, Jenny Lind—the two former, if not all three, were, we believe, to have been here by this time, but their arrival will not now be long delayed.

The pretty little ballet of "Thea" has been re-produced at this theatre with the same success it enjoyed last year—and most deservedly, as not only has it lost nothing of its own intrinsic merit, but the two charming *danseuses* who appear therein, Rosati and Marie Taglioni, have gained in every way since their brilliant *début* of last year.

Our Illustration represents the last scene of "Attila;" that in which *Odabella* summons, at last, courage to imitate the example of *Judith*, and kill the tyrant and scourge of her country. This opera, and the character of *Odabella* particularly, is replete the most interest of which it is susceptible, ought to be contemplated, as regards the present feelings and ideas of the Italians. Verdi's music itself reflects the sombre, volcanic dramatic energy which, for a long time past, however strongly compressed, has characterized the Italians, who, before they found an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance, naturally found a charm in operas which accorded with the workings of their minds. *Odabella's* first splendid cavatina, "Donne Italiche," &c. ("We Italian maidens watch in arms, whilst the women of the Barbarians weep"), was always received with the most heartiest applause, and encored several times in Italy; and the concluding scene never failed always gave rise to interminable ovations. This explains, independent of the music, the extraordinary and most successful exertions of Cruvelli and Tadolini in the part of *Odabella*. They have now found so many Italian women to imitate them in real scenes of bloodshed, that all the stages on which they won their theatrical laurels are now closed.

M. Thalberg has been exclusively engaged for the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, which will include the whole force, vocal and instrumental, of the establishment. He will perform nowhere else this season. The four pieces announced for his performance at the first concert, on the 17th instant, are the most attractive in the *repertoire* of the Prince of Pianists. Selections from the "Stabat Mater," *morceaux* from Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Gluck, &c., will be performed; but perhaps the most novel and attractive devices for this occasion are the Nonette of Spohr, and likewise a grand Trio from Meyerbeer, to be sung by those extraordinary bass voices, Colletti, Belletti, and Lablache.

VERDI'S OPERA OF "ATTILA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE LAST SCENE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 8, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

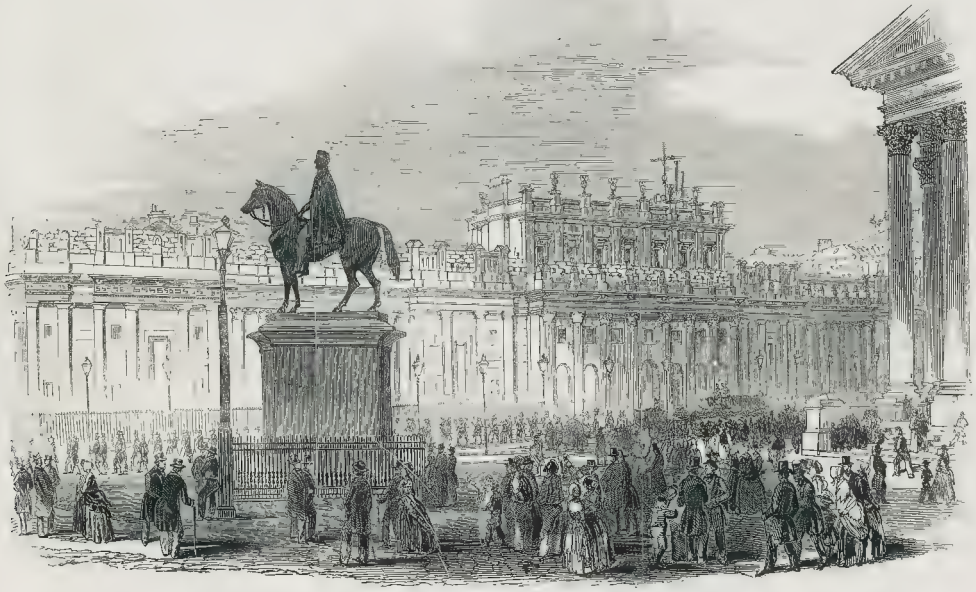
No. 312.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

The Chartists have had their demonstration. London has been startled from its propriety. French ultra-democrats have indulged the enthusiastic hope that we too were to be revolutionized and republicanized. Mr. Feargus O'Connor has shown that quality which was as good as valour in Sir John Falstaff, and which was still better than valour in him—*discretion*. The minor divinities of Chartism have imitated their leader. Three hundred thousand Chartists summoned to Kennington Common, have dwindled down to fifteen thousand. One hundred and fifty thousand special constables, watchful for the preservation of order, have grasped their useless truncheons, and have paraded the streets without meeting a foe or breaking a sconce. The great Duke has lain in ambush, and has not shown his dragoons. The mountain has laboured: the mouse has been born. The Chartist petition for the six points has been peaceably received. The alarm has subsided. Not even a baker's cart has been pillaged, as at the previous meeting. England has disappointed the Republican propaganda, and offers at present, with the uncongenial exception of Russia, the spectacle of the only stable government in Europe. In all this there is very much to rejoice at and to be thankful for: but amid our rejoicing let us not forget that danger evaded, is not always overcome; and that in issuing unharmed from the jaws of one difficulty, there may be other difficulties before us requiring still greater energy, prudence, and skill to surmount successfully.

While, therefore, the country has the greatest reason to be thankful, that, owing to the wise precautions of those entrusted with the public security, and to the cordial support given to those in authority by the great bulk of the trading and industrial community, as well as to the discretion of men from whom there was too much reason to fear indiscretion, Monday last passed over without bloodshed, or even serious disturbance, and with merely the loss of a day's trade or day's labour, it must now consider seriously whether this despised Chartism have not, after all, some possible truth and some real vitality in it. Wherever there is a smoke there is a fire, say Mr. Carlyle and the proverb which he has made the motto of his book. It is time that we should investigate what social fire it is which produces the ugly smoke of Chartism, and sends up such dangerous sparks as Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Ernest Jones as evidences that it is burning. Mr. O'Connor and his friends may commit the stupid folly of asserting that their petition for the "six points" was signed by upwards of five millions and a half of people; and cooler and more impartial men, who are not Chartists, may remember that there are not in Great Britain six millions of adult males in the whole population; yet, although the Chartist leaders may have manufactured signatures by wholesale—though they may have infamously exaggerated the numbers that they have placed upon the petition—though all the blackguard street urchins of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, and Glasgow may have appended their names to it twenty times over, we must not forget that, even if a hundredth or even a five hundredth part of the signatures are *bonâ fide*, it is a petition which the Legislature of England ought to receive with seriousness. If even one thousand men request the House of Commons, in respectful language, to consider whether Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, the Division of the Country into Electoral Districts, Annual Parliaments, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members would not conduce to the welfare of Great Britain generally, and to the elevation of the condition of the labouring classes particularly, the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons should consider the subject. They may disagree from the petitioners. They may consider Annual Parliaments an annual nuisance; they may deny the policy of according Universal Suffrage to an uneducated people; they may prefer open to secret voting; they may think it expedient to maintain the present division of counties and boroughs; they may not coincide in opinion with the Chartists on any one of their six points; but, if they are wise, they should remember that they are bound, as the representatives of the people—deriving their only real power from the people—to consider the questions raised with careful attention, and to abstain from any insolent or overbearing contempt of the opinions or wishes of any portion of them. The Parliamentary reports in the daily papers of Tuesday state that the Chartist petition was, "amidst great laughter, ordered to be brought up." They further state, that, when Mr. Lushington, the member for Westminster, gave notice that on Friday (last night), the night appointed for the discussion upon the petition, he should ask the Prime Minister whether he could hold out any distinct hope that he would, during the present session, introduce or support any measure for the extension of the suffrage, the House received the mere mention of the subject with cheers and laughter.

Some other circumstances which have arisen from this demonstration are of a nature to cause much future agitation throughout the country, and perhaps to prove fatal to the existence of the present Ministry. The country may look upon the latter result with the most stoical indifference, but it cannot look with indifference upon a protracted and bitter agitation of political parties. If the danger to be apprehended from a Chartist insurrection be, as as we think it, and as the Ministry and all their supporters assert it to be, very small, it is surely the worst policy, and a most unjust aggression upon popular rights, to take advantage of that small danger to introduce and bring forward measures which only a great danger can justify. If the Crown of this country be, as the enrolment of one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand special constables of Monday last so loudly testifies, safe from all



THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN A STATE OF DEFENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hostile aggression from any portion of the people, and so [illegible] the steady affection of the middle, upper, and many of the workm[illegible] classes, why attempt to make it more secure by interfering with the liberty of speech? To make the law of Ireland the same as the law of England, in cases of treason and sedition, is right and fair; but under this pretext to diminish the liberty of speech hitherto enjoyed in England, is wrong and most unfair. It is one of the unhappy fatalities attendant upon the conduct of violent men, that they justify the aggressions of their opponents; and that in attempting too much liberty, they arm Governments with sufficient audacity to diminish the liberty which already exists. For this evil the Chartists are now responsible. The right of public meeting and the right of free speech are justly dear to the people of this country; and though the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Colonel Sibthorp, and Sir Robert Inglis may be glad of an opportunity to suppress free discussion, it is disheartening to see such men as Lord John Russell and the Whig leaders carried away by their fears of the Chartists to such an extent as to lead a willing hand to the destruction of the principles which are identified with their names. If there are special constables enough to coerce and quench Chartism, what need is there of further coercion? If the old law be sufficient, why a new law? What need, too, have we of an Alien Act? The introduction of Sir George Grey's bill for the better security of the Crown—which needs no such security—was bad enough; but to take the additional lesson of an Alien Act from the evil days of the close of the last century, is a misjudgment of error which might prove fatal to a much stronger Administration than that of Lord John Russell. There may be whiskered and bearded Frenchmen in our streets in more than their usual numbers; but our constables being so strong, our physical force Chartists so weak, and the game of violent revolution being "up" in London, the bearded and whiskered Gauls will disappear of themselves. There is no need of a tyrannical Act of Parliament, unconstitutional to the popular feeling of this country, to deport them. There is some excuse for the errors of the people, because they spring from ignorance and from undoubted suffering; but there is no excuse for the errors of the Ministers, who, because a portion of the people have upon their liberty, inflict upon the whole people a system which gives us less. At all events, whether Whigs or Conservatives, they should leave us as we were. Our present Ministers have decided upon not doing so; and, whatever may be the demerits of Chartism, it seems clear to us that the Ministry has entered upon a very dangerous course.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

One of the defended points in the route of the procession on Monday was the Bank of England, with its heaps of bullion, and rest, which, to borrow a piece of wit from Ben Jonson, but for the defensative means provided, might have been "all means of unrest."

These preparations may be said to have been begun at the Bank on Friday [illegible], before the commencement of the business. Alderman Thompson [illegible] Goodman, sworn in upwards of 800 [illegible] of the establishment in the Bank parlour, where he, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] were administered to the whole number in a few minutes.

On Sunday morning the military defence of the Bank was commenced by a company of Sappers and Miners taking up their quarters there, and commencing to build platforms on the roof of the edifice. Massive timber erections, with loopholes sufficiently large for the mouth of cannon, were placed on the several parts of the roof; and several thousand bags filled with sand were piled up as high as a man, round the roof, with apertures between them for placing muskets, so that, in the event of necessity requiring it, a continued volley might be fired without fear of a similar discharge from the mob injuring the military. A considerable number of soldiers took up their quarters within.

Thus, in the words of a contemporary, the Bank became "the strange sight in 'Merry England' of a public building clothed with all the gloomy care of a besieged stronghold," or, in other words, a sort of *tableau de guerre* spectacle.

Something may have been said from time to time during the riots in 1780—it is only to be attributed to the thoughtlessness of the mob that little allusion was ever made to the [illegible] which [illegible] tion: when the news came that the rioters, headed by a man on horseback, [illegible] with the trophies of Newgate, were on their way, the Governor was absent: he soon reached his post, he fear, and preparation were made [illegible] reception. The old soldiers were also [illegible] a strong force was [illegible] within, while the military waited the [illegible] without the walls.

The officers of the establishment were called upon to assist, and another force was placed upon the roofs to fire upon the assailants if they entered. The colonnades of London also formed a [illegible] with the artillery, the [illegible] shaken off their lethargy, distinguished themselves in defending the Bank. When the rioters saw the display made by the Bank, their attacks were feebly conducted. Wilkes is said, on this occasion, to have roused out during the pauses which occurred in the attack, and dragged some of the ringleaders from their fellow rabble, who had not yet ventured into the immediate [illegible] of the magistrates dared not venture out of their houses. This bold and patriotic step, in such circumstances, re-stored Wilkes to the favour of his Sovereign, of whom he had been disliked for many years; and the mob, who had assisted the mob: their second attempt was unsuccessful, for [illegible] many [illegible] were killed, and many wounded in the skirmish. Since the danger which the Bank thus escaped, a military force has been placed nightly in the interior of the establishment; and a dinner is provided for the officer on guard and two friends.*

However, these are historical anecdotes of nearly 70 years since. How happy a contrast did the metropolis on Monday present to that of 1780, "when it presented in many places the image of a city recently stormed and sacked: all business at an end; houses and shops shut up; the Royal Exchange, public buildings, and streets possessed and occupied by troops; smoking and burning ruins, with a dreadful void and silence in scenes of the greatest tumult."

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

#### THE MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to a question from the Marquis of Northampton, stated that the meeting which had caused so much alarm throughout the metropolis had taken place at Kennington Common that day, and the [illegible] had been completely [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

### NATIONAL PETITION.

Mr. THORNELEY brought up the report of the Committee on Public Petitions which stated that, upon the 26th of November last, a Committee was appointed to report to the House the number of signatures attached to all petitions presented to that House, and that they had held regular daily meetings, and had a special report to the House upon the subject of the National Petition, presented on the 10th of April by the hon. member for Nottingham, signed by millions of the British Crown. The Committee attached the utmost value to the right of petitioning, and to the exercise of that most important privilege on the subjects of this realm, and felt deeply the necessity of preserving the due exercise of such a prerogative, and having also a due regard to the importance of a petition so very numerously signed, had made that petition the subject of their present report. They felt bound, in the discharge of their duty, to express to the House their belief that the petition to that petition there had been a gross abuse of that privilege. (Hear, hear.) The Hon Member for Nottingham had, upon presenting the petition, had stated that the petition was signed by 5,706,000 persons. Upon the most careful examination of the number of signatures in the Committee, with the assistance of thirteen law-stationers' clerks, who acted under the superintendence of the various clerks of the Committee, the number of signatures attached to the petition does not, in the opinion of the Committee, exceed 1,975,496. (Hear.) It is further found, that a large number of the signatures were consecutively written by the same hand. It was also observed that a large number of the signatures were those of persons who could not be supposed to have concurred in its prayer; among those were the names of her Majesty, signed Victoria Rex, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, &c. &c. There was also noticed a large number of names which were evidently fictitious, such as "Pugnose," "Longnose," "Hatless" "Punch," "Smoaks," "Filch," and other humorous signature names, which the committee would not offend the House or its dignity by repeating, but which evidently belonged to no human being. (Hear, hear.)

Upon the motion that the report do lie upon the table, a somewhat angry and personal discussion arose, in which Mr. CRIPPS was very severe in his censure of the conduct of Mr. O'Connor, in alleging that upwards of five millions of signatures had been attached to the petition.

The motion was then agreed to

ARREST OF MR. F. O'CONNOR. At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. F. O'Connor left the House; and a hostile meeting took place between him and Mr. Cripps having been presumed likely, in consequence of the personal nature of what passed. Mr. O'Connor was, on order of the House at a late period of the evening, taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but was subsequently discharged, and a reconciliation with Mr. Cripps effected

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).—A motion for a Committee of Inquiry on this subject occupied the House during the latter part of the evening. It was after a tediously long discussion, agreed to. Adjourned

NEW REGISTERED RING-BRACELET.—This unique specimen of ornamental work may be adopted, at the pleasure of the wearer, to the two-fold purposes of a Ring and Bracelet. First, it is a handsome ring, between Him and Mrs. Cripps having been presumed likely, in consequence of the personal nature of what passed. Mr. O'Connor was, on order of the House at a late period of the evening, taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but was subsequently discharged, and a reconciliation with Mr. Cripps effected

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).—A motion for a Committee of Inquiry on this subject occupied the House during the latter part of the evening. It was after a tedi

THE MEETING ON KENNINGTON-COMMON.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.

[illegible]ling the coolsteady courage of the police, the latter were, at intervals, separated. The special constables at these times were very roughly handled, a great many of them having their hats broken and being deprived of their staves. Showers of large stones were every few minutes thrown on the bridge, and the police received many severe blows, but gave more than equivalent in return with their batons. A great number of men who were seized by the police for throwing stones were rescued, and the yells and shouts were deafening. At half-past three o'clock the pressure of the concourse was so great that the line of police was forced, and a great many of them carried with the throng over the bridge, holding their staves up as they were borne along. On the City side of the bridge a great many arrests were made, and the mob, which seemed inclined for a minute to make a stand, were uniformly repulsed by the horse patrol, the sight of whose drawn sabres, wielded over the heads of the mob, soon put the more noisy and mischievous to flight. Both on that and the other side of the bridge there were numbers of men with their heads bleeding, who were led away by their friends.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

Waterloo-bridge—thanks to its toll—would, but for the police, have presented the same peaceful appearance as on other days. The toll-bars were guarded by companies of the force, while the seats over the piers were occupied by their comrades, either lounging, or sleeping, or eating, or enjoying the pleasures of a pipe. Could they have been seen by their busy brethren on the next bridge, they would have been much envied.

HUNGERFORD-BRIDGE.

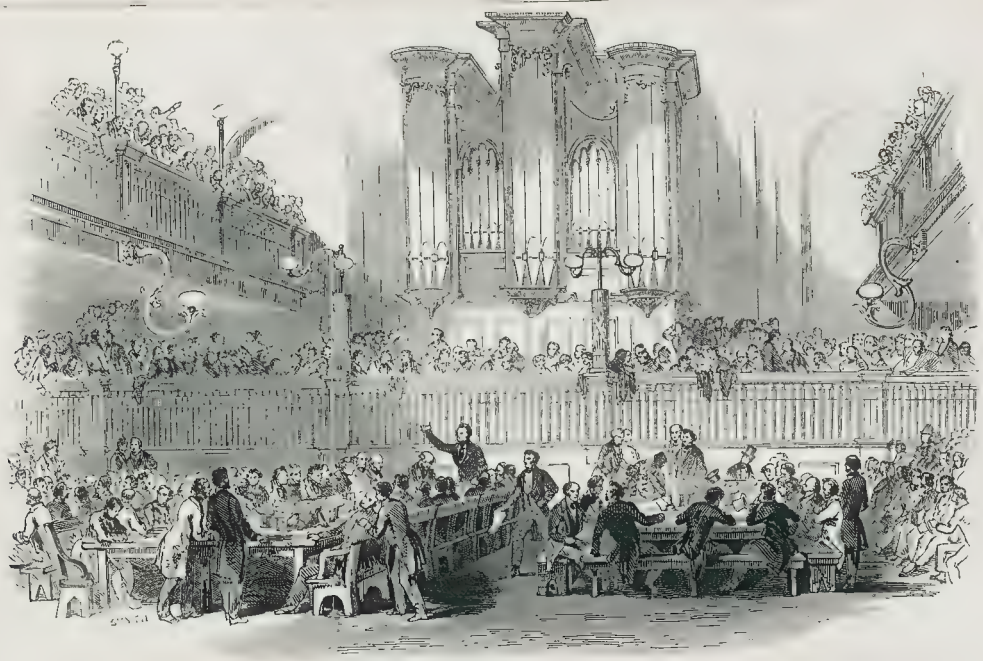
The toll of the Charing-cross-bridge seemed, also, to have a protective influence over it. It was quite quiet

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

Westminster-bridge, being that over which the gigantic petition was threatened to be drawn in procession, was filled with the bustle of mounted and foot police.

At an early hour in the day crowds of persons had assembled in its neighbourhood, and in that of the House of Commons, to await the arrival of the procession, which was expected to cross the bridge from Kennington-common. Up to twelve o'clock very little progress appeared to have been made for their reception. But as the day wore on and the crowd became more dense, the police might be observed walking about in large bodies, and compelling the people to "move on"—a command which was obeyed sometimes with an ill grace, but in no case with any manifestations which resulted in a breach of the peace. This bridge, it was supposed, would be the scene of any collision which might take place. The report, however, which had been set afloat respecting artillery, &c., appeared to be totally unfounded, for there was no appearance of anything of the kind. Bills were posted on the bridge, warning the public not to assemble there in large numbers, as it was apprehended that the wooden hoarding which supplies the place of the former stone balustrade would give way on a pressure of a nature by no means inconsiderable. The public, however, which always considers itself the best judge of matters connected with its own safety, treated the warning with a degree of contempt, which was manifested by the increased density of the crowd upon the [illegible] spot. Shortly before two o'clock the police began to emerge from their [illegible] state of inactivity. A troop of the horse patrol proceeded on to the bridge, and set about the somewhat arduous task [illegible] earing it. Stationing themselves at the foot of the bridge, on the Surrey [illegible], they succeeded in driving the mass inch by inch, and step by step, completely to the other end. At the corner of Bridge-street there were several additional bodies of the force to receive them, so that the majority had no resource but to escape up Parliament-street, the road to the House being efficiently guarded. A considerable number, however, still continued to occupy Bridge-street. They consisted principally of idlers and bad characters, having no political object in view, and being employed for the most part in the indulgence of various little popular pleasantries at the expense of the police and the special constables, the latter being especially victimised in this manner. Thus the time passed away, until the arrival of

PART OF THE PROCESSION.—SKETCHED AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.



THE CHARTIST CONVENTION, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

### THE PETITION,

which took place shortly before three o'clock. The demonstration was not very strong or alarming in its appearance. It consisted simply of two hackney coaches, containing three members of the deputation and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way.

The great event being thus got over, the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were clear. A portion of the police, however, remained for some hours on the spot and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Except what is recorded above, there was no casualty, either arising from accident or unpleasant feeling between the executive and the public.

It is due to the higher authorities to point out, that their arrangements—with the single exception of keeping the bridges closed some hours longer than necessary—appear to have been most efficiently planned.

## MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P.

Mr. O'Connor, who took so active a part in the proceedings of Monday, sits in Parliament for Nottingham. He is the son of the late Roger O'Connor, Esq., of Connorville, Bantry Bay, Ireland, and nephew of the late Arthur O'Connor,

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P.

who resided many years in Paris, in consequence of the part he bore in the Irish insurrection of 1798. Mr. Feargus O'Connor is a member of the Irish Bar, and has been for many years proprietor of the *Northern Star* newspaper. We shall, doubtless, be spared the detail of his services as the leading supporter of "the People's Charter." Of his Parliamentary career, it may be sufficient to state that he sat for the county of Cork from 1832 to 1835; was again returned in 1835, but unseated on petition; was an unsuccessful candidate for Oldham, in July, 1835, on the death of Mr. Cobbett; and was returned for Nottingham at the general election last year.

*A résumé* of his political life was given so early as the 22nd No. of our Journal.

## THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

The town of Cashel, distant fourteen miles from Clonmel, county Tipperary, is chiefly built round the southern and eastern side of an insulated mass of limestone, called "the Rock of Cashel." The most majestic portion of this olden monument of Erin slipped or fell, a short time since. This event has created some excitement amongst the country people, especially as an alleged prophecy of St Columkille is in the mouths of the peasantry—that "the Rock of Cashel would fall in the same year in which a revolution would break out in England." Leaving this fulfilment out of the question, the Rock is a very interesting spot.

On this great natural platform, which rises abruptly in the midst of a rich plain, and commands an extensive view, formerly stood the residence of the petty Kings of Munster. Sir James Ware, who lived so lately as 1666, informs us that he has here seen the stone on which those potentates were inaugurated, and where, it is said, they received the tribute of their subordinate toparchs. From the latter circumstance the name of the place has been derived, *cash-tel* being interpreted by some "the stone of tribute;" but *cashel* seems to be an original Celtic word, the same in all respects with the Latinized *castellum*; and the probability is, that the place was so called from the castle or *dun* of the chieftain on its summit. A roll or schedule of the tribute payable here is still preserved; and the enumeration of the different articles of use and luxury which formed the rude substitute for rent is sufficiently curious—arms, clothing, provisions, live stock, and slaves, both male and female, being the dues ordinarily specified.

The summit of the rock, as our Illustration shows, is crowned with a pile of picturesque buildings, which, from its commanding situation, massive proportions, and singular variety of outline, is justly considered the finest of the kind in Ireland. The structures of which it is composed are, in the words of a correspondent, to present in the county—1st. An Ecclesiastical Round Tower, in good preservation. 2d. Cormack's Chapel, a small stone-roofed church with two side towers in the Norman style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. 3rd. A Cathedral, with nave, choir, and transepts in the pointed style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 4th. A strong castle, which served as the Palace of the Archbishops of Cashel. 5th. The Vicar's hall and the mansions of the inferior Ecclesiastical officers of the Cathedral. Cormac M'Carthy, King of Munster, is supposed to have built Cormac's Chapel early in the twelfth century; and later in the same century, the cathedral, 210 feet in length, and 170 in breadth, was erected by Donald O'Brian, King of Limerick. In the middle of the last century, the chancel, which was then used for divine service, was unroofed and deteriorated, and a new cathedral built in the city of Cashel by Archbishop Agar. It was remarked by Sir Walter Scott, that, as a whole, there was nothing to be found in the British empire comparable in interest with the Rock of Cashel.

Cormac's Chapel, by the way, is by far the most perfect specimen of this description of building in these islands; and it gives a convincing proof not only of the existence, but of the excellence of some works in stone and lime, exclusive of round towers, in Ireland before the coming of the English.

Rear Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, K.B., K.C.H., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India station, will go out overland to Bombay, and at once hoist his flag. Captain Morgan will, in the meantime, fit out the *Hastings*, 72, at Portsmouth, and join him as soon as possible. Lieut. W. N. L. Lockyer, nephew of the late Captain Lockyer, will be Sir Francis's flag lieutenant.

Sir Charles Napier's Squadron.—The *St. Vincent*, flag-ship, 120, Captain Sidney Colpoys Dacres; the *Prince Regent*, 98, Captain W. F. Martin; the *Canopus*, 84, Captain Moresby, C.B.; and the *Resistance*, troop-frigate, Commander Lowe, were at Cork on the 9th instant. The *Resistance* arrived there, from Portsmouth and Plymouth, with 200 marines, on the night of the 7th. The Portsmouth steam-frigate, Captain W. J. Williams, left Cork at 5 30 A.M on the 9th, and arrived at Kingstown on the 10th instant. The *Dragon*, 6, steam-frigate, Captain W. H. Hall, remains at Kingstown. The *Admiral*, steam-packet, Lieutenant-Commander Felch, and the *Medina*, steam-packet, Lieutenant Commander Raymond, were at Cork, having been placed under the orders of Sir C. Napier. The *Pluto*, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander Richardson, having been paid advance, is ordered to leave Portsmouth this day for Kingstown, to follow the orders of Sir Charles Napier.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors have the honour to announce that the GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the Royal Italian Opera on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 18th, 1848.

The programme will include Rossini's celebrated STABAT MATER, and the CONCERT will present to the following eminent artistes:—Madame Persiani, Madame Rosconi, Mademoiselle Staffanoni, Mademoiselle Corbari, Madame Castellan, Madame de Meric, Signor Mario, Signor Salvi, Signor Ronconi, Signor Tamburini, Signor Marini, Signor Ferlotti, Signor Lablache, and Lavia.

In addition to the above unrivalled artistic attraction, much pleasure is anticipated that the above entered into an engagement with Monsieur Jullien to produce (the renowned Prima Donna, who will make his First Appearance in England on that occasion.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes, £3 3s., Ditto, £2 2s; Dress Circle, £1 1s. 6d., Orchestra Stalls, 10s. 6d., Pit Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Ditto, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.; 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

The Concert will commence at Seven o'Clock. Tickets, Boxes, Stalls, &c., may be secured on application at the Box-office, and at the principal Libraries and Hatsellers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—On WEDNESDAY APRIL 19, Haydn's Oratorio THE CREATION will be performed. Handel's Oratorio MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 performers. Tickets, 5s. each, Reserved Stalls 7s. Admission to Gallery, 1s.; may be obtained of the principal Musicsellers; of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Cheapside; of Mr. MITCHELL, 102 Strand, or at the Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

JOHN S. BELL, Sec.

LAST NIGHT of the LENT SEASON.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—CHOVEL Hall.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, LOVE will attend at 8 and 9 o'clock, and has engaged Mr. Parry, Jun., and Mr. Frank Matthews, to assist him in new and appropriate illustrative entertainments. Music interwoven throughout, and of THE WORLD'S CHOICEST COMPOSERS, viz. The Three Bishops with Love's Dream Lullaby—Mozart's Non Piu Andrai, Farfallone Amoroso, which are expressed in the bills. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Pastime, Bishop; Il Balen—On Monday, April 17, Love will appear at 8 and 9 o'clock, and will visit the street, Islington, in his second Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Greek Powers of the Human Voice and its Counterbeauty; Programme entirely different from that delivered on a former occasion. To be followed by a Zoological Concert. To conclude with a Travestie

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

[illegible] the House —] Lord STANLEY, in placing on their Lordships' table [illegible] made of conducting business in both Houses of Parliament, [illegible] which, the first three months of each session were passed by their Lordships' House in complete idleness, while the last three had so much business crowded into them, that most defective legislation was but too frequently [illegible]

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at noon

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.

[illegible] who presumed, and, [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIA HOUSE. On Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the new Directors, elected on Wednesday last, viz. Henry Alexander, Esq., the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, John Shepherd, Esq., Francis Warden, Esq., and Major-General James Caulfield, C.B., took the oath and their seats. Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., was chosen Chairman, and Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., Deputy-Chairman for the year ensuing.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The desirable arrangement made by the City bankers for [illegible] balance at four o'clock on and after the 1st of May, is not likely to be necessary, by the banking firms at the West-end. The majority of them, it is stated, would be strongly favourable to the measure, but, being unable to overcome the objections of some of their body, they are compelled, as the step is one in which unanimity is essential, to forego for the present its adoption.

MEETING OF REFORM MEMBERS.—A meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on Thursday, at 14, St. James's-square, at which it was unanimously resolved—"That it appears to this meeting that a more cordial union [illegible] and co-operation are urgently required among such members of Parliament as are favourable to the extension [illegible] economy, retrenchment, and reduction, a reduction of expenditure, and [illegible] Reform principles throughout Great Britain and Ireland [illegible] M.P., be chairman; that Richard Cobden, M.P., be deputy-chairman; that Joshua Walmsley, M.P., be honorary secretary; and that [illegible] power to add to their numbers."

CABINET COUNCIL.—The *Firequeen* steamer is under orders to convey the Cabinet Ministers from Portsmouth to Osborn House on this day (Saturday).

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The hostile forces of Denmark and her rebellious Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, have come into collision. A fierce battle has been fought at Bau, near Flens[illegible] [illegible] compelled to retreat towards Ret[illegible]

The loss of life has been [illegible]

The Prussians have received orders to driv[illegible] the Danes [illegible] in order to the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*.

This being done, the King of Denmark is to be informed that, should he, in retaliation for this step on the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately advance into the Danish territories, and vigorously prosecute the war.

[illegible] and Lord [illegible] Wall[illegible] [illegible] for Berlin, with orders for the Prussian troops to enter Schleswig. Two Prussian [illegible] have already [illegible] that they [illegible]

[illegible] to such an extent, that it prevents for ever the [illegible] to his Prince's rank in society; seeing that, [illegible] scarcely avenging the harmless criminal, [illegible] as it gives an irreparable blow to the repu[illegible] offender; and thereby causes the spectacle of such exposure extinguish in the sentiment of pity, familiarises the public to the sight of crime.

In consequence of the opposition to the Government proposal to take [illegible] ways, it has been determined to refer the subject to the Navy [illegible]

[illegible] any of the Alps to hold itself in [illegible] ness to march into Italy [illegible] with the states of the Italian [illegible]

SPAIN.

By the accounts from Madrid of the 7th inst., we learn that the Duke [illegible] M. Olozaga has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of [illegible] it is thought has left to Gibraltar.

Madrid was quiet, but the arbitrary conduct of the Government was produc[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible], the Provisional Government of Milan places under [illegible] all the property possessed by the Imperial Family in Lombardy [illegible] 30th of March [illegible] consisting of nine vessels, arrived in the Bay of Naples on [illegible]

### THE WEATHER.

[illegible] the week ending April 8, numbered [illegible] [illegible] the preceding week can take place in this climate between two consecutive periods. The former week was distinguished by warm, summer-like weather, and the latter by cold, winter-like weather. The sky has been mostly overcast; rain, hail, sleet, or snow has been falling very frequently; and during the first four days the mass of air passed from the North. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was chiefly overcast till 6h. P.M., and clear after this time; [illegible] in all the property possessed by the Imperial Family in Lombardy [illegible] 30th of March [illegible] consisting of nine vessels, arrived in the Bay of Naples on [illegible]

average for the season. On the Monday and Tuesday preceding, the average temperature was 56°; thus, the mean temperature suddenly fell from nearly 56° to 44°. On Friday the sky was overcast throughout the day; frequent showers of rain and hail fell during the afternoon, and rain was falling steadily after 8h. P.M.; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. On Saturday the sky was generally overcast; showers of rain, hail, and sleet fell during the morning, and rain was falling at noon; the direction of the wind was N., and the air was very cold, its average value for the day was 40°? On Monday the sky was for the most part cloudy; during the early part of the morning there was rather a heavy fall of snow for the season, and which laid on the ground for a considerable time; during the morning there was a solar halo, exhibiting the prismatic colours; the direction of the wind [illegible] the average temperature of the air for the day was 42°. On Tuesday the sky early in the morning was clear; during the morning there were frequent heavy squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the wind was W. S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 52°, and that for the week ending this day was 43°.

[illegible] 34° nearly below that of the preceding week.

[illegible] the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thursday | April 6 | [illegible] |
| Saturday | April 8 | [illegible] |
| Sunday | April 9 | [illegible] |
| Monday | April 10 | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | April 11 | [illegible] |

J. G.

[illegible], April 13, 1848.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF MEASURING IN THE MAY[illegible] YARD.—[illegible] the work in her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, to obtain a practical knowledge of the details of the system about to be introduced into that yard, and which it was first intended should be in force at that yard, where it was first introduced, before any other dockyard was to put the new arrangement into practice. While [illegible] ordinary and keen pursuit of duties, it holds out a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE [illegible]BLAND FERRY, ON THE HUMBER, BELONGING TO THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND [illegible]SHIRE RAILWAY

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE PASSING GREAT GRIMSBY CHURCH, ON THE MANCHESTER SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

## THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY

[illegible]

by dangerous small clumsy sailing-vessels; even the broadest [illegible]es had no better accommodation: gradually steamers have supplanted the sailing-boats, but they were difficult to reach and depart from. It was and is common, at present, to send, first to attain the steamer by a boat, then cross the river, and then retake the boat to land on the other side. This is, even now, the case on the Humber [illegible] ject to this inconvenience and delay. [illegible] gauge." But the bill we have already alluded to proposes, by erection [illegible] ascend again under covered steps on the opposite side of the river. Goods, cattle carriages, &c. will also benefit by the improvements. But not only has [illegible] Humber Ferries, but they are constructing works at New Holland, opposite to Hull, of great extent, and calculated to afford immense accommodation for the local traffic, which is of a very large and mixed character. At present, there are little more than a few cottages and a way-side inn at New Holland, but we [illegible] around them.

The main st[illegible]

The [illegible] in the beginning of last month, with considerable éclat and [illegible]

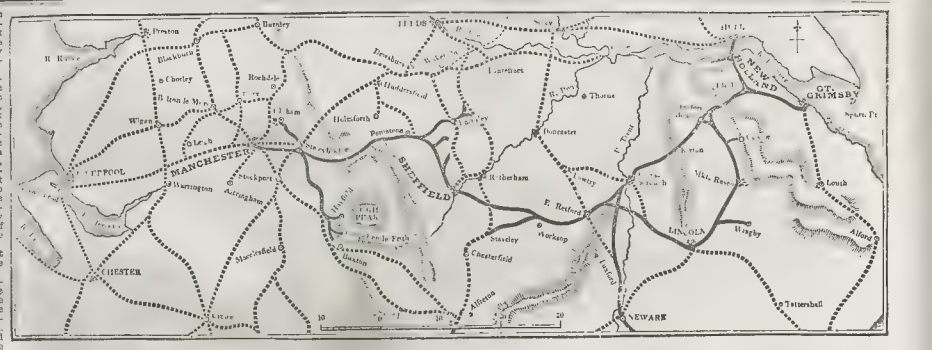
[illegible] ALL [illegible]

Grimsby especially; and this portion of the line passes near the hunting-seat of Lord Yarborough, at Brocklesby, and close to the ruins of Thornton College, which now only serves the purpose of a romantic spot for pic-nic parties.

Thornton College, before the dissolution of the monasteries, was one of the wealthiest of the Lincolnshire abbeys. It was founded in A.D. 1139, and canons distinguished by black gowns sought refuge and solitude within its walls: a few years afterwards the priory was raised to the rank of an abbey. Harry the Eighth visited the abbot there A.D. 1541, and the hospitality he received induced him to spare the establishment at the general suppression, and to convert it into a palace. In the reign of his successor, Edward VI., it was granted to the Earl of Rutland, and the property was exchanged with the Bishop of Lincoln. Our illustration gives the principal features now remaining.

Of the old, miserable port of Great Grimsby we shall speak on a future occasion, when we describe the magnificent docks now in course of construction. For the present, we are content to let our artist depict the scene of the opening, whilst the locomotive is passing the old, battered Norman church of the town. The Company purchased the old docks at a cheap price, and the mere advent of the railway has increased the revenue of the Customs in four years fifteen-fold. The present docks are already overcrowded with shipping, which betokens somewhat the increase to be expected when the new docks are completed: this will be the case in about two years. Great Grimsby will then offer one of the largest, safest, and cheapest ports in England.

It has been well observed that "this is one of the termini from which there are legitimate expectations that a considerable import and export trade for the benefit of the railway will be derived. Tracing our course back, we find every important town and district on the direct road to the manufacturing districts interested in such a manner that the clothing districts of Yorkshire, the hardware districts of Sheffield, Manchester and its surrounding cotton villages, and Liverpool and the Mersey, in effect form the many-branched terminal for Lincolnshire produce. So that, whether the farmers of Lincolnshire are desirous of drawing supplies of any kind from the manufacturing districts, or of sending produce to those largely-consuming districts, they will have, by these railways, the means of doing it multiplied a hundred-fold, and be enabled to go as far in twenty-four hours as previously in as many days. Thus will great mutual and important local objects be combined—the Humber and the Mersey brought within six hours' distance—the richest agricultural county united by an iron road to the richest manufacturing counties. Railways will tenfold increase the facilities for transporting lime and clay, street-sweepings, woollen rags, artificial manures, and bones and guano; and, while they do this, will enable the farmer to reap in extended markets ample profits for his enterprise. In ten years' time we shall expect a Report on agricultural progress in Lincolnshire as remarkable as that of Mr. Pusey in 1844.


Burnley
Blackburn
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MANCHESTER
Stockport
Ashton-under-Lyne
Oldham
Rochdale
Halifax
Huddersfield
Dewsbury
Wakefield
Pontefract
Leeds
Selby
Thorne
Doncaster
SHEFFIELD
Rotherham
Barnsley
Penistone
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Lincoln
Boston
Sleaford
Grantham
Peterborough
Spalding
Wisbech
Ely
Cambridge
Bedford
Hitchin
Hertford
Welwyn
Hatfield
Barnet
Hendon
Harrow
Watford
Rickmansworth
Uxbridge
Slough
Windsor
Staines
Egham
Weybridge
Guildford
Godalming
Dorking
Epsom
Croydon
Reigate
Redhill
Tonbridge
Sevenoaks
Maidstone
Ashford
Canterbury
Dover
Deal
Ramsgate
Margate
Sandwich
Faversham
Rochester
Chatham
Gravesend
Dartford
Erith
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Blackheath
Bromley
Croydon
Kingston
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Chertsey
Woking
Basingstoke
Farnham
Alton
Winchester
Southampton
Salisbury
Andover
Newbury
Reading
Wallingford
Oxford
Abingdon
Faringdon
Swindon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Bath
Bristol
Gloucester
Tewkesbury
Worcester
Droitwich
Kidderminster
Stourbridge
Dudley
Wolverhampton
Walsall
Birmingham
Coventry
Rugby
Northampton
Wellingborough
Kettering
Oundle
Stamford
Peterborough
Market Harborough
Leicester
Loughborough
Melton Mowbray
Nottingham
Newark
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston

The failure of a bank at Leipsic that chiefly did business with the Saxon manufacturers, has been announced. It will very materially interfere with the working classes. The amount is stated at 2,000,000 of dollars.

Accounts from Erzgebirge continue very alarming. The weather, destruction of everything of value is being removed, has already begun at Penig. At Chemnitz, Glauchau everything of value is being removed, as the greatest apprehension of fire and plunder are entertained. A number of the *Schildwache* had left Leipsic, and two companies of military were sent for from Wurzen. A general rising of all the working classes and of the peasantry for the Erzgebirge was anticipated.

Brunswick.—The States of Brunswick were opened, on the 2nd, with a speech from the throne, in which there is an explicit promise of military assistance to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—The committee of fifty members, which the preparatory Assembly nominated before leaving, actively pursue their duties. In their sitting of the 7th inst. they decided the admission of six assistant deputies, for which they have chosen Mm. Schwarzen. Adriani, Bach, Schuler, Paltzky, and Semmelink. Another important decision was also taken. The Vice-President of the Committee, M. Abegg, observed that an important difference existed, concerning the election for the first German Parliament, between the existing decision of the Germanic Diet and the decision of the Preparatory Assembly. The Diet decided that a deputy is to be elected for every seventy thousand souls, and the decision of the Preparatory Assembly decided that a deputy shall be elected for 50,000 souls. The Diet decided that the elections should take place constitutionally, and the Assembly that they are to take place forthwith. Now that it will not be always possible to observe the strict constitutional form, the Diet mentions only the countries belonging actually to the Germanic Confederation; the Assembly decided that the Duchy of Schleswig, and the province of Prussia, are to send deputies to the German Parliament.

The committee passed several resolutions authorising the President and Vice-President to take the necessary steps, that the Diet may modify their decisions and cause the admission of Schleswig into the Confederation.

The riots among the country people of the states of South Germany continue. The castle of Willenburg, in the province of Saxony, belonging to Prince Schönburg, was burned down on the 4th of March. The Prince fled to Altenburg. The troops called up from Leipsic and Zeitzken were too feeble to [illegible]. A serious anxiety existed for the safety of the castle and town of Glauchau. A serious insurrection amongst the night riders of Saxony was imminent. At Donaueschingen, in Wurtemberg, a bloody conflict took place between the population and a detachment of Wurtembergese troops, which came to occupy the Schwarzwald. Both parties had several killed and wounded.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne states that the Federal Directory, after deliberating upon two diplomatic notes delivered by several representatives of German states, and among them from the Prussian Envoy, the Baron de Sydow, issued a decision on the 4th, declaring that all association and all assemblages in arms on the frontiers, with a hostile intention against any friendly state, are forbidden in every part of the Helvetic Confederation. All associations of this nature must be immediately dissolved under the penalty, on refusal, of immediate expulsion of the persons who may belong to them. An official communication of this decree was made to all the members of the German diplomatic corps.

The Federal Directory of Switzerland has issued the following circular [illegible]

[illegible] Independence of the Italian States, appears likely to render a European war inevitable; whilst on the other hand Germany finds herself in full parliamentary [illegible] tional regeneration—a circumstance which may also bring about the same result. All these considerations have induced the Federal Directory to take into mature consideration the non-execution of the Diet, which has been prorogued. Deliberations may be speedily necessary, and decisions may be required, for which the Federal Directory cannot and will not assume the responsibility. But Independently of these great political considerations, the High Diet has to terminate other affairs still pending and connected with the Sonderbund, and of which the solution belongs naturally to the Diet. For these reasons the Federal Directory has resolved to convoke anew for the 13th of this month the Diet that has been prorogued, and it, in consequence, calls on all the States to send their deputies for the day so mentioned."

ITALIAN STATES

Lombardy.—King Charles Albert entered Crema on the 3rd, at the head of a division of his army. On the same day a second division reached Brescia, where it was received with open arms by the population. The Italian Tyrol has sent its adhesion to the Government of Milan. The Friuli had also joined the move-

[illegible]

[illegible] advancing from Peschiera to the relief of Mantua.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains the following official information from Milan, dated the 5th. The legion under the command of Manara was to have left Cremona from Sale on the 2nd, and to extend to open by themselves a passage by Crosalina from Sale on the 2nd, and to extend to open by themselves a passage by the Valtelline. The Austrians evacuated Montebaruo, Calcinate, and Lonato on the night of the 4th, and took the roads of Mantua and Verona. Parties of Montemorese are advancing towards the latter city. General Bixio has occupied Montemorese are advancing towards the latter city. General Bixio has occupied Montechiaro. A proclamation of General Radetsky declares Verona in a state of siege. Verona is said to be garrisoned by 11,000 men. The Austrians [illegible] was to pass the Po on the 5th. Its head-quarters were to be at Pozzuolo and the first corps at Marcaria. The Austrians leave all their positions, and cross the Mincio. General Zucchi, at the head of the Venetian column, has arrived at Mantua, a force of 4000 immediately. The Austrian Generals Gulay and Nugent have assembled their regiments to retake it, if possible.

Piedmont, Savoy, &c.—The last attempt to establish a Republic in Chambery has resulted by the total dispersion of the insurgents, and the loss on each side was three men killed. The French Government has claimed the prisoners made as French citizens.

The citizens of Parma have, it is said, repented of their acceptance of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Naples and Sicily.—The Sicilian Parliament was opened at Palermo on the 25th ult., with extraordinary pomp, in the Church of St. Domenic. At eleven o'clock, a.m., the Senate of Palermo, the Supreme Court of Justice, the high functionaries of the State, all the superior officers of the land and sea forces, and of the National and Municipal Guards, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] civil and military functionaries, the diplomatic and consular agents, and a considerable number of Italian place themselves on the right and left, and the people crowded the aisles. After mass, a *Veni Creator* was sung, and the *Salve* celebrated amidst the ringing of bells, and the reports of artillery, fired from the forts of Castellamare and Gaeta, and the ships of war.

The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles has news from Naples, *per saltum* to which the Earl of Minto has returned to that city, and publicly testified his disapprobation at the "versatile" conduct of the King, who, on his side, has treacherously withdrawn all his promises to the Sicilians, and resolved to treat them as rebels! It is said that the Sicilians have offered 10,000 soldiers to Charles Albert and the Italians.

Rome.—Letters from Rome, of the 30th ult., state that the city has been comparatively tranquil since the departure of the civic guards and volunteers for the frontier. The expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontifical Government. On the 29th a deputation of the Casini of Rome having waited on M. Galletti, Minister of Police, to demand the dissolution of that order, the Minister replied—"I am happy to inform you that, as the Council held yesterday, and on the proposition of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. himself, the dispersion of that body was resolved upon. His Holiness, moreover, directed me to make known that sovereign resolution." [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

# THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week resume our illustrated notice of this Exhibition with Engravings of two of its most attractive pictures.

THE LIGHT OF THE CROSS, PAINTED BY SANT.

The devotional fervour of the figure gazing upon the Cross is not the least successful portion of this picture. The lights are very cleverly managed; and, as a composition illustrating the intensity of adoration, the work is entitled to special commendation.

THE CAPTIVE, PAINTED BY FISHER.

We have already described at page [illegible] this cheerful picture as [illegible] highly artistical merit.

We are reminded by it of what Lord Jeffrey has said of Byron, that [illegible] of the gentler and [illegible] Eastern females, as contrasted with the lordly pride and martial ferocity of the men; and though we suspect he has lent them more *soul* than of right belongs to them, as well as more delicacy and reflection, yet there is something so true to female nature [illegible] in his representations [illegible], and so much of the Oriental softness and acquiescence in his particular delineations, that it is scarcely possible to refuse the picture [illegible] of being characteristic and picturesque, as well as eminently sweet and beautiful in itself."

## EXHIBITION AT THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

When we promised a further notice of the present Exhibition in Suffolk-street, we made the promise in the full and earnest hope that a second visit would enable us to detect in a collection of eight hundred works of a dozen or two of additional pictures not already referred to in our former notice. In this we have been mistaken. The Exhibition is so uniformly bad, that when we have nothing more to say than "This is very poor," or, "This is destitute of character [illegible]," or, "Here is a portrait [illegible] of T. Edwards, Esq., by H. Hawkins, M.S.B.A., that really is nothing more than a capital performance in the Tottenham Court tea-tray style of art; or, "Here is a landscape without distance, with a dull heavy foreground, and trees that look like gooseberry bushes at the best;" the repetition would become so wearisome, that our readers would turn to another part of our paper before the column was half concluded, and we should have wasted our space, so particularly valuable at this moment. Surely the members of this now incorporated Society should lessen the number of pictures another year, and instead of displaying everything sent in, should exercise a sound discretion in separating the chaff from the corn—the really bad from the really good. Let us conceive for a single moment that a society was formed of literary men for the purpose of printing and circulating the contributions of the members themselves, and of every would-be poet, tale-teller, or essayist who chose to send his productions to the society. And it is easy to see what a collection of rubbish would be brought together in this way. Or let us suppose that the editor of a magazine was silly enough to print the whole of the communications he receives, and we may readily imagine what a monster volume he would produce of the most impotent attempts at writing well. It is just the same in art. Why should every picture or attempt at a picture be intruded on the public eye, or form a part of a public exhibition of a Society incorporated by Royal Charter for the advancement of art and artists? It is precisely true that young men perceive their defects more readily when their works are hung on the same wall with the productions of those [illegible] in the same line of art and that thus far their exhibition is good; but the rule of selection and exclusion is still, we think, a matter, whether we consider the welfare of the Society, or the gratification and growing taste of the public for what is really good.

"LIGHT OF THE CROSS."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

"THE CAPTIVE."—PAINTED BY W. FISHER.

Manning the Navy.—The following is an extract from a copy of the report of a Committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the supply of seamen to the British navy from the mercantile marine, which report has been presented to the House of Commons [illegible] 1847 to March last, [illegible] from the muster-books of her Majesty's ships in commission, and find, that of 68,509 men entered, about one-third of that total, 22,543, were said to be merchant seamen, and filled the ratings of working petty officers, able and ordinary; that 8940 were first entries into the service, of landsmen, artificers of various descriptions, and persons in the capacity of cooks, stewards, and other servants, and that 37,076, petty, able, and ordinary, had previously served [illegible] the navy. [illegible] seamen who [illegible] from the service of merchant seamen, and [illegible] from the shore had been in the proportion of 26 per cent. upon the total of the entries for the above period of eight years, and but 15 per cent. upon the total number of seamen who had previously served in the navy for the same time. [illegible] of men borne for the last [illegible] 29,903. In conclusion, we beg to remark that, of the seamen entered during a period of eight years (landsmen, artificers, &c., deducted), nearly two-fifths appear to be from the merchant service, and nearly three-fifths seamen who had previously served in the navy."

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.—SCENE NEAR THE CHURCH OF THE GRAZIA.—DRAWN BY W. PARROT.

## THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

The leading events of the Revolutionary proceedings at Milan have already been detailed in our Journal of April 1. The scene illustrated in our Engraving is from the intelligence of the 22nd ult., when the people advanced close to the Porta Tosa, and their riflemen, profiting by an aqueduct, from which the water had been turned off, cleared the temporary bastions raised by the enemy, and at the very opposite side of the town advanced on the Porta Vercellina, as far as the Church of the Grazia.

The thick of the conflict is thus given in the recital of the events up to the 23rd, the day of deliverance:—

"After the terrible words, 'It is to-day,' of the 18th, the insurrection spread on every hand, the tocsin sounded from all the churches, and barricades were raised in all the streets. A civic guard was organized under the orders of General Perchi. The troops, during the night, seized upon the Government and the municipality. On Sunday, the 19th, the firing was resumed on both sides with a great degree of fury. The Austrian cannon swept several streets; but the Milanese, although without arms, got the advantage on many points, and fought everywhere with the greatest courage. The city was threatened with a bombardment.

"During this time, the people, under the guidance of some old officers, fought everywhere with fury. On every point taken from the troops barricades were raised, of which some were formed of rich furniture, of wardrobes, pianos, secretaires, and damask sofas. In proportion as the ardour of the people rose, the courage of the troops appeared to weaken. On several points important posts were taken almost without fighting. The people next took possession of the palace of the Viceroy, and of the Cathedral, on the top of which floated the tri-coloured flag. The offices of the Director-General of police also fell into the hands of the people, who pillaged them from top to bottom. The only place which remained in the possession of the troops was the hotel of the military Commandant-General, before which all the efforts of the people failed, in face of a terrible cannonade, but in the course of the night that hotel was evacuated, and the troops remained masters of only the gates of the city.

"On the 23d the combat recommenced with vigour at the Tosa and Romana gates. The cannon did not cease to thunder on that side and on the side of the citadel. But in a short time the Tosa gate and the gate of Como were taken by the armed peasants, who had just arrived from Lecco. At three o'clock in

VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR MARCH FROM ROME TO THE FRONTIER OF THE PAPAL STATES.

he morning of the night of the 23d to the 24th the citadel was evacuated, and the troops retired in two columns on Verona and Mantua. The a finished a struggle of five days, in which—after being engaged without arms, without ammunition, without any military organisation, against a garrison of 15,000 or 16,000 men, provided with everything, strong in a formidable artillery, of which it made great use—the people have conquered, without any foreign aid, and solely by their individual courage, which was only equalled by their moderation and humanity; whilst the Austrians appear to have added the last moments of their residence in the town by acts of cruelty and barbarity which are really savage."

Among the strategies practised by the Milanese was that of employing little balloons, which they sent off from the battlements; they fell into the hands, and being opened by the populace of the neighbourhood, they were found to contain proclamations inviting them to take arms, and come to the aid of the city, as well as to destroy all the bridges on the roads to Verona, Mantua, and other points, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements of artillery for the enemy.

The edifice of Santa Maria della Grazie, shown in our illustration, has a peculiar interest for artists, for, in the refectory of the former convent is the famous Lord's Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci: though sadly injured, it is not yet quite obliterated.

## THE REVOLUTION IN LOMBARDY.

As soon as the great movements in Lombardy became known in Rome, they produced a deep sensation in that capital. Young men enlisted with the utmost alacrity to march to the frontiers as volunteers. On the 23rd ult. all assembled at the Colisseum, where Father Gavazzi, Colonel Ferrari, and other persons delivered patriotic speeches. On the 24th the first enrolment was closed; and in the morning, before daybreak, the first of the volunteers took their departure from Rome. Our Artist's Sketch shows them just crossing the Ponte Mole, about two miles from the city, on the road to Bologna.

"The most ardent spirit of patriotism," says the *Gazetta di Roma*, "animated the troops which, notwithstanding the early hour at which they departed, were saluted by the *vivas* and the prayers of a large concourse of people."

Our Correspondent notes: "When the news of the Revolution in Lombardy reached Rome, troops were sent off to the frontier; there also went a large number of the Civic Guard; and next, the Volunteers. Of course, the Government could not send them to assist the Lombards, without declaring war against Austria: the troops are, therefore, designated an army of observation, for the frontier of the Papal States; but the men themselves regard it as direct assistance of their brothers, the Milanese, Venetians, &c. The Government have furnished them with arms, and in fact provided for them altogether. Several Englishmen have joined this volunteer band. The men are mostly an oddlooking set: each has a musket, ammunition, &c.; a great coat, shoes, and knapsack; a loaf, and three bajocchi per day. Some wear ordinary clothes, but most of them wear a great coat—coarse, ill-made, and of pepper-and-salt colour; and they are in appearance between convicts and poor-law-union inmates. There are, however, some fine-looking fellows amongst them, and the officers are regulars.

The locality, with the stirring incident, makes an interesting picture. In the foreground are shown portions of a tower and arch built on the end of the bridge; and, a few yards in advance, are two statues, one on each side of the road: they represent the Saviour and St. John the Baptist, the latter with a bowl in his hand. A little of the river is seen behind the statue; and in the distance is Rome, with St. Peter's.

The outfits denote a "ragged regiment:" the drummers are very shabby, not dressed uniformly, their clothes being taken apparently from different regiments. The favourite head-dress seems to be a sort of artist's hat, turned up on one side, with a cockade and feather; there were, however, several ordinary hats and caps worn. There are several Israelites among them.

In short, the Ministerial proclamations clearly denote the desire of Pope Pius IX. to prove himself the head of the church "militant" in a very literal sense. All the military officers and subalterns have been called upon to present themselves at the War-office, in order to be placed in the battalions that are being despatched to the frontiers. In addition to this is the enrolment of volunteers.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *J. S. H.*"—*The subscription to "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" is one guinea per annum, postage included. Through a bookseller it may be obtained, of course, for less. The "American Chess Magazine" is defunct.*

" *F. K. S.*" *Our Chess Problems are nearly all original, and obtained exclusively for the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. *They are not to be obtained in any other way than by the purchase of the paper.*

" *L. W. S.*" *Hardly ingenious enough for our columns. Try once more.*

" *J. B.*" *Grey's fun.—Your Problem is not correct as solved to* 3. *Kg8*

" *Rasfa Terra.*" *-Your first is wrong. The second is pretty good, but not difficult enough. Try again.*

" *J. B. C.*"—*It is not clear to us that when the second Kt is added to your Problem that Black may not interpose a Kt at his first move, and thus evade the mate. Perhaps you will carefully consider the result of the interposition before we make the Problem public.*

"*R. T. F.*" *and others.*—*The original and unrivalled collection of Problems, published in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *can only be obtained by the purchase of the back volumes, which we always on sale.*

" *R. S. T.*" *Portsea.*—*Enigma 222 is perfectly sound, and one of the most ingenious and end-games we have met with. We recommend you to try it again.*

*W. L.*"—*The mate in Enigma No. 226 must be delayed beyond four moves, as we have before stated. In Mr. Andrews' Enigma, No. 228, White wins by Castling.*

" *L. W. S.*" *The Problem was duly received, and shall be examined. We have received the same suggestion respecting Problem No. 218 from several Correspondents, and will submit it to the author himself.*

" *Hutt.*" " *R. S. T.*" " *S. B.*" " *F. R.*" " *J. S. F.*" " *M. P.*" " *Bonpham.*" " *F. R. S.*" *and others.*—*The variation proposed, to delay the mate another move, in Mr. Stanley's Problem, No. 218, shall be submitted to that gentleman.*

" *W. G. C.*"—*To what letter do you allude? We remember none such your initials But you write so illegibly, that your communication was probably designed.*

" *Sopraccita.*"—*You have failed, as have all our correspondents, in the beautiful Enigma No. 225. In your way of solving it, Black could escape by first checking with his* K *at* K B 6th, *and then playing* P *to* K 4. *Try again.*

' *Check in the East.*"—*The Problems and games from India have safely come to hand, and shall appear in due course.*

" *L.*" *Delhi.*—*We shall be glad to receive the promised article on Chess in India.*

" *A. L.*" *Holkham.* *Always acceptable. Some of your former ones have long been married for wantion, and have only been postponed for want of space.*

" *T. A. P.*"—*In these hurried times the Chess world must suffer curtailment, to make room for important political intelligence; but, even abridged as the games, you cannot, surely, complain of paucity. This week, for example, we give no less than six Problems, the last received of the day—all original, and all excellent.*

" *R. A.*"—*Von der Lasa's "Lustfahrt für Shachspieler," can be got of Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, of Covent Garden.*

" *Cetus.*"—*If you want "a puzzler" in a few moves, we commend to your attention Enigma* 301 *in to-day's paper. Try that without moving the men, and send us the result.*

" *Beta.*" *St. Neot's;* " *A. D.*" *Ghent;* " *Melville P.*"—*We have little doubt you are right, but we have not the diagram at hand to refer to at this moment.*

" *Alpha.*"—*Mate cannot possibly be given in Problem No.* 220 *as you propose.*

*Solutions by* " *C. A. M. K.*" " *A. B. C.*" " *Omega.*" " *W. L.*" " *Ada.*" " *S. F.*" *Royal Artillery,* " *T. W. P.*" *Malvern College,* " *S. P. Q.*" *Addiscombe,* " *vegvisir,*" " *Eva.*" " *W. G. C.*" " *Woodstockians,*" " *Johannes,*" " *S. S.*" " *M. P.*" " *J. W. F.*" *are correct.*

⁂ The answers to many Correspondents are of necessity deferred till next week.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 298.—By Mr. ARNET.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q Kt sq | K at his 4th | Q B 5th | |
| Q at R 3rd | Kt at K 6th | Pa at K Kt 3d and K 5th | |
| Kts at K B 5th and Q 4th | | | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 299.—By the Same.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt 3d | K at Q sq | R at Q B sq | Kt at Q R 3d |
| Q at K 5th | Q at K B sq | Kt at Q B 4th | |
| R at his 1st | B at Q Kt sq | White to play, and mate in three moves. | |

No 300 — By HERR KLING.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 6th | K at his 5th | P at Q Kt 4th | |
| Q at K B sq | P's at Q 2d and Q Kt 4th | White playing first, can mate in two moves. | |
| Kts at K 3d and Q 5th | | | |

No. 301.—By D. J., an American Amateur.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K R 4th | K at Q B 5th | Kt at K 4th | |
| R at K 8th | P at Q 3d | P at Q B 3d and Q Kt 4th | |
| B at Q sq | | K 4th | |

White to play, and mate in four moves.

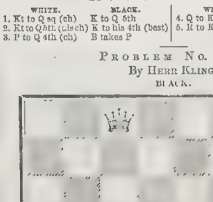
### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No 220.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q sq (ch) | K to Q 6th | 4. Q to K 4th (ch) | P takes Q |
| 2. Kt to Q 8th (disch) | K to his 4th (best) | 5. R to K 4th | |
| 3. P to Q 4th (ch) | B takes P | | Mate. |

### PROBLEM No. 221.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

John Gully, one of the Emperor Probus's successors as a considerable body of Yo[illegible] Gamins à *Leicester-Square*.

The most unpopular movement of modern times in the country was undoubtedly that of transit by steam. Our lives were in our hands as well as that of being turned into sausage-meat and cat-skins by railway accidents. Another fearful evil was from the plague. Our Universities, Commerce answered them; and Fashion suspended them *sans ménace*. Anon a change came over the spirit of this nightmare, and it became a *sine qua non* after which mankind [illegible] everywhere else ran like [illegible] possessed. Nay, there were ex-options [illegible] never was unanimous upon the point. Even Newmarket with all its votes confessed, that, like the Liverpool Probus, its line would transport a considerable body of Vandals into Cambridgeshire. The prediction has not, however, yet been fulfilled. The Chesterfield "branch," indeed, was opened for the meeting of the current week; but the season was out of joint for merry-making. So bad a Craven has not been known for many a year. Independent of all approach to the character of a pleasure-festival, the Ring was as gloomy as the Rotunda. Its finds have [illegible] turned into another channel—its capital has gone to the "Sweeps," and its financiers are going to the dogs. Such is the fact, from which every reader may make his own deduction.

The Goodwood stud has undergone another change. Lord Chesterfield succeeds Mr Mostyn, who took to it after Lord George Bentinck's decease. Nevertheless, how is the order of the turf. Handicapping has brought about its usual [illegible] No better [illegible] than breeds or buys good or bad horses. His [illegible] of winning [illegible] Last year Lord Eglinton had [illegible] Van Tromp, that won the Leger, carrying 8st 7lb.; this year Lord [illegible] Light Glen Saddel, that wins the Great Metropolitan, by grace of half a hundredweight less on his back. It's all up with "the talents." One of the *Alecs*—an authority [illegible] has been abroad in every start this year. He tried the Great Northamptonshire, the Great Metropolitan, and the Newmarket Stakes; and out of a dozen attempts, so far from naming a winner, all I not even hit upon a single animal that was [illegible] The Chesterfield "branch," indeed, was opened for the meeting of the current week; but the season was out of joint for merry-making. So bad a Craven has not been known for many a year. Independent of all approach to the character of a pleasure-festival, the Ring was as gloomy as the Rotunda. Its finds have [illegible] turned into another channel—its capital has gone to the "Sweeps," and its financiers are going to the dogs. Such is the fact, from which every reader may make his own deduction.

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The Middlewiches have [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] records the [illegible] account. [illegible] was a full one—but how was it filled with [illegible] to quail [illegible] Here we have [illegible] animal in one of the great weights [illegible] pulches whose weight is 8st. 11lb., and yet that him built to fit in one of the handicaps, carrying some three stone less! The majority of the horses were formed on their condition—but showed little promise of being [illegible] by [illegible] The balance [illegible] we are justified in anticipating that [illegible] compromises the First Spring Meeting will be one of the most brilliant and interesting that has occurred within the last score of years.

### *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—[illegible] English wheat has been but moderately [illegible] of corn [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
The Annual General Meeting, held at the Society's Office, on Tuesday, March 28, 1848,
Having, at the Meeting held in January, 1847, presented to the Proprietors and Assured a very full account of the Society's affairs, now presents a further brief statement for the present occasion.
It may, however, be satisfactory to those now assembled to learn that, notwithstanding the unfavourable [illegible] circumstances arising on the recent establishment of many new Life Assurance Offices, the business of the Society still continues in advance.
In proof of this, it will be sufficient to state the following facts:—
I. The number of Policies granted on the lives of Gentlemen, a class [illegible] June 30th, 1846, amounted to £129,000 in the year ending June 30th, 1847.
II. The number of NEW POLICIES issued within the year has been 403, and the annual Assured thereby £26,079, being an increase both in the number assured and in the sum assured over those of any preceding year.
In conclusion, the Directors are happy to inform the Proprietors that the Society has not in any degree suffered from the great mortality that has prevailed throughout the kingdom, the claims, both in the course of the year ending June 30th, 1847, and also within the six months ending December last, having been moderate, either in amount or number, those of preceding years.
Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal may be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or by addressing a letter to
GEO. H. LINGHAM, Resident Secretary.
Office, No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London.

Agen von Great Grimsby.—Anzeige an Kaufleute und Banen-Meister in Anderde.
Da der Abgeber der Schiffe, welche nach Grimsby in Great-Britannien gehen, mit dem Anfange des 1848sten Jahres die Agentschaft der Hollenschen Dampfschiffahrt, um Güter auf meinem Boden [illegible] Grimsby, Hull und Selby [illegible] Agentschaft übernommen, und [illegible] Güter

ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AT PARIS.—COUNTING THE VOTES.

## ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Illustration which our Paris Artist has sketched shows the interior of the Riding School (*Manège Leblanc*), in the Faubourg Montmartre, during the election of the Officers of the 12th Legion (Cavalry). The precise stage is the *dépouillement du scrutin* (counting the votes). There is not a single person in uniform, but all are in plain dress. Around a table are seated the secretaries, entering the votes; two others are drawing the tickets from a box, and calling aloud the names inscribed on them; whilst one of the candidates, mounted on a chair, is addressing the assembly. Others are seated on tables, chairs, &c.; others are talking, smoking cigars, &c. Such is the general picture of the Election of the National Guards' Officers; for "everywhere," says our Correspondent, "it is pretty much the same as this."

The details of the Election have been given at page 240.

## THE ABBE LACORDAIRE.

Among the many eminent men whom the ecclesiastical body in France has from time to time produced, few have equalled, and none excelled, the subject of this notice, in brilliancy of genius and fervid and flowing eloquence. He has shown himself well worthy to take rank in that distinguished host which reckons amongst its members Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Massillon, and the famous Jansenists, Pascal, De Sacy, the two Arnaulds, &c. Like several other great ecclesiastical orators, M. Lacordaire was educated for the bar, which at an early age he abandoned for the Church. He was born on the 12th of May, 1802, at Recey-sur-Ource, a village of Burgundy, in the department of Châtillon-sur-Seine. His father and grandfather were both distinguished members of the medical profession, and his mother was the daughter of an advocate. M. Lacordaire died young, in 1806, leaving four sons, of whom the Abbé (who received at baptism the names of John Baptist Henry) was the second; the others have since distinguished themselves in various professions.

John Baptist was educated at the Lyceum of Dijon: his success in rhetoric was brilliant: his character, mild and placid in general, was remarkable for occasional outbursts of a fiery independent spirit, notwithstanding which he was a great favourite among his fellow students, on account of his natural amiability and even cheerfulness of temper, as well as by reason of the admiration which his great intellectual abilities excited. He left the Lyceum in 1819, when he devoted himself to the study of the law. In the autumn of 1822 he went to Paris, and took up his residence with an advocate of the Court of Cassation. In the capital he made the acquaintance of the great Legitimist lawyer, M. Berryer, the Abbé Gerbet, and that erratic genius the Abbé Lamennais, and other distinguished men. His intimacy with the Abbé Gerbet led to his renunciation of the deistical opinions which he had imbibed in the College at Dijon, and he became a professed member of the Roman Catholic Church in the beginning of 1824, and shortly afterwards entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood. He was ordained on the 22nd of September, 1827.

His career since that period has been marked with the most distinguished success in the pulpit. His connexion with M. Lamennais, in the editing of the *Avenir* journal, after the Revolution of July, in the columns of which the severance of Church and State, and many other politico-religious doctrines then altogether novel and startling in France, drew a halo of ambiguous fame about his name at that epoch; but the course which he and his friends pursued having been condemned by the Papal See, he retired for a time from the public eye, and gave up all intimacy with the Abbé Lamennais, who had refused to abide by the decision of the Roman Pontiff.

THE ABBE LACORDAIRE.

His sermons during Lent, both in Notre Dame, at Paris, and in the provinces, have completely established his fame as one of the greatest of modern preachers; and, within the last few years, he has had the address to obtain the re-establishment in France of the Dominican order of Friars—Preachers, whose house at Chalais, some leagues from Grenoble and from the Grand Chartreuse, he presides over with much administrative talent.

It was M. Lacordaire who preached the funeral oration of O'Connell lately, in Notre Dame, at Paris; and, last week, this remarkable man announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate at the approaching election of members for the National Assembly of the Republic, in which he purposes to propose the restoration of the Church property confiscated in the Great Revolution.

## ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CITY ROAD.

This Church, consecrated on Tuesday last, is of very effective and pleasing architectural character, its lofty and beautiful tower and spire, in particular, deserving great commendation. The Church stands in Berkeley-crescent, of recent erection, on the north side of the City-road, and is consequently built parallel with the road. It is divided into a nave, aisles, and chancel, and at the eastern end of the southern aisle the tower and spire rear their lofty forms. The nave is lighted by windows in the clerestory, each of single light, and the windows to the aisles are of two lights, and have simple mouldings to them. Near the western end of the south aisle, a porch, with high pitched roof, projects from the main body of the building and relieves the sameness of outline in this part of the Church, its recessed doorway giving additional character to the whole. The eastern end has five lancet windows in it, diminishing in height with the gable, which has a cross on its apex; a similar cross is also at the western gable.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, CITY ROAD, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY.

The tower, on which more ornament has been bestowed than on the other portions of the building, is, as mentioned before, very striking. It is divided by string-courses into four stories of unequal heights, and has buttresses at its respective angles. In the lower story are small single light windows; in the second, circular windows, with quatrefoil mouldings; in the third, small single light windows; and in the upper story are large windows of two lights, deeply recessed and moulded. At the commencement of the fourth story the buttresses take the form of turrets, small arches being splayed from the sides of the tower to meet the fronts of the buttresses, and similar arches at the angles of the tower between the buttresses, so as to form octagons in plan; and these turrets are crowned by small spires. An arched corbel moulding runs along the top of the tower and turrets. A very lofty spire rises from the tower, and is pierced with eight quatrefoil lights, in two series, on its faces. The interior of the Church is very elegant, the nave arches having zig-zag mouldings. Great praise must be awarded to the architect, Mr. Scott, for this addition to the modern ecclesiastical edifices of London.

The Church was consecrated with the accustomed ceremony on Tuesday, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable congregation. The Reverend R. H. Howard has been appointed incumbent of the Church.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 15, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 313.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848. [Sixpence.


## PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in compliance with the direction of the Privy Council, has drawn up a Prayer for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in these realms, which appears in another part of our Paper. It is the first State Prayer which his Grace has been called upon to prepare since his elevation to the Archiepiscopal seat; and a more important subject, or one more congenial to his feelings, could not have occupied his pen. Peace and Tranquillity to our country—to any country, indeed—is of the last and most vital consequence. Almost every nation in Europe is either at this moment distracted by civil war, or labouring under a continual and pressing fear of it. And what is the inevitable result of such an evil? Confidence shaken, trade paralysed, property insecure, and industry unemployed! Wisely, then, do we supplicate that domestic divisions may be far from us; that we may be preserved from a war which would be incomparably worse than even the direst pestilence. But while we pray thus, as our rulers direct us to do, it behoves them on their part, with the greatest earnestness and care, to take all human means, to make use of the utmost exertion, to watch with the keenest vigilance, in order to prevent the calamity we deprecate. A nation's welfare is bound up with its tranquillity. In proportion as the one is disturbed, the other suffers. We have no fears for England so long as honest industry and willing labour can secure a remunerative employment; that is, as long as a man can live by his work. But if a state of society should exist, in which the wages of the workman will not enable him to procure the necessaries of life—whatever may be the causes of such a state of things, they must either be amended by those who have the power to do so, or they will amend themselves. We cannot shut our eyes nor close our ears against this sad truth, that there is a vast amount of poverty in these realms—of unwilling poverty; we mean the poverty of such as are desirous and eager to work, but cannot procure sufficient to enable them to supply even their moderate and necessary wants. We speak not of the idle, but of the industrious; not of vicious, but of virtuous, poverty. And when we read in the Archbishop's Form of Prayer, that we are to supplicate the Throne of Grace "that our people may eat their own bread in quietness," we cannot help feeling that, alas! there is too much reason to fear we have equal cause to pray that all may have bread to eat.

The people of England are peaceably disposed; they have lately proved this most satisfactorily. They do not desire to see the form of Government under which they live destroyed or overthrown; but they wish to see modifications and reforms. And who can deny but that such are absolutely necessary? When there is so much distress and want forcing itself upon our observation at every turn, and when the pallid face too plainly tells of the insufficiently nurtured body, it becomes the duty of those in power not to see how more taxes can be levied, but rather how the expenditure can be diminished. Are there no exorbitant salaries that can be largely reduced? Are there no sinecure places which can be abolished, without any loss of that lustre which we should like to see surround the Crown, and without lessening the comforts of those who, having in their youth worked hard in the toils and business of the state, may seem to deserve that the decline of their years may be passed free from pecuniary anxieties and cares? Against such as these, who have earned their reward, we have nothing to adduce.

But we complain loudly, and justly too, that the drones consume what the workers ought to share; that money is lavishly bestowed, where there is no commensurate merit to lay claim to such deservings. It is cases such as these, and it is notorious that there are many such, which not only offend our reason and right feeling, but which can neither be defended nor justified. If sinecures should exist at all, they should be for those who at least have done something, not for the emolument of those who never have done, and never will do, anything; nay, who are perhaps incapable, even if they were willing. But sinecures ought not to be. Then as to the large salaries attached to certain offices about the court: are they necessary? Are they wanted as a means of support by those lords and ladies who are thus paid? They themselves would scout such a thought; they would be offended at the mere hint of such a thing. Are there not, then, numbers of the high and noble who would accept these posts from the mere honour which they are supposed to convey, and from the pleasure, as they would deem it, of being within the influence of a Court, and occasionally in the presence of Royalty.

We do not desire what some would call a cheap Government; but, at the same time, we do not want a wasteful one. We know that parsimony is no virtue, but we know also that prodigality is a pernicious and a fatal vice. We do not object even to a little luxury; because luxury itself does not merely tend to the idleness or pam-

DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, ON SUNDAY LAST.—LAMARTINE ADDRESSING THE CROWD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pering of the rich, but counterbalances a portion of its evil by [illegible] to the wants and the employment of the poor. But some may say, indeed we have heard it said, that the whole of the reductions which we desire would be so small, even in their aggregate amount, that little good could be effected by them. We deny he truth of such an assertion most unequivocally. The amount would not be trifling. But even if it were, is the principle nothing?

It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul.

If economy were to be the moving spring, not in this particular instance, or in that, but in all, we should soon see the happy re[illegible] [illegible] the Government should be, not "How much can we spend?" but "How much can we save?" not "What we can give to those who have already abundance," but "What we ought to take away, and what they ought to give up without repining." And thus they should work out in practice that part of the Archbishop's Prayer which relates to the Apostolic injunction of "bearing one another's burdens."

Let the Ministers ask themselves (and they will have leisure during the recess to do so) whether it tends to peace or to disturbance, to tranquillity or to commotion, to satisfaction or dissatisfaction, for the people to know that so much is given where so little is done, and that the industrious are oppressed so that the idle may luxuriate. It is a strong fact, which ought not to be forgotten, that the people are unequally burdened, that the cause of impulse only, but his is a calculator also. He considers well how much he has to lose; he knows the value of peace and tranquillity; he can thrive and get fat under them, and he has done so. He sees Ireland wretched and poor by agitations and divisions; and he would rather see her peaceful and rich like England, than have his own country, like her, disturbed and impoverished. His wishes and his prayers on this point are in unison, and we trust that both will be fulfilled.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

On Monday last Paris narrowly escaped being again the theatre of a sanguinary tumult, arising out of the wicked designs of the *Communistes* and ultra-Republicans, who seek to get into power by means of a second *bouleversement*, which would bring down amidst the general ruin the moderate members of the Provisional Government. M. Blanqui, the head of the *Communistes*, was shown up some few days back, by the publication of some documents found in the late ministerial offices, as an *instrument* who had been in communication with the members of M. Guizot's Government; and, in revenge for the exposure and the suspicion to which it subjects him, he organised a "monster meeting" of the trades of Paris on Sunday last, by means of which he expected, amidst the violence of a physical force demonstration, to overthrow the Government. He was frustrated, as will be seen further on.

In the Champ de Mars, a little after noon, the scene was very exciting. Delegates of all the trades and guilds of Paris were assembled, to the number of nearly 100,000 men. Banners were waving in all directions, and the surrounding crowd filled about a third of the vast space of the plain. It was with difficulty that an [illegible] could be obtained of the real object of the meeting. Its ostensible object, however, appeared to be election from among the working classes of persons officers for the staff of the National Guard; although other motives, such as the choice of candidates among them for the general elections, and various deputations to the Government to various grievances, formed with the endless organization of work, were also put forward. There is every reason to believe that the greater part of the meeting had in reality no other object in view, and that the other secret objects fostered by the Communistes were confined, at all events, to but a chosen few. About two o'clock the monster procession began to move towards the Hôtel de Ville. Along the outer boulevards, along the esplanade of the Invalides, over the Pont de la Concorde, and along the quays it moved on, like a huge serpent, bristling with tricolour banners. The end of the monster appeared to have nearly reached its destination before the tail had fully left the Champ de Mars. At this time the crowd was certainly in every street the National Guards were [illegible] to their places of meeting; columns were pushing forward, in every mouth was the cry that the Provisional Government was in danger from the *anarchists of the Luxembourg*. The quays were already lined, literally from one end to the other, by files of the National Guards; other battalions were advancing towards the Halls, de Ville; the legions of *la Garde Mobile* were [illegible] the direction of the Barrière d'Enfer, animated by the same spirit of resistance as the National Guards to the supposed coup d'état expected to be displayed by the majority of the Government. It was with difficulty that the advancing legions could proceed along with the monster procession, which seemed surprised and stupefied at the force collected [illegible] upon treasonable designs. The crowd [illegible] somewhere else, and ended, during its push on to the scene of action The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville appeared a very scaffolding, a small space only being left for the passage of the procession. The force of the armed citizens, of the Municipal Guards, and the *Garde Mobile* made a tremendous show. In this state matters remained [illegible] the Place for about four hours, during which the members of the Government were employed to receive the deputies of the monster meeting of the working [illegible] com[illegible]e time, however, when they appeared at the windows [illegible] building, shouts were raised by the crowds, and the caps, hats, [illegible], and all the other variations of *coiffure*, that suddenly burst [illegible] into the air upon every bayonet point, had a most singular effect.

This was repeated continually. During the whole of this long scene, in which each of the armed force as filled the Place kept its position, the former being to surrounder crowd was intense. Several *hommes du peuple* were in a state [illegible] energy and excited state [illegible] declared that the working classes were insulted by this demonstration [illegible] National Guards, that the National Guards were the enemies of the people, that the people must rise once more against them, &c. The cry against the Moderates was raised under the name of *"réactionnaire"* and *"haut républicanisme,"* the counter cry was *"anarchie"* and *"communisme."* Several times the angry parties among the spectators were on the point of coming to blows, and much insulting took place. That state of things continued [illegible] to six o'clock. In addition to the lines of National Guards that still occupied the many battalions or battalions of the different legions were still pouring along towards the Hôtel de Ville even at that hour. The advancing columns [illegible] the Pont de la Concorde and the quays [illegible] in Rivoli. They were hurrying on as quickly as the intense press permitted them, shouting almost universally, *"A bas les anarchistes!"* or more commonly, for that was the real rallying cry, *"A bas les communistes!"* Certain [illegible] with an staff, was riding up and down among the advancing mass, declaring that the *gouvernement n'est pas en danger*, but thanking them for the demonstration of their desire to support it.

The illustration upon the preceding page shows the strange scene at the Hôtel de Ville, on Sunday, with Lamartine addressing the people, he stood on the the other members of the Provisional Government, at a large window over the entrance known as the Porte St. Antoine. The scene below is truly grotesque: every part used its bat or cap, upon his sword, gun, or flag-staff, and with days its flags, so as to form a forest of "axes of liberty," in the midst of which might be seen the Artist.

Whatever may have been the real designs and hopes of the Ultra party, it is very [illegible] that the National Guards carried off the victory of this new day of struggle between parties. They had never got over what they considered their humiliating defeat upon the occasion of the 15th, a monster demonstration of the people; and they doubtless rejoice in their hearts that they have had an occasion to show their force and prestige in such power. There can be little doubt, however, that the moderate majority of the Provisional Government secretly as much delighted at an opportunity of responding to their ambitious violent colleagues and his factious minority by showing that it could also take a force, and a considerable one, to support it against the intrigues of the Ultras. Lamartine and his party may be said to have had their day of triumph in this display of the better-thinking citizens, as Ledru-Rollin and his faction had in the [illegible] of the mob.

In the evening the Boulevards displayed an intense degree of excitement. Large crowds were formed at every ten steps, and large patrols of National Guards [illegible] *Cris à Rivoli* were easily distinguished. Several persons were arrested for preaching "disorde ;" and in the crowds these who professed communist doctrines were very rudely treated, hustled, driven forth, and sometimes arrested. The disappointment party is now [illegible] the name of *"démocratie"* alone; and the feeling is openly against them among public opinion. On Monday night a fight took place between the [illegible] and the Municipal Guards, and this fact says little for the [illegible] habits of the latter. [illegible] Some [illegible] windows against the slightest symptom [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] struggle between the Moderates and the Ultras—the ultimate [illegible] and [illegible] *Communistes*.

Such is the state of the city part en of the week the greatest feeling of unease still prevails. The people of Paris [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the intrigues members of the Provisional Government, viz. Ledru-Rollin, Albert, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

taxes. The *Gazette* also contains the official report received by the Minister of War from the head-quarters at Verona, dated April 9, giving an account of the entry of Lichtenstein's brigade into Verona.

Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress returned to Vienna on the 11th from Presburg. His Majesty closed the sitting of the Diet in a speech from the throne, in the Hungarian language The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. The Diet is to be re-opened at Pesth.

Up to the 13th inst. the Poles had not received any satisfactory answer, and were preparing to return. Nowhere are the elements of anarchy so rife as in Galicia. The nobles are fearful of being robbed on the spot by the peasants unless they immediately give up all the rebels, by which they would relinquish at less than three-fifths of their property and income.

GERMAN STATES

In consequence of the resolution of the Germanic Diet relative to the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, the Envoy of Denmark has resigned his seat

The Germanic Diet is occupying itself actively with the establishment of a German war na

BADEN.—The papers from Southern Germany are unanimous in their fears for the good faith of Baden, where the soldier Radetzkism appears to have taken root. It is repeatedly affirmed that many of the Baden Radicals were in secret correspondence with the chiefs of the German Free Corps in Switzerland and France, and that they were ready to promote an armed invasion

HESSE CASSEL.—There have been serious disturbances in Cassel, where the military wished to re-establish their former reign of physical force

A threat issued by the citizens of the town. The Duke of Hesse-Cassel has published a proclamation expressive of his indignation at the outrages committed by his guards, whose dissolution as a regiment he pronounces, and adds, that the culprits among the soldiers shall at once be tried by court-martial

SAXONY.—From the north of Germany we have sad accounts of an insurrection in the kingdom of Saxony, which the Government have not as yet been able to put down.

BAVARIA. The King has written an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior respecting the vast sums remaining in the present concern at Munich, sent aloft of commerce, and his desire that immediate steps should be taken, by the co-operation of all parties, to effect the restoration of trade and commerce, the renewal of confidence, and the improvement of the working classes; that no thought has does not entirely depend upon the Government, he nevertheless requests the Government to take immediate steps to provide work for all who shall be inclined to work, by undertaking railways, water-works, bridges, roads, public buildings, &c., so far as the public exchequer will admit.

The First Chamber of the States at Munich has adopted the project of law for the elections to the National Assembly, modified by the former Chamber of Deputies.

The Prince de Linage has addressed a letter to the King, renouncing all his prerogatives of birth

Lieut.-General Von der Mark, Minister of War, has been released from his post at his own request.

ITALIAN STATES

LOMBARDY.—Accounts of the insurrection at Milan give details of the successful crossing of the Mincio at the bridge of Goito, near Mantua, by the King of Sardinia, and the reported capture of 2000 Austrian prisoners. The Provisional Government has ordered the disarmament of the local administrative, and has formed itself into the "Central Provisional Government," to which delegates from all towns and districts will be received. £80,000 had been received in voluntary contributions in the city of Milan alone, and the taxes due on the 20th of May were to be prepaid on the 20th of this month

A letter from Turin, of the 15th inst announces the capitulation of the fortress of Peschiera.

Peschiera, situated on the banks of the lake of Garda, on two islands formed by the Mincio on its passage from the lake, presents a pentagon flanked by five very strongly constructed bastions. It is, moreover, well defended by other fortifications erected after drawings by Vauban. The walls are on every side surrounded by a deep stream of running water, and all the internal defences are mined. The importance of Peschiera in a strategic point of view consists in its closing the direct road from Brescia to Verona, by Lonato, and in its furnishing a rallying point for the operations to be carried on against Verona or against the valley of the Adige, to cut off the road from the Tyrol, to which object it is supposed the measures adopting by Charles Albert tend. The plan of the Austrians seems to be one of defence. They purpose shutting themselves up in places of strength, as Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera.

The force of the army of King Charles Albert, which, up to the present time, amounted to only 38,000 men, 32,000 of whom were infantry and 6000 cavalry, will soon be raised to 60,000 by the arrival at the camp of the two last contingents, and by the appeal it is intended to make to the three classes of the army of reserve, which is composed of men well drilled, and in every way likely to make excellent soldiers. The artillery now consists of one hundred and ten pieces. But in the arsenal of Turin there are six new batteries, which will be ready to take the field at the end of the month; and workmen are continually employed in preparing others, to the number of two hundred. The same energy is observed in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war of all kinds. The force of the Austrian army is a matter of doubt; but it is generally believed, that of all the municipalities throughout the seven principal points now occupied by them in Italy, to amount to 50,000 men

General Marmora, appointed by the Presidency of the Naval College of Genoa, has just been sent off by the Republic of Venice, and will soon set out, with the consent of the King, for his destination. It is said that a naval expedition is to be organised against Trieste, which will hold in check the Austrian reinforcements *now en route for Italy.*

General Ramorino, who acquired so much celebrity in the last Polish war, in fighting at the head of the insurgents, and who fixed Savoy in 1848, in the cause of Young Italy, is at present with the camp, in which, by the appointment of the King, Charles Albert, he holds the post of Lieutenant-General

Mazzini and the *duke* of the Italian revolutionists continue to sojourn at Milan, which is at present the grand focus of insurrection Gioberti was to join them in the course of a few days

From the seat of war we learn that the village of Castelnuovo had been wantonly set fire to by the Croatians, who surrounded it, and drove the inhabitants, who tried to escape, back into the burning houses. The Austrians have made a rozzia from Mantua, and carried off 130 head of cattle.

VENICE.—The *Gazette di Venezia* of the 4th contains a large number of important articles, including an address of the Provisional Government "to the United Provinces of the Venetian Republic," assuring them that they shall all enjoy equal rights and advantages; 2nd, an important commercial decree, abolishing the duties on cotton yarn and cotton manufactures, mixed and unmixed, within the Custom House territory of the united provinces of the Republic; 3rd, a decree ordering the formation of a regular cavalry corps of 200 soldiers to serve for four years; and, lastly, a multitude of addresses of the Provisional Government to the States of Italy and other foreign Powers

ROME. Letters from Rome of the 8th inst. mention that perfect tranquillity prevailed in that capital. Lord Mount Edgcumbe had arrived there from Palermo, and Lord Minto was expected in a few days

PARMA.—The Supreme Regency of Parma publishes a letter from the Duke, dated Parma, 9th inst., in which he accepts the resignation of the Regency, and leaves the magistracy of Parma to form a Provisional Government, till the result of the arbitration offered to King Charles Albert shall have decided the fate of the Duchy

BELGIUM

The Chamber of Representatives is still occupied with the discussion of the project of law which opens a credit for the execution of various public works

The coal districts in the arrondissement of Charleroi have suffered severely by the low markets of France and Germany, suddenly closed against them, and by recent events. Of twenty-six furnaces existing therein, fifteen are extinguished. The production of coal-coke has fallen off to the extent of 4600 hectolitres per diem. The extraction of coal has diminished one-third.

The Senate has closed the general discussion of the project of law granting a credit of 9,000,000f. for the war department

The *Indépendance* announces the intended retirement of M. de Nothomb from the Chamber of Representatives.

The Union trade of Lille is in a very depressed state

The Minister of War has called out the volunteer militia forces of the classes of 1846 and 1841. It is proposed that they shall enter into an engagement of from six months to two years.

HOLLAND

On Monday, the 17th, the *Phœnix* steamer, having on board the mortal remains of his late Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, had arrived at Rotterdam. The funeral was to take place with great solemnity at Delft, on Friday (yesterday). The programme of the procession in the *Nederlandsche* of the 18th says that the procession was to leave Rotterdam [illegible] and every public time, passed by a detachment of cavalry. The members of the Royal Family were to follow the corpse

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and the Two Sicilies is publicly expected, greatly to facilitate and extend the commercial marine relations between those countries

The *Nederlandsche Staats Courant* of the 17th publishes a Royal decree, by which the governor-general of the Dutch Indies is authorised to declare Port Menado, in the isle of Celebes, a free port

The official journal also publishes the law of the 30th of March, which grants an augmentation of 2,704,000 florins to the department of War for 1848

The editor of the *Bazuyn* has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 1000 florins, and ten years' privation of civil rights, for having calumniated Mr. Van Hall, the late Minister of Finance.

SPAIN

Accounts from Madrid state that perfect tranquillity continued to prevail in the capital, and the accounts from the provinces were favourable to the maintenance of order

The King of Spain has had a fall from his horse and dislocated his shoulder; it was supposed, however, that the accident would be attended with any ill result

The Duchess de Montpensier held a reception, which was attended by many eminent persons. All the members of the *corps diplomatique* were present, with the exception of Mr. Bulwer, who was reported ill

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had removed from Vista Alegre to the Queen's Palace, by the advice of the medical attendants of the Duchess

The Queen had presented several Navarre with a splendid sword, and dressed to him on the occasion a most flattering letter

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 8th instant states, that the delegates of the Provisional Government of Milan, at Como, had demanded a passage for a column of 1200 Austrian prisoners through the Canton of Ticino, which the Government of the latter had granted on condition that the Canton of Grisons should likewise allow them to pass through its territory. The Directory had instructed the Federal Council of War to prepare a report on the organisation of the army, so that the Confederation be not taken unawares, and be constantly ready to defend, efficaciously and energetically, the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland. It was reported at Berne that the Sardinian Minister had been directed by his Government to demand from the Vorort an army of 100,000 men, whom it King would engage in his service, to assist him in driving the Austrians out of Italy

The Representative of the French Republic, General Tillard, had received most flattering receptions at Berne, on his lately presenting himself in that city A procession, organised by the committee of the Patriotic Association, and consisting of more than 500 persons, preceded by a military band and bearing banners of France and Swiss stuff, went by torch-light, to the residence of General Tillard. The French diplomatist appeared at the window when he was most loudly cheered, and a complimentary address was delivered to him, which his excellency gracefully acknowledged

The English Chargé d'Affaires was standing at one of the windows of the General's apartment, and at a window in the story above Lola Montes made her appearance

The Diet opened its proceedings on the morning of the 12th instant, with the consideration of the project of the Federal Constitution, prepared by the Commission of thirteen of the Diet, which was appointed by the Diet in August, 1847. The following is an outline of this project

"After 1 treats of the general provisions, which are as follows:

"The preservation of the 22 sovereign cantons of Switzerland form the Swiss Confederation.

"The cantons are sovereign, in so much as their sovereignty is not limited by the federal constitution, which guarantees to them their territory, their constitutions, liberty, and the rights of the people, as well as the rights and attributions which it has conferred on the authorities

"All particular alliances and treaties of a political nature between the cantons is forbidden

"The Confederation alone has the right to declare war and to conclude peace, as well as to make alliances and treaties with foreign s

"The official relations between the cantons and foreign Governments shall be carried on through the Federal Council.

"Military capitulations are forbidden

"The Confederation has not the right to keep up a standing army. This provision does not extend to the necessary institutions for the instruction of Federal army

"The Confederation will establish a Swiss University, a Polytechnic School, and a seminary for instructors: it has the right, by paying an indemnity, to suppress in whole or in part any tolls on roads or rivers, the right of transit on highways and bridges, customs dues, &c., but it cannot receive as the Vorort under the import, export, and transit dues. It takes on itself the direction of the post-office throughout the whole of Switzerland, as well as to coin money, and also to introduce a uniformity in the weights and measures of the country. The manufacture and sale of gunpowder is also to belong to it.

"The right of free establishments for all Swiss, and the free exercise of the recognised Christian worship is guaranteed throughout the Confederation.

"The liberty of the press is guaranteed.

"Chapter 2 relates to the federal authorities.

"The supreme authority of the Confederation is exercised by the Federal assembly, which is composed of two councils—the National Council and the Council of States.

"The National Council is composed of deputies of the Swiss people, elected in the proportion of one member for every 20,000 souls; it is elected for three years, and is integrally renewed every three years.

"The Council of the States is composed of 44 deputies of the canton

"These two councils shall deliberate on all questions which the present constitution places within the limits of the Confederation.

"The directorial and superior executive power of the Confederation is exercised by a federal council, composed of five members, chosen for three years.

There shall be a federal tribunal for the administration of justice in federal matters, and a jury for penal matters. The federal tribunal shall be composed of eleven members, and five supplementary ones."

The sitting of the Diet on the 13th was not of much importance. General [illegible] was confined to local interests The cashier of the federal treasury announced that, after the payment of the expenses occasioned by the late war, which amounted to 1,900,000f., there would be a deficit of 3,813,000f., which will be covered by the loan contracted by the Confederation. The deputy for Appenzell declared that his canton would not be responsible for any part of the loan, as it would be a fit step towards involving Switzerland in a very heavy debt. Twelve states voted in favour of it.

POLAND.

The intelligence from Cracow is rather of a peaceful character. The people demanded the dismissal of all the German officials. The fears of a Russian invasion are on the decline, the Diet having officially declared that the Austrian frontier that the military preparations were directed to the defence of the kingdom of Poland against any aggression

Letters from Cracow state that the whole of Moldavia is in commotion, and that everywhere there is a tendency to join the now liberated Austria. Two battalions of infantry had been sent to Gratz, where a movement has assumed a formidable character, namely, a rising of the poor against the rich. The Proletaris (the poorest classes) have sworn to set fire to the four corners of the city the military fraternise with the people, and many of the soldiers do not return to their barracks.

From the Russian part of Poland we learn that the difficulties in the way of uniting the two populations of the duchy of Posen under one municipal are in great force. General Willisen returned to Berlin and had an interview with the King, the result of which has been a cabinet order, separating from the province of Posen the following ten circles or districts—Fraustadt, Bomst, Buntzlau, Meseritz, Czarnikau, Chodziesen, Wirsitz, Bromberg, Szubin, and Inowrazlaw; by this separation, they are excluded from the proposed organization of the Germanic nationality.

The mutual antipathies of the German and Polish populations to each other are the chief cause of all the difficulties. The Germans do not wish to give up their ascendancy which justice to the Poles requires, while the latter seek to assert their equality in the eye of the law by violence. The latest accounts state that most of the roving bands of armed peasants had laid down their arms within the time prescribed by Gen. Willisen, and that tranquillity was perhaps generally restored.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 26th of February have been received. The papers are almost filled with Sir Harry Smith's journey from the Orange River to Natal, which place he reached on the 9th of that month; his reception was most cordial.

The Governor had been favourably received by the emigrant farmers on his road, and the Governor's impression was carried over the whole of those extensive regions, on terms with which the native chiefs and people appear to be perfectly satisfied.

The result of Sir Harry's visit to Natal is thus described in the *Zuid-Afrikaan* of Feb. 24:

"Not only have all differences between the Natal Government and the emigrants been satisfactorily adjusted, but the latter have also returned to the lands which they previously held. His Excellency even went a step further

He also invited those emigrants located on the range of the Drakkberg Mountains to return to their old districts, which many of them have done, on application to a land commission, one of whose members is their old and tried friend Andries Pretorius, who was lately refused an interview by Sir Henry Pottinger.

From Kaffirland the only news of importance is the death of the Tambookie Chief Umtirara, who died, as is supposed, by poison.

The Bishop of Cape Town, the Reverend Robert Gray, arrived on Sunday, the 20th, in the *Persia*, with two other clergymen of the Church of England, the Rev. H. Douglas and the Rev. Mr. Badnall.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week by the *Caledonia*.

Meetings to sympathise with the French continued to be held. The motion on that subject was rejected in the United States Senate by a vote of 22 to 21, it being considered too precipitate There was nothing new from Mexico. Commercial affairs were in a satisfactory position

*Chargé des Affaires*, on behalf of the United States, to the Court of Rome, has, for the present, been appointed Mr. Martin, the secretary of the American embassy at Paris, has been chosen for that station. He is a capable and qualified man especially qualified as speaking the language.

THE unhappy state of Paris has occasioned the breaking up of a British Orphan Asylum there, and on Sunday twenty-two children, destitute of home and food, arrived in London. Six of them were immediately received at the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society, Streatham Hill; and six others, at the Orphan Working School. The rest will also find a temporary home in other charities in the metropolis, until means can be provided for their more permanent maintenance.

LORD BROUGHAM A FRENCH CITIZEN.—A correspondence has taken place between M. Cremieux, the French Minister of Justice, and Lord Brougham, in which the latter asks to be enrolled as a naturalised subject of France. M. Cremieux replied, that by naturalisation his Lordship would lose all his titles of nobility and the privileges and advantages he derived from being an Englishman, or from the rights conferred upon him by the British laws and customs. Lord Brougham replied that he had not doubted that by becoming a Frenchman he was to forfeit his right as an English peer and a British subject in France, but he understood that he would preserve his privileges in England. The Minister of Justice replied, in his turn, that he should make his choice: that France could not admit that a French citizen should be at the same time a citizen of another country; that he should cease to be an Englishman if he wished to become a Frenchman; that he could not be an Englishman in England, and a Frenchman in France; and that consequently it was impossible for him to accede to the demand of Lord Brougham to be naturalised in France. His Lordship, has, therefore, abandoned the idea of numbering himself among the subjects of the Republic

DEATH OF DONIZETTI.

DONIZETTI is no more! the minstrel of the southern sky has ceased to exist; his lute is silent, and its exquisite melodies are heard no more, for the strings are snapt asunder. The decease of such a composer, whose works, for nearly a quarter of a century, have so powerfully contributed to the interest of the lyric drama, is of too serious import, in the present dearth of talent in Italy, not to require an especial record of his career. Our artist presents the Portrait of the man, such as he was in the vivacity of early life, with his countenance beaming with intelligence—It is our duty to describe the career of the Musician. [illegible] our one position he held in the domain of Art, and to deplore the gap he has made in the world of instrumentative genius of his powers.

Gaetano Donizetti was born at Bergamo in 1798. He was destined by his father for the study of law, but, having devoted himself to painting, there was a composition made, by his following a musical career. He became the pupil of the celebrated Simon Mayer, and then at the Bologna Conservatory of Music, the professor of Martini Donizetti studied for nearly three years at this institute. His first essay in dramatic composition was an opera called "Enrico di Borgogna," produced at Venice in 1818, supported by Mme Cataiani, Mdlle [illegible] Corri, Veroi, Fioravanti, and Speech. From that year up to 1837 he composed the following operas, for various places: "Il Falegname di Livonia," "La Prigione in Villa," "Zoraide di Granata," "La Zingara," "La Lettera anonima," "Chiara e Serafina," "Il fortunato Inganno," "Aristea," "Una Follia," Alfredo, Il Ricco," "Olivo e Pasquale," "Emilia di Liverpool," "Rosmonda d'Inghilterra," "Alahor in Granata." "Il Castello degli Invalidi," "Elvida," "Olivo e Pasquale," "Il Borgomastro di Saardam," "Le Convenienze Teatrali," "Otto Mesi in Due Ore," (of these operas, "Zoraide," written for Rome in 1822, in which Donizetti and the sisters Mombelli sang, was the only decided success. His forms and inspirations were so closely modelled on those of Rossini, that the star of the latter, already was then in the ascendant, afforded Donizetti little chance of fame and distinction. But the moment arrived when the real genius of Donizetti was to assert its supremacy. This was in 1828, at the San Carlo, at Naples, when his "Zoraide di Roma" was brought out, sustained by Mdlle. Tosi, the tenor Winter, and the Titan of basses, Lablache. It was a transcendent triumph. There was a trio of surpassing beauty in this work, the fame of which established Donizetti's reputation. With wonderful facility he continued to write in the same year "La Regina di Golconda" and "Gianni di Calais," for Madame Comelli-Rubini, Rubini, Tamburini, and "Giovedì Grasso," for Lablache and Rubini. In the Carnival, 1829, for the San Carlo, he wrote "Il Paria," for Tosi, Lablache, and Rubini, and "Il Castello di Kenilworth," for Tosi, Madame Boccabadati, Malanotte, Carrara, Derivis, Winter, and Lablache. In 1830, Donizetti composed an oratorio for Naples, "Il Diluvio Universale," for Madame Boccabadati, Lablache, and Winter, which was performed during the Lenten season. In the same year he produced "I Pazzi per Progetto," "Francesca di Foix," "Imelda de Lambertazzi," and "La Romanziera," for Naples. For the Carnival of 1831, at the Carcano, Milan, he composed "Il Giovedì Grasso," "Anna Bolena," sustained by Mesdames Pasta, Orlandi, and Laroche, Rubini, and F. Galli. This splendid production, so replete with tragic grandeur and flowing melody, raised Donizetti's name to the highest pinnacle of glory, and every European *impresario* became desirous of obtaining a work from such a composer His thirty-third opera was "Fausta," for Naples," sung by Madame Rondi de Begnis, Basadonna, and Tamburini. For the Scala, in Milan, in 1832, he composed "Ugo Conte di Parigi," in which Pasta and our grand *artiste*, Grisi, sang with Donzelli and Negrini. In the same year came a signal success for Donizetti in comic opera, by the production of his "Elisir d'Amore," for Mdlle. Orlandi, Rosconi, and Salvi, the tenor. In the same year, for "Il San Carlo, he wrote "Sancia di Castiglia," for Madame Ronzi, Santolini, Lablache, and Basadonna. In 1834, for the Carnival at Rome, he composed "Il Furioso," for Mdlle. Orlandi, Rosconi, and Salvi, the tenor. In the same year, "Parisina," for Mdlle Unger and Duprez, was produced at Florence; and "Torquato Tasso" at Rome, expressly for Rosconi. At the Scala, in the Carnival, 1834, appeared another masterpiece, viz "Lucrezia Borgia," written for Madame Merc Laladé, the contralto Monetta Brambilla, Podresz., and Mariani. At the Pergola (Florence, in the same year, he composed "Rosmonda d'Inghilterra" for Mdlle. Fanny Corri (now Madame Persiani), Duprez, and Porto, the basso; and for the San Carlo, "Maria Stuarda," for Madame Ronzi

Donizetti seems to have been particularly attached to English history for his *libretti*. In 1835 the "Rosmonda d'Inghilterra" was written for the Scala, for Mdme. Ronzi, Reina the tenor, Cartagenova the baritone, the first husband of Adelaide Kemble, and Marini the basso In the same year Donizetti composed expressly for the Italian Opera in Paris "Marino Faliero," for Grisi, Rubini, Lablache, Tamburini, and Santini. This opera, which is one of Donizetti's finest works, was subsequently produced in London, and has had a great run in Italy, with Mario as the Doge In the autumn of 1835, for the San Carlo at Naples, Donizetti produced his masterpiece, "Lucia di Lammermoor," expressly composed for Mdme. Persiani, and M. Duprez, the French tenor, Cosselli, and Porto. For the Carnival, 1836, he wrote "Belisario" for Mdlles. Unger, Vera, Salvini, Vaccari, and Pasini. In the same year he produced "Il Campanello" and "Gly," for Rosconi and Salvi, and "L'Assedio di Calais," for Barroilhet and Frederick Lablache. His fifteenth work was the "Pia de Tolomei," for Lablache, at Venice, at the Carnival of 1837, for Mdme. Persiani and Rosconi; and in the autumn, at Naples, he wrote "Roberto Devereux," for Ronzi and Barroilhet

Donizetti in 1838 composed "Maria di Rudenz," for the Fenice, at Venice, for Mdlle. Unger, Moriani, and Rosconi. In the autumn of 1838 he wrote "Gianni di Parigi," for the Scala, which he was forced to take from the stage after the first night. He composed for the Opera Comique, in Paris, his celebrated opera, "La Fille du Regiment," for Mdlle Borghese, Marié, and Henri. It was in this opera, Mdlle. Jenny Lind made such enormous success at last season at her Majesty's Theatre Donizetti arranged it for Mdlle. Zoja, in Italy; and in the mention of these *arti ies* it be recorded that our own charming Miss Poole has achieved immense popularity The labours of Donizetti in this year (1840) were immense. In April he produced a five act opera at the Académie Royale de Musique (now the Théâtre de la National called "Les Martyrs," for Mesdames Stoltz, Dorus, Mdlle. Duprez, Massol, Derivis, Wartel, and Serda. This opera, under the title of "Polyeucte," was originally intended for Naples, for Nourrit, the unfortunate French tenor, who committed suicide in Italy. The censorship prohibited the production, and Donizetti adapted it for the French Grand Opera. In December (we still refer to 1840, [illegible] tic as appears the task) Donizetti composed one of the most superb works in the whole world; we allude to "La Favorite," written for Madame Stoltz, Duprez, Barroilhet, and Levasseur; and in the English version of which, at Drury Lane Theatre, Miss Romer so distinguished herself, first and M. Duprez, and afterwards with Mr Travers This opera has been proven, in fact, in every lyric theatre in the world with signal success, and will be one of the novelties of the season at the Royal Italian Opera, with Grisi and Mario

For the Carnival of 1841, at Rome, Donizetti wrote "Adelia," for Mdme. Strepponi, Salvi, and Marini. In 1842 he composed "Maria Padilla," for the Scala, for Mdlle. Lévey, Mdlle. Abbadia, Ronconi, and Donzelli. In the same year, Donizetti was invited by the Austrian Court to compose expressly an opera, and he produced "Linda di Chamouni," for Madame Tadolini, Brambilla, Moriani, Varesi, Derivis, and Rovere, the buffo-comico. In January, 1843, another perfect musical gem was produced to take its place by the side of the "Barbiere," the "Matrimonio Segreto," the "Il Re d'Amore!" we allude to the "Don Pasquale," expressly composed for the Italian Opera in Paris, for Grisi, Mario, Lamburini, and Lablache, four incomparable *artistes*, whose combination in one opera we can never hope to see again rivalled—certainly not excelled. In June in the same year he composed for Vienna—for Madame Tadolini, Ronconi, and Gazano—the lyric tragedy of "Maria di Rohan." We now approach the melancholy epoch which was to terminate the musical career of this extraordinary genius. In the autumn of 1843 he composed "Don Sebastian de Portugal," for the Académie Royale in Paris, for Mesdames Stoltz, Dupres, Barroilhet, Massol, and Levasseur; and at the same time he adapted "Maria di Rohan" for Grisi and Mario in Paris, adding a concluding part for Brambilla, in which Alboni created such a sensation last year in London.

On the Monday, in the month of November, he actually produced "Don Sebastian" at the French Opera, and on the following day (Tuesday) "Maria di Rohan" was visited by the Austrian Court to compose expressly an opera, and he produced "Linda di Chamouni," for Madame Tadolini, Brambilla, Moriani, Varesi, Derivis, and Rovere, the buffo-comico. In January, 1843, another perfect musical gem was produced to take its place by the side of the "Barbiere," the "Matrimonio Segreto," the "Il Re d'Amore!" we allude to the "Don Pasquale," expressly composed for the Italian Opera in Paris, for Grisi, Mario, Lamburini, and Lablache, four incomparable *artistes*, whose combination in one opera we can never hope to see again rivalled—certainly not excelled. In June in the same year he composed for Vienna—for Madame Tadolini, Ronconi, and Gazano—the lyric tragedy of "Maria di Rohan." We now approach the melancholy epoch which was to terminate the musical career of this extraordinary genius. In the autumn of 1843 he composed "Don Sebastian de Portugal," for the Académie Royale in Paris, for Mesdames Stoltz, Dupres, Barroilhet, Massol, and Levasseur; and at the same time he adapted "Maria di Rohan" for Grisi and Mario in Paris, adding a concluding part for Brambilla, in which Alboni created such a sensation last year in London.

On the Monday, in the month of November, he actually produced "Don Sebastian" at the French Opera, and on the following day (Tuesday) "Maria di Rohan" was visited by the Austrian Court to compose expressly an opera, and he produced two distinct classes of *artistes* to prepare and conciliate. Naturally of a very excitable temperament, his leisure hours were not devoted to repose, and a brain fever was the result. At the Carnival at Naples, in 1844, "Catarina Cornaro," his 63rd and last opera, was produced, with Mdlle. Goldberg, Fraschini, and Colleti. "Gabriella di Vergy," and "Le Duc d'Alba," two MS operas unconcluded, remain in his papers, and he was preparing another comic opera for Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Lablache, in Paris, when his mental faculties became quite prostrated. He was removed to a *Maison de Santé*, at Vitry, near Paris, and subsequently by his nephew, the son of his brother, at Constantinople, the director or music of the Sultan, was taken to a house in the Champs Elys' Some incoherent words referring to "Linda" suggested the idea that if restored to the place of his birth, under his own sunny sky, there might be hope. He was carefully conveyed to Bergamo, the nearly failing him on the journey, but recognised some months, and on the 29th of April the spirit departed from one of the greatest operatic composers Italy has ever produced. He died in the house of Signora Basini, a rich lady of Bergamo, after five days' mortal struggle, surrounded by his early friends and most ardent admirers.

Donizetti was passionately devoted to the fair sex, but was married but once His wife, Virginia Vasselli, the daughter of an advocate at Rome, died in Naples, in 1835, of the cholera, being snatched at the fatal moment. Donizetti succeeded Zingarelli in the direction of the Conservatoire at Naples; and was also appointed, after *Lorado*, chapel-master to the Imperial Court of Vienna. He has composed, in addition to the operas we have named, some cantatas, and several detached vocal pieces for the chamber and for albums, masses and vespers "Miserere" for Vienna, some quartets for two violins, tenor and violoncello, divers overtures, variations for the pianoforte, a mono.y for the death of Maddras, &c. Donizetti was an excellent poet, and took especial pains with his own *libretti*, some of which he wrote himself. In rapidity of composition he rivalled Rossini. He has been known to carry on an animated conversation on music, whilst some person was playing over a piece of music, and, to the amazement of the player, would tell him at the end all the faults or the beauties of the composition.

After he had emancipated himself from the Rossinian influence, his style became his own, and although, from the precipitation with which he wrote, many trivial scenes have been produced, the conception of his airs, the richness of his orchestral and choral writings, and the spontaneity and fruitfulness of his melodies, have soon proved in divers lyric gems. He has been known to score an opera in 24 hours, a period scarcely sufficient for the mere mechanical labour of writing down the notes. He fell into the hands of Barbaja, the sordid [illegible]

THE LATE SIGNOR DONIZETTI.

lator, who made him write so many operas in one year, paying him barely the necessaries of life for his tremendous labours.

Donizetti's *debut* was during the Russinian ascendancy, after the schools of Cimarosa, Pessiello, Sacchini, Meyer, &c., had had their day; but, his genius finally triumphed, and Mercadante, Pacini, Vaccai, the Ricci, &c.,] had little chance against his deserved popularity.

## JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

FROM intelligence just received from the United States we are informed that the death of this remarkable man took place on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th ult., at his residence, No 885, Broadway, New York. He had, within a few months, reached his eighty-fifth birth-day. His life has been a most eventful one—from the time of his landing in New York, a common steerage passenger—a poor, uneducated boy—to his accumulation of a fortune scarcely second to that of any individual on the globe; and that by projects which have become identified with the history of his country, and which will perpetuate his name for many ages to come.

John Jacob Astor was born in July, 1763, in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany. His father was a very worthy man, and held the office of bailiff. At the age of eighteen years Astor, on the eve of leaving his home for a foreign land, resolved to be honest and industrious, and never to gamble. In March, 1784, he landed in America, a steerage passenger, having sailed from London in November, and been detained by the ice three months. On his voyage he became acquainted with a fellow-countryman of his, a furrier, who induced Mr A. to learn this art. The main portion of Mr. Astor's property at this time consisted of seven flutes from his brother's manufactory, at London, which, with a few other articles of merchandize, he sold, and invested the small proceeds in furs, and commenced learning the fur-trade in Gold-street, New York, by beating skins. He was soon after engaged as clerk in the fur establishment of Robert Bowne, a good old Quaker, who prized Mr. Astor very much for his untiring industry and fidelity. Subsequently, by the aid of a few thousands from his brother Harry, a rich Bowery butcher, he engaged in business for himself, associated with the late Cornelius Heyer.

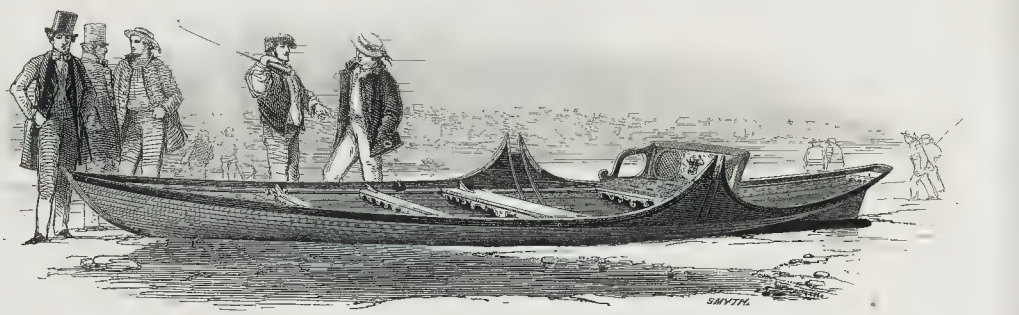
At the close of the Revolutionary war, Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, and other posts being in possession of a foreign power, a serious embarrassment was thrown in the way of the fur-trade. Soon after Mr. Astor entered the business. In 1794-5, these posts were surrendered, when, contemplating the great opportunity offered to him, he said, "Now I will make my fortune in the fur-trade." His predictions were verified. Astor, with an industry and sagacity unparalleled, improved his opportunity, and after the lapse of six years, during the first year of the present century, he had amassed something like 250,000 dollars. By the natural cause of accumulation, this sum, at the present time, and without losses, would have amounted to 5,000,000 dollars—but in Mr. Astor's hands it has increased to more than five times that amount.

Nine years later, at the age of forty-five, Mr. Astor founded the American Fur Company, for the purpose of competing with the powerful British Associations, which were in a fair way to monopolize the traffic in furs throughout the Northern and South-Western portions of our Continent. The outposts of this new company stretched into new and hitherto untrodden fields, and secured the richest spoils of beaver, otter, and buffalo. The projection and establishment of this company did not, however, satisfy his gigantic intellect. He now set about his grand project of the Astoria settlement, to establish a series of forts along the Pacific Ocean and on the Columbia River, in connection with the United States Government, and thus monopolize the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. The first post, Astoria, was established in 1810, by a party of sixty men under the command of Mr. W. P Hunt. This settlement, which was destined to be the commercial emporium of the Northern Pacific, was to be supplied with commodities from New York, and the same vessel was also to convey supplies to the Russian trading settlements farther north, and receive furs in exchange. With the furs from the Russian posts and from Astoria she was to proceed to Canton, then the best

THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR, OF NEW YORK.

market for furs, and return home with teas, silks, and nankeens. The *Tonquin*, the first, and the *Lark*, the third vessel, despatched for Astoria, were lost; yet notwithstanding, the enterprise would not have failed, had not Astoria been sold to the agents of the British North-West Fur Company, through the treachery of one of Mr. Astor's partners, a Scotchman named M'Dougal. Astoria had to struggle through many difficulties in consequence of being captured during the late war; and, just as peace was declared, and as it was to be restored, it was wrenched from Mr. Astor's hands by the treachery of his partner.

Astoria, it will be recollected, is engraved in the second volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 43, Feb. 26, 1842; at which time considerable in-



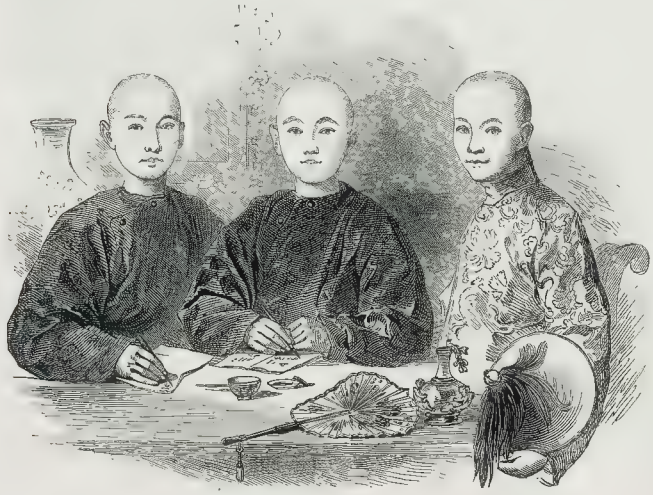

BOAT FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

terest was attached to the settlement, as portion of the Oregon country, the limits of which were then disputed by the British and American Governments.

From the time of the establishment of the American Fur Company, Mr. Astor became largely engaged in commerce. His ships—freighted with furs for France, England, Germany, and Russia—and with peltries, ginsing, and dollars for China—now ploughed every sea to receive these products of the New World, and exchange them for the valuable commodities of the Old. During a good portion of his active life he resided in a large house in the lower part of Broadway, and lived in a style of princely magnificence. His house was furnished with the richest plate, and his apartments adorned with works of art, among which was a Cupid by Mignard, which was regarded as a work of rare merit, and for which Astor paid a princely sum.

Notwithstanding the magnitude and success of Mr. Astor's business operations, yet the greatest source of his wealth has resulted from the increased value of real estate consequent on the continued growth of New York. At an early day he was wont to convert two-thirds of his annual gains into real estate, not one foot of which he ever mortgaged. In this mode, together with the continually increasing value of real estate in this city, he multiplied his wealth far beyond the natural accumulation by the ordinary interest, and hence too the bulk of his property. Mr. Astor had vast tracts of land in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other parts of the West, the prospective value of which is very great. The greater portion of his property is in real estate and mortgage in New York. The estimates of the value of his property are various; those knowing his affairs best placing it at 30,000,000 dollars, and some as high even as 50,000,000 dollars. His income on a moderate estimate must have been of late 2,000,000 dollars a year, or 166,000 dollars a month, which is about 41,500 dollars a week, 8760 dollars a day, 240 dollars an hour, and 4 dollars a minute. Mr. Astor some time since made a donation of 350,000 dollars for a library in New York, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books, and in the erection of a building.

Mr Astor has left two sons, Wm. B., and one who has been imbecile from his birth; one of his daughters became the Countess of Rumpff, deceased at Paris; another (deceased) was married to Mr. Bristed, an Englishman, author of a work on the *Resources of America*, and now a clergyman at Bristol, R. I. A grandson, Charles Bristed, is at the University of Cambridge.



CHINESE YOUTHS RECENTLY INTRODUCED TO THE QUEEN.

## BOAT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Prince of Wales is about to be initiated in the manly and healthful exercise of rowing; for which purpose a new and beautiful single-sculling boat is now being constructed for his Royal Highness, on the latest and most improved principles, by the Messrs. Searle, her Majesty's boat-builders, of Stangate-street, near Westminster-bridge The skiff is a complete model of the boats used by gentlemen on the Thames, and a fine specimen of workmanship. It is 20 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and is built of the finest bird's-eye maple, with mahogany lining, sax-boards, and thwarts. The spaces between the timbers are filled with a material said to be considerably more buoyant than cork, it is, in fact, a perfect life-boat in miniature. The cushion on which his Royal Highness will sit to pull his sculls is also stuffed with this material, and which, it is affirmed, will prevent the possibility of the little craft sinking. The minor appointments are of an elegant and tasteful description, and in perfect keeping with the general appearance of the boat, which has been inspected at Messrs. Searle's upper premises, near Lambeth Palace, by most of the members of the Oxford and Cambridge and other aquatic clubs, who have expressed their admiration of its perfect build and equipments. It is stated to be intended as a present for his Royal Highness from the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, or one of the members of that Society.

## CHINESE YOUTHS.

WITHOUT speculating on the importance of the results which may possibly arise from the visit of these young men to this country, what has already actually occurred is sufficient to make them objects of considerable interest. They were born in a heathen land, and of heathen parents; but, being brought under the tuition of a Christian teacher, the Rev. Dr. Legge, then at the head of the Anglo-Chinese College in Malacca, they contracted such a regard for him, and formed such an estimate of the instructions he imparted, as to willingly leave their connexions and native place to continue the advantages enjoyed under his teaching. While Dr. Legge filled the situation already named, in connexion with the London Missionary Society, the two elder, namely, Lee Kim-lin and Song Hoot-kiam, were taken by their parents to the school of the college. The youngest, Ung Man-sou, or, as abbreviated, A-sou, came under his care in a more remarkable manner. On Dr. Legge one day visiting some districts in the vicinity of the institution over which he presided, the boy, who was in charge of some buffa-

ces, was pointed out to him as a suitable object for the benevolence of the Society for which he was acting, he being bereaved of his parents, and his friends not being able to do much for him. The boy being called, expressed his willingness to change his situation, and, the matter being adjusted with his employer, he was adopted by the Doctor, under whose kind care he has ever since remained, excepting a portion of he time subsequently to their arrival in this country.

In 1842, Hong-Kong was ceded to the British, and, in consequence, the Mission was removed, in the year following, from Malacca to that island. Dr. Legge was desirous of taking with him the six promising boys forming his first class; but their parents were inexorable, and he bid them farewell; but when he had been settled in Hong-Kong about twelve months, he heard that several of his pupils were unhappy at the suspension of their education, and would gladly join him there, if they could be received. On hearing this, he wrote to a Chinese friend in Singapore, giving instructions that, if the report were true, they might be forwarded to him; and he, in answer, had the pleasure of receiving Lee Kim-lin and Song Hoot-kiem, who, by taking a voyage of about two thousand miles, gave a practical proof of their attachment and confidence.

In 1843, Dr. Legge was compelled by the state of his health, to think of returning for a time to England, and put it to these youths whether they would like to accompany him, and so continue their education. To this proposal they assented, and arrived here in April, 1846; within a month after which they were domiciled under the roof of Dr. Legge's father, at Huntly, in Scotland, where they regularly attended the parish school, their general and religious education being superintended by the Rev. Mr. Hill, who testifies to their conduct being such as to endear them to their teachers and school companions, and to make them generally beloved in the town. Their progress in their several studies was quite satisfactory; their behaviour uniformly correct, and their acquirements in scriptural knowledge such as to make them appear proper subjects for Christian baptism, for which they applied, and the ceremony was performed at Huntly on the 15th of October last, by Dr. Legge and Mr. Hill; the *formula* being pronounced in Chinese by the former, and in English by the latter. There was a very large assembly of persons on the occasion, and the effect has been described as most impressive.

For about three months these interesting strangers have been located in Brompton, where they have continued their application to such branches of learning as have been deemed likely to qualify them for usefulness in the spheres contemplated for them, Lee Kim-lin having evinced considerable talent for drawing, in which he has for a few weeks been instructed, and in which he has made surprising progress. While in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, their deportment has been such as to obtain the regard of those with whom they have associated; and the friends of Missions have been highly gratified by the proof afforded in the piety and intelligence displayed by them, that their efforts on the behalf of China have not been in vain.

The subjects of this brief notice are now returning, full of purposes and plans for benefiting their countrymen; and it is hoped that, after further preparation in the Theological Seminary in Hong-Kong for the Christian Ministry, they may be very useful in propagating Christianity among the vast population of China, to which they, as Chinamen, will have free access through the length and breadth of the land, while the labours of our foreign Missionaries are limited to those places opened by the arrangements with our Government.

In addition to these facts of Missionary [illegible] a Chinese narrative the family of Dr Legge, who, after giving the most satisfactory evidence of conversion to God and truth, was, on the first Sabbath of this month, publicly baptised by him, at Trevor Chapel, Brompton, and partook of the Lord's Supper with the Church assembling there, and where the remarkable service created a very great sensation in the overflowing congregation collected on the occasion.

N.B.—In the Sketch, Song Hoot-kiem is the one on the left, Ung Mun-son in the middle, and Lee Kim-lin to the right.

On Wednesday, the 9th of February, on his return to Hong-Kong, Dr. Legge, and the three Chinese converts, were presented to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, by the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth. Both the Queen and the Prince evinced great interest in the Chinese youths, and asked many questions, which it was highly gratifying to Dr. Legge to answer. On retiring, Dr. Legge placed in the hands of the Prince a memorial explanatory of the objects of his mission, and descriptive of the Theological Seminary at Hong-Kong, for the training of native evangelists.

## PRESENT TO MR. COBDEN, M.P.

On Monday, a deputation of gentlemen had an interview with Mr. Cobden, at the Free Trade Club-house, in St. James's-square, for the purpose of presenting him with a Gold Box, purchased by subscription among the Commercial Travellers of the United Kingdom. Mr. Cobden having received the deputation in the library of the club-house, Mr. T. Whittard briefly addressed the hon. member, explaining that the fund for the purchase of the testimonial had been raised by small subscriptions from Commercial Travellers, who begged to present the same in token of their admiration of Mr. Cobden's triumphant exertions in the cause of Free Trade, as well as in gratitude for those signal services. The hon member accepted the present with evident satisfaction, more especially, he said, as proceeding from a class of gentlemen with whom he had held sympathy and association since his first entrance into active life. He then adverted to the recent success of Free Trade principles, maintaining that but for such results the position of the country would be much more critical than it is at this moment. Mr. Cobden next alluded to the Association of the Liberal Members of the House of Commons just formed, for the furtherance of cheap Government and the equalisation of taxation; adding, however, that as yet no plan had been positively laid down. The hon. member reiterated his thanks for the testimonial, which he greatly admired as a work of art; and the deputation then withdrew, highly gratified with the interview.

The testimonial is of very elegant design, and of upwards of 100 guineas value. The accompanying Illustration is nearly of the actual size of the box, and shows the upper face of the lid, bearing an allegorical *tableau*, of the genius of Free Trade, attended by Peace and Plenty, and welcomed by the four quarters of the globe: the composition is graceful and pleasing; and the framework of the picture, with its floral enrichments, is beautifully executed. The design is cleverly continued around the depth of the box, the under side of which presents a series of decorated sculpturn compartments, the central one bearing an engraving of the church of the village in Sussex at which Mr. Cobden was born. This vignette, and the accompanying ornament, are very nicely engraved; and the whole work is highly creditable to the designers and manufacturers, Messrs. Elkinton, Mason, and Co. Within the lid is engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., by a few members of the body of commercial travellers, as a testimonial of their esteem, and in grateful acknowledgment of his admirable and unwearied exertions in promoting the cause of Free Trade."

The deputation consisted of Mr. W. Tilt, one of the treasurers of the subscription; Mr. T. Whittard, Mr. F. Molland, and Mr. C. R. Carter.

GOLD BOX PRESENTED BY COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS TO MR. COBDEN, M.P.

## SURVEY OF THE METROPOLIS.

Those who have had time and inclination to look about them at all, during the stirring events of the last few weeks, will have seen strange and unusual operations going on at the same time here, to which the London eye is wholly unaccustomed; and to the minds of the more timid and inexperienced, kept daily in excitement with revolutions following revolutions, some connection may have been surmised between these mysterious doings and warlike preparations in anticipation of disturbance here. Nothing short of this would appear to warrant the liberty that has been taken with Westminster Abbey and some of our other churches, in putting up signal-houses on their towers, and posts like telegraphs on the tops of our houses; and the fact is quite confirmed with some by seeing men in red coats here and there, busy with tri-colour flags and curious-looking instruments. It is one of the most peaceful of operations that is proceeding, nevertheless; nothing more than the Survey of the Metropolis—the foundation of the great work of Sanitary Improvement. This survey is of more importance than would be generally supposed. Mr. Chadwick pointed out, at a recent Court of Sewers, the enormous advantages, in a pecuniary point of view, that would have resulted, had such a survey been executed some time ago. One would have thought that there had been surveys enough already; and so there have. The cost of many complete surveys has hitherto been expended in piecemeal irresponsible work, in which no public confidence could be placed. It is now taken up as a whole, to be thoroughly and completely done; and we trust that no narrow, interested views will be allowed to interfere with the same course of proceeding as to the great works of improvement of which this survey is the base.

Our Illustration shows the erection on one of the towers of Westminster Abbey, which most of our London readers will recognise. Similar little buildings are to be seen also on St. Luke's and other towers of churches; and another is contemplated above the cross of St. Paul's. These are called "crows' nests," and are built to contain the instruments for observing the telegraph-looking posts on the houses and different points in and around the metropolis, from which the triangulation is formed and the distances are calculated. Those who have been curious to watch the proceedings of the red-coated gentry in the streets, with their flags and chains, will have seen them also driving little copper bolts into walls, or cutting hieroglyphics on the pavement, as one is here seen very busily engaged. These are termed "black marks," and serve to denote permanent points of the survey and levels, to which reference can at all times be made hereafter.

The body of men engaged in this service are the Sappers and Miners. They are a superior class of men of their order. Their work is executed in the most careful manner, and some of them, the most beautiful draughtsmen and mappers possible, common soldiers as they are. Colour-Sergeant Smith, who has charge of the London Survey, has been engaged in the most important works of the general survey of the kingdom, which, under the Ordnance department, has for years been carrying on, although these men are strangers in the streets of London. Welcome to them, we say, as harbingers of great and glorious changes, from which must spring much physical, and moral improvement of the people.

"CROW'S NEST" ON WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CUTTING THE "BLACK MARK."

THE NEW SURVEY OF THE METROPOLIS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. -The Nobility, Gentry, subscribers to the Opera and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA ... will be duly announced.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. - ... TO-DAY next ... will be performed, for the first time this season, Rossini's opera, LA DONNA DEL LAGO. Miss Elena Madame Grisi ... Michele Mlle. Alboni Albino, Madame Bellini, Giacomo ... Lavia, Principal Bards, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Polonini Signor Soldi Signor Luigi Mei, Signor Corradi-Setti, and Signor Rovere ... conductor, Signor Costa. To conclude with the ballet of LE DIABLE A QUATRE The principal characters by Mdlle Flory Fanny Cerito Mdlle Melle Marie, Mdlle Fanny, Mdlle Nantier, Mdlle O'Brien, Mdlle. Leopoldine Brasel, Mdlle Celeste Stephen, M. Goudier, M. Paltio, and M. ...

ON AND EVEN NIGHT, THURSDAY next, APRIL 27.—The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have the honour to announce, that a Grand Extra Performance will take place Thursday next April 27 on which occasion will be performed, for the Second Time this Season, Mozart's Opera, IL DON GIOVANNI, with the original effect of Two Grand Orchestras and Double Chorus Donna Anna, Mdme Grisi, Zerlina, Mdme. Persiani. Elvira, Mdlle Carlotta Dall'Ongaro, Ottavio, Sig Mario, Don Giovanni, Signor Tamburini, Leporello Sig Revere, Masetto Sig Tagliafico. Il Commendatore, Sig Rache —To conclude with a Divertissement, in which all the principal Artistes of the Ballet will appear, viz. Mdlle Fanny Elssler, Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Therry, Mdlle Leopoldine Brasel, Mdlle. Celeste Stephan, Mdlle Honore, and Mdlle. Webster

Vivienne to the Pit 8s ; to the Nave Amphitheatre, 2s 6d ; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. The performances will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets Stalls and Boxes for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from 11 till 5 o'Clock; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.— Mr. ... begs to announce that at the celebrated Robert-Houdin for the Palais Royal Paris ... engaged to present a limited number of his extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES, ... Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday ... Library, ...

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE .CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS ... WEEK ... Proprietor ... informed that the ... Cirque National de Paris ... 26th of May, the whole of the troupe being obliged to return to France immediately afterthat date. On EASTER MONDAY, and during the Week, the Entertainments will be of the most unique and extraordinary character, the programme consisting a selection of performances distinguished for variety and effect, expressly got up that they have been hitherto produced to this country. Among the various novelties selected for the occasion the following will be submitted to the public for the first time :—The Family of Favers, a Grand Equestrian Ballet, by Mdlles. Caroline, Matilde, Florentine and Dacre; MM Lessel, Lambert, Karoli, and Dacre. The Feats of Four Indians, by MM. Henri and Leroy "Le Pas des Grosses Tetes," by MM Hermann, Noverre, and Andre "The Clown's Miscellanea," by M. Leclair. "Bagpipes at Passe-Carreau," by MM Newsome, Siegrist and Bissels The Wandering Clown," by MM Andre and assistants.—On EVENING PERFORMANCES will be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Acting Manager Mr PEDWELL MACARTHY.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS First Appearance here for one week only, of the celebrated ... HIR and his wonderful ... Troupe of Trained animals, amongst which will be found the greatest novelty ever seen—Each Tiger, the first ever known to mingle with other animals, and his Alberts here considered untamable. On MONDAY, APRIL 24th, will be presented, first time, a Grand Romantic Spectacle, written by Rayle Bernard, Esq., expressly for the Young Lady Authoress ... reading performances, founded upon a passage in Eugene Sue's celebrated novel of the "Wandering Jew" and will be produced under the title of MONOK, THE RED-MAN. Armand Dupont, Mr Van Amburgh ... The spectacle will be succeeded by the interminable melange of Mr Batty's Scenes of the Arena, in which Signor Chiarini and Mdlle. Marriott Gratiago, from Italy, will for the first time display their first appearance in the ... PERFORMANCES will be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Acting Manager Mr PEDWELL MACARTHY.

THEATRE ROYAL SADLER'S WELLS.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On EASTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 24, 25, and 26, Mr Love will present his Entertainments, with CURIOSITIES and Appointments entitled LOVE'S LUCK-LESSONS. To be followed by the last new and original musical entertainment, the WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING; or, the Rose Bride, to the scenes of the first Love will introduce his celebrated Dissolving Views ... with the interesting surgical operation of tooth-drawing, representing at the same time a ... view of visible and invisible, from Seven till Half-past Ten. Stalls 3s. Doors open at Seven, begin at Eight. Boxes 2s. Pit 1s. Gallery 6d. Private Boxes and Places may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from Ten till Four. Second Tier 1s. Upper Boxes 6d. Pit 3d. Gallery 2

## POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

On THURSDAY Mr. M'Cabe entered with the Clerk of the Crown, two pleas in abatement to the indictment against him

An officer of the Kilkenny Savings' Bank has decamped with £2000. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

In the principal towns there has been a most extensive run on the savings' banks during the week

PAUPER PROCESSION.—A circular to the Poor Law Guardians and Masters of Workhouses within the metropolitan police districts, has been issued by the Commissioners of Police, requesting them to check the formation of a procession of paupers proposed to be paraded through the streets of the metropolis on Easter Monday by Mr. C. Cochrane, and requesting them to make known to those who might be disposed to take part in the procession "that Mr. Cochrane was acquainted, by a letter of the 26th March, in reply to his offer on the subject, that the Secretary of State cannot receive the paupers during the Easter week, but it would be received at any other time, if sent in the usual way, or with a deputation of only a small number of persons." The Commissioners further add "that the duty it should be made known, also, it will be their duty to direct such precautions as may be required for keeping order and preventing any obstruction in the streets or thoroughfares by a procession or assemblage of persons; and every person who will, in regards or does not conform himself in such manner as shall be given into custody immediately by the police; and all peaceable and well-disposed persons should be cautioned and enjoined not to join in any procession." A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Temperance Hall, York-street, Westminster, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the paupers in the various workhouses of the metropolis. Mr. Charles Cochrane addressed the meeting at considerable length, and, in the course of his remarks, announced his determination, cost what it might, to be one of the deputation entrusted with the presentation of the petition to Sir G. Grey on Monday next.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

No details of the great fête at Paris on Thursday, had reached us up to last night. The enjoyment of the day was marred by the extreme unfavourableness of the weather, a severe continuous rain pouring down the whole morning. Up to five o'clock P.M., all passed off quietly, notwithstanding that there were upwards of 300,000 National Guards, and 60,000 troops of the line present. In addition to the regular legions of the National Guard, the Guard Mobile, and several regiments of the line also took up positions on the Boulevards. From the Bastille to the Madeleine, upwards of three miles, the whole distance was occupied by these three kinds of troops. As the regiments of the line passed to their places, they were loudly cheered by the National Guards, and returned the compliment each time, though certainly not so energetically. The Guard Mobile also received them with acclamations, which were not very warmly responded to. Indeed, it was very generally remarked that the regular troops appeared to look slightingly at this new armed body; and both in the morning, and afterwards in the course of the day, when they passed each other, the regiments of the line, though tolerably cordial towards the National Guards, were cool, if not contemptuous, towards the Guard Mobile

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The Duke of Brunswick has arrived at Rendsburg, where he was received with great joy; he will take the field against the Danes, at the head of his Brunswickers. Prince Radziwil and General Malliandorf are expected to command the Prussians. The Prussian cavalry have reached Rendsburg. Reports of the want of unanimity between the Prussian and Hanoverian generals, Colonel Von Bonin and General Halkett, as to the chief command, still prevail: 1400 more Prussian infantry have also arrived.

SWEDEN

All the ministers who held portfolios at the commencement of the Diet have resigned, and their successors have been appointed. The new ministers are by no means the most tried political principles. They are men of high honour, but give no guarantee for the change of administration which is so universally desired It is said that an army of observation is to be placed at Schonen.

RUSSIA

The Russian [illegible] Persia and the various seaports of [illegible] at their posts for the protection of Russian [illegible] ally in respect to commerce and navigation. His Majesty has [illegible] and consular agents in Russia shall be recognised as hitherto.

ITALY

A proposition has been presented to Pius IX. by Deputies from the different Italian States, demanding the establishment of an Italian Diet at Rome.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 15th inst. have come to hand. The French Provisional Government had recognised it. It was said, that the Duc de Montpensier should be sent out of Spain. The Duke and Duchess were at Aranjuez, and were shortly to go to Seville.

INDIA.

Advices from India by the Overland Mail were received last evening (Friday). Their political contents are not important, and in commercial matters there was little alteration. We shall make more interesting items of news from the summary of the *Bombay Times* of the 15th ult

The Honourable Indiaman returned from Sandy on board the *Asiatic* on the morning of the 20th inst., and will remain there for a month, when he will return to the Pre-dency to receive his successor, Lord Falkland, expected to arrive about the 25th of April.

The Affghan Chiefs are, as usual, quarrelling with, and plundering and attacking each other. Another physico-geographical expedition has been organised, and started to proceed to Affghanistan. Complaints are generally manifested in that of the ill treatment received by British merchants at Ava, at the hands of the King. Sir H. Blackwood quitted Madmadn on the 16th ult., to rejoin the *Fox*, at Amherst. He is said to have spoken favourably of that port as a site for a Dockyard, Tranquility generally prevails throughout India.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER.—We engraved, a short time since, the Devon Silver Basket manufactured for her Majesty, by Messrs. Elkington and Son, of Exeter. A few days since, Mr. Elkington, jun., had the honour of delivering at Osborne an elegant silver basket, ordered expressly by her Majesty. The basket is made of fine network, ornamented with scrolls. On one end are the Royal arms, admirably chased; and on the other a design of Exeter Cathedral, both surrounded by an embossed wreath of exquisite workmanship, and "V. R." engraved on a shield. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approbation of the style in which it was finished.

ARTISTS' AMATEUR PERFORMANCE. This attractive representation will take place on Thursday next, at the St. James's Theatre, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The bill consists of the comedy of the "Heir-at-Law," and the farce of "Plot and Counterplot." The proceeds will be appropriated to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, founded in 1814, for the relief of Artists in Distress, as well as of their Widows and Orphans. It will be recollected that the former amateur dramatic performance at the above theatre enabled the artists materially to aid the efficiency of the institution; and we understand a similarly gratifying result is anticipated from the performances of next Thursday. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; at 193, Strand, and of the stewards for the occasion

THE COMMERCIAL BOARD of Stockholm has announced that in consequence of official advice respecting the sanitary condition of St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt, and the cessation of the cholera at Moscow, vessels arriving from that Island and Russian harbours should cease to be subjected to quarantine.

BRITISH WORKMEN EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.—On Wednesday a vessel, chartered by the Government for the conveyance of British workmen expelled from France, left the river for Calais, where she will receive on board a number of English mechanics and labourers for conveyance to South Australia. The total amount subscribed towards this fund up to yesterday was about £3749 18s. Two thousand refugees have passed through London alone, the whole of whom have received assistance from the funds. The children of the British Orphan School, at Paris, have been brought over to England, and temporarily located in the Orphan Asylums at Clapton and Hampstead, and at the St. Ann's Schools, Brixton.

THE JEWELS OF THE LATE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE. The *Nouvelliste de Flandre* states that one of the ladies of honour of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, Princess of Saxe Coburg, arrived at Bruges, three days ago, to examine the jewels lately found in possession of the person named Van Docrne, of that town. Most of them are said to be recognised as belonging to the Princess Clementine. What was at first taken for the eagle from the Imperial crown appears to be, in fact, an ornament presented to the Princess on her marriage, by her brother-in-law, the King of Portugal. Several of the stones of this ornament, which is of great value, are missing Among the jewellery were also several articles of value, belonging to the Princess de Joinville.

PIKES MANUFACTURED AT CARRICKMACROSS.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

MUNIFICENCE.—The Bishop of Durham has given the handsome sum of £300, in addition to a previous munificent donation of £1000 money, in aid of the fund for the rebuilding of the ancient chapel of St. Andrew's at Auckland

BEWDLEY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of the united boroughs of Bewdley and Stourport, took place on Monday at the Town-hall. The election was occasioned by a Committee of the House of Commons declaring the last election void, in consequence of bribery and treating practised by the agents of both the candidates, and by their unseating the sitting member, Mr. T. J. Ireland (Conservative), for bribery and treating by agents. The candidates were the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, brother to Lord Lyttelton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, (Conservative,) and Lord Mandeville (Conservative), eldest son of the Duke of Manchester. The poll was closed on Wednesday, when the election was declared to have fallen upon Lord Mandeville, the votes being, for Mandeville, 171; for Lyttelton, 156: majority for Mandeville, 15

LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The following programme has been published at Liverpool, [illegible] tion recently established "The objects of the Association to consist in directing public opinion to the following principles. 1. A general retrenchment in the national expenditure. 2. The revision of the assessed taxes; of the malt tax; and of the excise and stamp duties. 3. The transfer of direct taxation of those imposts which interfere with the industry and limit the subsistence of the people. 4. The equal apportionment of all taxation. Taxation." Persons desirous of enrolling their names as members are requested to signify the same to either of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Robertson Gladstone, Mr. A. H. Wylie, Mr. J. R. Jeffrey, Mr. E. Brodribb, Mr. Bean, Mr. John Smith

THE "TOWN-HALL GUARD" is the title given to a portion of the constabulary force recently organised in Manchester. This body is highly drilled, and is said to be already very expert in various military evolutions. It is intended to form these constables into "a permanent volunteer force" to consist of two companies, each of forty eight rank and file, four captains, and eight lieutenants. Two senior captains are to command the force, which will thus muster in all a total of 122. Another similar body is about to be enrolled under the title of "The Corporation Guard."

ABBOTSFORD.—We understand that this celebrated mansion will shortly be occupied after the fashion of more princely palaces, it having been let to a Mr. Hope, a London merchant, a relation of the youthful proprietor. Whether this will interrupt the visiting to it, we cannot say. It was occupied for a short while by a family a few years ago, and two hours in the day were allowed for visiting at that time; and at present it is open from eight o'clock till dusk.

ARREST FOR PRINTING A POLITICAL PLACARD.—In the course of last week Messrs. Harrower and Brown, printers, Glasgow, were taken into custody by the authorities, for the printing of a placard, headed "Threatened Revolution in London, which was extensively posted throughout the city in the course of the day previous, and which the police, by order of the magistrates, were busily engaged in tearing down from the walls on Monday. They underwent a lengthened examination in the fiscal's office after being apprehended, and were then liberated on bail-bonds of £50 each

CAUTION TO SENDERS OF UNPAID LETTERS. The following has been issued at the General Post-office, by command of the Postmaster-General: "Under the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 96, and the 10th and 11th Vict., cap. 85, all persons sending letters by the post unpaid, which, from any cause whatever, cannot be delivered to the parties for whom they are addressed, are liable to pay the postage charged thereon, which, under the last Vict., c. 96, may be recovered by summary process before a magistrate. In future, such letters being returned, the senders will be compelled to pay the postage charged upon them."

THE FRENCH AND EXCISE SHOPKEEPERS. It is confidently asserted that a vast number of the shopkeepers of Paris have expressed their determination to seek London as a place of settlement and trade; and, indeed, that several have already made arrangements for business operations at the west end of the town. This movement has given rise to much alarm among the English, who perceive in the movement the germs of an opposition, which, from various causes, must prove seriously injurious if not absolutely ruinous to their interests. *Standard*

WRECK OF THE "SENATOR" DUBLIN STEAMER. This fine screw steamer, of 500 tons burden, which left the Thames on Saturday morning last, for Dublin was wrecked near the Land's End, on Sunday night, in a fog. She ran into Whitsand Bay, close to Sunset Cove, and got ashore, striking forcibly on. On her critical situation being discovered, the coast guard and others rendered the most effectual aid to the unfortunate persons on board, who were conducted safely on shore in safety. By the last accounts, it was difficult to say if there was any chance of the vessel getting off. She lies [illegible] several feet in the sands, and a heavy sea was kicking her broadside fearfully, and, what was worse, there was no appearance of the weather moderating

## IRELAND.

SEDITIOUS LIBELS. On Saturday last, the first day of Easter Term, "true bills" were found by the Grand Jury in Dublin against Messrs. Mitchell, Meagher, and Smith O'Brien: the former, for seditious publications in the *United Irishman* newspaper; the two latter for uttering a seditious speech on the 15th of March last. There are two indictments against Mr. Mitchell. One is grounded on the article entitled "Striking Terror," which relates entirely to the late special commission, and may be considered as the most bloody manifesto of the whole. The second indictment is on the letter to Lord Clarendon, who is charged therein as "the general butcher of Ireland," and another article entitled "The Battle of Mahadeemo."

IT is rumoured that the Earl of Shrewsbury has become a Repealer.

ON Saturday a numerous meeting, called by the Mayor of Belfast, was held in the Council Chamber, in consequence of a requisition signed by a large number of the magistrates, bankers, merchants, &c., of the town. The objects of the meeting, as set forth in the requisition, were—"First. To declare the public abhorrence and detestation of the cowardly attempt recently made upon the capital and certain parts of the south of Ireland, and at the same time express confidence in the wisdom, energy, and power of the Executive to suppress the seditious movements now existing in that country. To tender our loyal attachment to the Throne of these realms and the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. 3. To offer our united services to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, in any way which may tend to uphold order and promote peace and good-will among all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

A SOIREE, on a large scale, and most numerously attended by members of both sexes, was given on Saturday, in Dublin, to Mr Smith O'Brien and his companions, on the return from France, whither they had been to present an address of congratulation to the Provisional Government. Various toasts, including "The Legislative Independence of Ireland, and Repeal of the Union," "the Queen of Ireland," &c., were given amidst a display of much enthusiasm. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Mitchell, &c., addressed the assemblage, which did not separate until midnight.

ARRESTS UNDER THE DRILLING ACT.—A number of young men were arrested last Sunday evening, while performing military evolutions in a large room in Bridge-street. They were lodged in the station-house, and were brought up for examination on Monday, when they were committed for trial

CITIZENS' MEETING.—A meeting has been held here to form a league with the Protestants in the south and north of Ireland.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Association took place yesterday. The chair was occupied by Maurice Leyne, Esq. After a few observations from the Chairman, Mr. Patrick O'Connell rose and addressed the people on the necessity that existed for peaceful, though determined action, stating that if the policy which he considered the safest were not adopted, he for one would retire from the Association. Lord Mulgrave's speech delivered at considerable length reviewed several of the principal topics connected with the agitation. Galway brought up a resolution which had been agreed to in committee, conveying a strong censure on the present Administration for their conduct with regard to Ireland, and entered minutely into the present state of affairs. The Rev. Tom Miley seconded the resolution at very great length, speaking for nearly two hours. The speech contained advice to the people to be peaceful, but to show a most determined front to the present Government. The speaker stated that he hoped the cause of Ireland would succeed without any violence, but added that if necessity drove people to force the clergy would be with them, as the clergy on the Continent were with their people. The case of Poland and the Catholic ascendancy were next adverted to, and the speaker entered into proofs to show the groundlessness of such apprehensions. It was also stated by the same gentleman, that a British Peer, whose name he was not yet at liberty to mention, had just embraced Repeal opinions. Mr. John O'Connell next spoke, and adverted at much length to the proposed deputation to the Queen in favour of Repeal. The rent was £[illegible]

WE have, by the obliging aid of an authenticated sketch at Carrickmacross [illegible] received two specimens of "the Pike," as manufactured in that town and neighbourhood. The larger is the most finished weapon. Its top of steel, and about two feet long; the smaller one, when taken, was in course of formation, and under the hammer of the

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The last *conversazione* of the Members of the Royal Society, under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton, took place on Saturday evening, at his Lordship's residence, on the Terrace, Piccadilly.

The meeting was very numerously attended. Among those present were observed his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Hanse Towns, the Marquis of Lansdowne, &c.

The Noble President's saloons were, as usual, studded with models of new inventions and works of art.

With this meeting closes the Presidency of the noble Marquis over the Society. With how much honour to himself, and how much advantage to the Institution, it is long [illegible] the office, is well known to the Fellows, and we need not here enlarge on the fact; but it would be [illegible] to omit to acknowledge the extreme courtesy his Lordship has always extended to all who have had the gratification of enjoying his hospitality, which has literally been most liberally dispensed among the numerous meetings [illegible] safely to succeed to the Presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, the [illegible] and Wrottesley

MEETINGS

AUSTRALIAN [illegible] meeting of the Australian Company was held on Monday, at the [illegible] Lombard-street. Sir [illegible] in the chair. Considerable interest was excited in the meeting by the presence of Mr. Horne in the chair. The production of this report appeared to give general satisfaction to the shareholders. The mines appear already to be in a productive state, and many regular shipments of ore are expected. A most advantageous lease of an adjoining mine had been effected. The mine (the Montacute) was [illegible] low thirty tons of fine ore per month, ore is daily worth three times the value of the produce of Cornish ores, and much larger returns were expected with [illegible] terms of lease were simply to give the lessors ten per cent. on the quantity raised. The report was adopted, the [illegible] were in hand to pay the current expenses of working for the present year, provided only that the amounts the directors hoped to be able to commence regular successive shipments of ore. The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the shareholders

DARTMOOR CONSOLS MINE. A special meeting of this company was held on Monday, to decide upon the winding up of the affairs of the association; Mr. Hope in the chair. From a statement which was made by Mr. Mayhew, it appeared that upwards of £1400 had been raised on the first and second call of the company, but that, upon a general balance of accounts, upwards of £1000 was still due and owing. After a very long and desultory conversation, the meeting came to a resolution to dissolve the co

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The semi quarterly general court of the members of this Society was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; Rear-Admiral Lord Robert Stuart in the chair. The report read at the quarter succeeded to the Sailors' Orphan Fund, after expenditure, a balance of [illegible] remained. The report being then agreed to, a sum of £430 was distributed among the more deserving applicants. A nomination to the Royal Naval School was presented, to the son of one of the officers who perished in the *Avenger*

RURAL TAXATION LEAGUE.—During the week several meetings were held in Marylebone and other localities of the metropolis and its vicinity, with a view to the formation of district societies, to co-operate on the objects in view, by sending a gentleman deputed from each society to a central [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] the Government and spoliation of the Landed Estates, as the name imports, has been formed for the purpose of obtaining a more equal distribution of the public burdens

GENERAL THESPIAN FUND. festival took place on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, where a large number of gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., supported by Mr. Charles Dickens, and other gentlemen. After the customary toasts, Mr. Buckstone, as treasurer of the institution, stated that its vested property amounted to £4000, and that four aged members enjoyed annuities of £30 respectively. In the course of a humorous and characteristic address, he passed a high eulogy upon the chairman, observing, that, as money was their great object, they ought to feel happy in having the author of "Money" present upon that occasion. During the evening, a subscription, amounting to between £[illegible] and £400 was made.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. On Monday, according to ancient custom, the Easter bounty money of Queen Anne was distributed at the Almonry, in Middle-Scotland-yard. Upwards of 600 poor and necessitous persons, male and female, all aged at least sixty five years, the nearly all very feeble, of good character, and resident in the metropolis, were the recipients. Each shawl received 5s. in new half crowns

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Professor Sharpey, well known to the public as the author of the "Surgical Dictionary," has just resigned the appointment held by him for seventeen years, at the University College, London, in consequence, it is stated, of the recent election of Professor Syme to a chair in the Institution In taking leave of the students, Professor Cooper said that his resolution was founded upon the impossibility of any agreement between himself and a few of his colleagues on certain points affecting the claims of gentlemen educated at this school, gentlemen who ought, in his opinion, not to be forgotten in the distribution of its patronage

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON. Last Sunday morning a sermon on behalf of the above charitable institution was preached at the church of All Saints, Huntley-road, St. John's Wood, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford. At the close of a very eloquent and appropriate discourse, in which the merits of the charity were most warmly dwelt upon, the sum collected amounted to £97. 1s. 8d.

SUICIDE IN BOW-STREET POLICE COURT. On Monday an unfortunate man, who was well known to the metropolitan police as an amateur thief-taker, was brought up before Mr. Hall for assaulting his wife, when he was fined 40s., or in default committed for one month. The unfortunate man, who had only a few days before been sworn in a special constable, committed suicide during the night in his cell, by fastening his neckerchief round his throat, and hanging over the air entrance above the door. The unfortunate suicide was twenty-one years of age, and had been married to his wife only three months before.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15TH.—The number of deaths registered for the week, in the metropolitan and suburban districts, was 1240, of which 661 were males and 579 females. This number is less by 100 than that of the preceding week. The deaths registered in the same week were 1047 (557 males and 510 females). This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 30, and exceeds the average of deaths for the last five springs by 104. The births, however, it will be seen, exceed the deaths by 150

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been distinguished by frequent heavy rain, and since July by a cloudy sky. The following are some particulars of each day's weather, during the week just closed, as noted by Chad throughout the day: Monday, fine early in the morning, then cloudy and changeable, rain fell frequently during the day; the direction of the wind was S., and N.E., at different times: the average temperature for the day was 43°. Tuesday, the clouds were much broken in the morning, when the sun became powerful, and rain fell at night; the direction of the wind was S. at the former part of the day, and N.W. at the latter; the average temperature for the day was 39°. Monday, the sky was cloudy during the day and cloudless at night; rain fell frequently during the day; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature was 38°. Tuesday, the day was cloudy, and a steady rain was falling during the afternoon and evening; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature for the day was 46°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part clear; during the day there were slight frosty clouds scattered about the sky; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 49°; and that for the week ending this day was 46°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | April 13, the highest during the day was 58°, and the lowest was | 44 | 0 |
| Friday, | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saturday, | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Monday, | April 17, | 61 | 46 |
| Tuesday, | April 18, | 58½ | 40 |
| Wednesday, | April 19, | 58½ | 42 |

Blackheath, Thursday, April 20, 1848. J. G.

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

According to accounts published in the Cologne papers relative to the battle at [illegible] Danes and the inhabitants of the two duchies, the Duchy of Schleswig, from the Eider to Kiel, was in the enemy's hands. The country was open to the Danes, even when they did not take possession. The loss of human life was not a great one, as we have stated, but it was sufficient, about 1400 killed on both sides. The noblest families of the country have lost their sons and brothers. The corps of students from Kiel, 180 young men, have been altogether cut up.

It appears that the students were completely sacrificed in consequence of the misguided military positions assigned to them. Upwards of 714 were taken prisoners by the Danes, and 121 of them have already arrived at Copenhagen, where they await their trial. The number of Prussian troops now at Rendsburg was 6700

A letter from Rendsburg, of 13th April, states "that the reply of the King of Denmark to the Prussian flag of truce sent by Colonel de Bonin to demand the evacuation of Schleswig, was that the Prussian troops might act as they pleased in Holstein, but that, if they set foot on the territory of Schleswig, [illegible] and declare war against Prussia. The auxiliary troops of Prussia, so on after entered Schleswig, the advanced posts of the Danes giving way before them.

The German Diet has unanimously adopted the following resolution, with the exception of some of the Danish delegates for Holstein and Lauenburg, on the subject of the Schleswig-Holstein affair:—

"The Germanic Confederation, in pursuance of its resolution of the 4th of April, deems it necessary to make the following declaration:—

SCHLESWIG AND THE CHATEAU GOTTORP.—GERMAN VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR MARCH FROM KIEL TO THE FRONTIER.

"1. That in case the cessation of hostilities on the part of the King of Denmark, and the evacuation of the Duchy of Holstein by the Danish troops who have entered it, should not have taken place, this point is to be effected by force, in order to secure the right of Holstein to a union with Schleswig, guaranteed by the Germanic Confederation.

"2. As it is the opinion of the Diet that the best guarantee for this union will be effected by the admission of Schleswig into the German Confederation, Prussia shall be requested to promote this admission by every possible means, in its office of mediator. And finally,

"3. The Germanic Confederation desires to state that it recognises the Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein, which is constituted with the reservation of the rights and in the name of the Duke to undertake a forced defence of the country, and expects from the Royal mediating Prussian Government that it will take the members of this Provisional Government and of its adherents under its protection."

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., a skirmish took place near Eckenforde, in which the Danes were defeated, with a loss of 40 prisoners.

On the same day, the Danes moved forward with the greater part of the troops concentrated at their main head-quarters in Schleswig, to the number of 8,000 men, and took up a position near Dannevirke, about ten miles on the road to Rendsburg. Soon after one o'clock in the afternoon the King, escorted by two squadrons of dragoons and one of cuirassiers, and attended by a splendid staff, entered Schleswig from Flensburg, followed by the troops, rode through the town, and returned to Flensburg at five in the afternoon. Gen. Von Hedemann has the command-in-chief

The following morning the Danes continued to occupy the preceding day's position. The troops of Schleswig-Holstein are posted near Schestedt, the Prussians near Sorgbruck. The Altona Volunteer Cavalry formed the extreme advanced posts near Beckendorf.

His Majesty and the Council of Deputies at Flensburg have latterly reorganised the Provisional Government, and the burgomaster has had an interview with the King, and told him boldly, "I am a Schleswig-Holsteiner, and the worthier and larger portion of my citizens are of my sentiments: I can no longer serve the King of Denmark."

In Schleswig a corps of young men who offered to serve their country were betrayed into the hands of the Danes by two of the inhabitants, who had long been suspected to be spies, and some of them were captured.

The following are the statistics of the relative strength of the hostile powers:—

"The population of Denmark is subdivided into four classes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Denmark Proper .. .. .. .. | 1,223,807 |
| Of which the islands contain .. .. .. .. | 697,855 |
| Jutland .. .. .. .. .. .. | 525,952 |
| 2. The Duchies .. .. .. .. .. | 992,193 |
| 3. The Feroe Islands and Iceland .. .. | 58,000 |
| 4. Colonies .. .. .. .. .. | 76,000 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | 2,260,000 |

"The Danish army, in time of peace, consists of 39,000 men, of whom 3000 are cavalry, and 4000 artillerymen.

"The army of the German Confederation, in time of peace, consists of 435,487 men, but it can easily be augmented by calling out the reserves and conscripts; in which case the aggregate numerical force of the army would amount to 1,120,000 men, with 2,610 pieces of artillery, and 282,000 horses."

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are enabled, by aid of an artistical Correspondent, to append a pair of illustrations of scenes of the present struggle:—

### SCHLESWIG AND THE CHATEAU GOTTORP.

Schleswig lies on the river Schlez. There are the Old and New Town, with 1300 houses and 9000 inhabitants, some very fine buildings, institutions, as well as two convents, and a very ancient Cathedral, with a fine altar-piece in carved oak by a Schleswig artist of the name of Brüggeman, who flourished in the sixteenth century. The town has several extensive manufactories of importance.

The Château Gottorp was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig and Holstein, but is now the seat of the Danish Government's President

The Dukedom of Schleswig measures 72 miles in length, and 39 in its greatest breadth, and consists of 13 towns, 11 hamlets, and 1000 villages, with 349,000 inhabitants.

### THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG.

Rendsburg, situated on the river Eyder, where the Holstein Canal to Kiel commences, is a first-rate fortress, with about 5000 inhabitants. It has been several times besieged, but nevertaken. It is believed that Charlemagne, when he conquered Holstein, built Rendsburg, to prevent the invasion of the Danes.

At this moment it is the seat of the Provisional Government for the Duchies Prussian and Holstein troops are at present the garrison of the place. Wallmoden besieged Rendsburg in 1813, but without success

We quote the following statistical details of the Duchies, from a pamphlet which has just appeared, entitled "A Memoir on the Constitutional Rights of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein;" presented to Viscount Palmerston, by Chevalier Bunsen, on the 8th of April, 1848; with a Postscript of the 18th of April. Published, with M. de Gruner's Essay on the Danish Question, and all the Official Documents, by Otto Von Wenckstern:—

"The southern Duchy, Holstein, with Altona and Glückstadt on the Elbe, and with Rendsburg and Kiel towards the eastern coast, near the frontiers of Schleswig, has about 500,000 exclusively German inhabitants, and was originally given, received, and handed down, as a fief of the German empire, as it is now an integral part of the German Confederation

"The Duchy of Schleswig, or the country of the Angles (the ancestors of the people of England, as to blood and name), situated between Jutland and Holstein, has about 700,000 inhabitants, amongst whom there are about 150,000 peasants of Danish origin, immigrated from the bordering districts of Jütland, almost all of whom live in the northern parts of Schleswig, and some along the middle ridge of the country down to Glücksborg. The rest are Germans; and the civilising element, in schools, and by the bible and worship, has always been, and is at present, German. This circumstance, and the common love of liberty, explain the phenomenon, that the Danish population of the Duchy has always united with the German in the assertion and support of the independence of the Duchy

"As to the small islands which belong to Schleswig, and form part of the Duchy, all those on the western coast are inhabited by Germans of the ancient tribe of the Frizes. In those on the eastern coast, the population of the two northern ones, Alsen and Aerröe, is almost exclusively Danish; whereas that of the southern, Femern, opposite Holstein, is entirely German.

"The two Duchies have been, from time immemorial, united together as parts of one and the same family, and they have kept up, during 600 years, their constitutional independence, amidst a change of princes and princely families, and against the ever-renewed attacks of the Danes, and the attempts of the dynasty to reduce those countries to a level with the kingdom of Denmark, which always had but a very limited constitutional liberty, and has been, since 1660, the only entirely absolute monarchy of Europe."

THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG, THE PRESENT SEAT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN HOLSTEIN.—SKETCHED FROM THE CHATEAU OF THE COUNT REVENTLOW.

# F I N E A R T S.

CHRIST CROWNED WITH THORNS.—DESIGNED AND ETCHED BY VANDYKE. [illegible] ION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Of this sublime picture—a fit illustration of our Passion Week Number—Mr. Carpenter gives some particulars in his admirable work entitled "Pictorial Notices, consisting of a memoir of Sir Anthony Vandyck," &c.

This composition consists of three figures, seen to the knees. Our Saviour is in front, his head turned towards the right shoulder; he has drapery over the loins. Behind him, on his right, is a soldier in a helmet and cuirass, whose left hand is covered with the robe he is in the act of placing on the shoulder of Christ; in his right he holds a staff. Stooping forward before Christ, stands one of the mockers, whose head, turned upwards, is seen in profile; he is offering a reed with his left hand, and his right is extended towards the bottom of the print.

After describing the etching, Mr. Carpenter gives an account of six different states. The first state is exceedingly rare, and worth, probably, from thirty to forty pounds. Only two impressions of it are known; one in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, and the second in that of Mr. Chambers Hall, formerly Mr. Sheepshanks.

Our Illustration is copied in *fac simile* from the finished state, of which there are three impressions in the British Museum.

We never contemplate this fine composition without being forcibly reminded of some eloquent passages in one of Dr. South's Sermons, wherein, speaking of the sorrows of Christianity, he says, "We have the affecting sadnesses of Christ's fasting, his bloody agony, his crucifixion, and the bitter scene of his whole passion, in its separate parts and appendages." The impassioned divine places these sorrows in vivid contrast with the glories, the triumphs, and the hosannas of Christianity. Then he shows us how, "in the whole narrative of our Saviour's life, no passage is related of him low or mean, but is immediately seconded, and, as it were, corrected by another high and marvellous." Thus, "when he underwent the last and violent infamy of crucifixion and death, then did the universal frame of nature give testimony to his divinity, the temple rending, the sun darkening, and the earth quaking; the whole creation seemed to sympathize with his passion. And when, afterwards, he seemed to be in the very kingdom and dominion of death by descending into the grave, he quickly confuted the dishonour of that by an astonishing resurrection; and by an argument *ex abundantia* proved the divinity of his person over and over, in a miraculous ascension!"

## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

It is pleasant to think that the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, located in a gallery at the west-end of Pall-mall, should make quite a distinguished figure in this year's Exhibition, in spite of the desertion of five of its attractive members to the Old Society. The New Society relies altogether on the contributions of its members; it looks for no assistance from without, but trusts too confidently (it has since been found) on the steady adherence of all its members. Heavy secessions from year to year, in spite of fines levied to prevent them, so weakened the body of British Artists in Suffolk-street, that the Society, which formerly enumerated some of the best of the present Royal Academicians, has since sunk, with a few exceptions, into comparative obscurity. Had the Society remained true to itself, and the members true to the Society, the Exhibition in Suffolk-street would have formed at this day a formidable rival in real excellence to the much longer constituted Royal Academy. The case of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours is much the same. It has been and still is a formidable rival to its elder brother at the end of the street; but it is easy to see that it cannot stand (what body can?) a series, from year to year, of heavy secessions of members nursed within its walls, and to whom it looks properly enough for good and permanent support.

This year's Exhibition consists of 413 works of art contributed by fifty-two members, eight of whom are ladies. The President and Vice-President, Mr. Warren and Mr. Haghe, in several very clever works maintain rather than add to their already well-earned reputations. Mr. Webnert has made a step, and a long step, forward in the right direction. Mr Davidson and Mr. Vacher are two new contributors to the Society, destined to add materially to the success and value of future Exhibitions. Mr. D'Egville, in several clever views (one especially clever), shows how thoroughly he feels and sees, and can convey to paper, the beauties and peculiarities of often-painted Venice. Mr. Chase walks in the footsteps of Mr Haghe, and Mr. Hardwick in the footsteps of Mr. Nash, and both with excellencies of their own sufficient to redeem the servility of imitation. Miss Setchell, after a long illness, has returned with new health, we hope—certainly, with all her former vigour—to her favourite art, and in a single contribution of great merit confirmed the expectations that were [illegible] and from her picture of "The Momentous Question," well and widely known by an engraving which was made from it for one of the Provincial Art Unions. Miss Fanny Corbaux is as truthful and tasteful as ever; and Mrs. Margetts still continues to paint fruit and flowers worthy of Van Huysum, or the Jesuit Seghers, or even Mr. Lance himself.

In criticising the present Exhibition, we shall revert to the course we pursued in former years, of noticing the works in detail in the strict order of the Catalogue. The Duke of Wellington (an authority in such matters) pursued this course, we remember, when inspecting the recent exhibition at Westminster Hall; and all Lord Mahon's ingenuity was insufficient to induce him to look at even a work of extraordinary excellence out of the numerical order assigned it in the Catalogue. The Duke reviewed the exhibition as he would a regiment of soldiers on Hounslow Heath or Wormwood Scrubs.

11. "The Lily of the Valley." E. H. Corbould. This is a small full-length figure of a barefooted girl, with a pitcher of water at her feet, and a piece of Lily of the valley in her hand. The face is pretty, and the several accessories both appropriate and well painted. To our taste, and, as we observe, in the opinion of others, this is Mr. C[illegible]ould's best work in the present Exhibition.

41. "Venice." J. H. D'Egville. A charming Prout-like view, not of Venice but as Venice, carefully coloured, and executed with a nice feeling for breadth of effect.

54. "And ye shall walk in silk attire." Sarah Setchel. A picture of two figures—an elderly lady and a young maiden, in illustration of the well-known ballad which has found, as it deserves, a place in every collection of Scottish song since its first appearance in "Johnson's Scots' Musical Museum." The verses are pretty:—

"And ye shall walk in silk attire,
And siller hae to spare,
Gin ye'll consent to be his bride,
Nor think on Donald more.

"Oh! who would buy a silken gown
Wi' a puir broken heart?
And what's to me a siller crown,
If I from Donald part?"

The silken dresses exhibited by the elderly lady make no change in the heart or affections of the Scottish maiden her mind is made up to think of Donald still. The expressions are capital—the hands most carefully drawn and the peep-out by the doorway, and the table, &c., most palm-takingly executed. The two lights serve only to perplex the arrangement, without, as far as we could see, any particular advantage gained by such a course.

[illegible] "Capuchin Monks at Madira, in their Convent at Bruges." L. Haghe A capital picture, with all the effect and much of the warmth of a work in oil. Thirteen monks are assembled at a desk, and beneath a lamp, the light of which is thrown, by a large shade, on their shaven heads and long brown dresses. It seems hardly a fiction to fancy oneself actually present at such a meeting.

95. "The Return of the Pilgrims from Mecca." Henry Warren. The Pilgrims are supposed to have made their usual halt at a place called the Birket el Hadj, or Lake of the Pilgrims, a few miles from Cairo, where their friends come out to meet them. This is one of Mr. Warren's large pictures of Egyptian costume and [illegible] Egyptian scenery, for which he has long been deservedly famous. The effects of sky and atmosphere are quite deceptive. The whole is painted with great care, and the grouping is at once graceful and picturesque.

110. "The Rape of the Lock." Charles Wagall. The well-known incident from Pope, and nicely and carefully painted.

120. "A Country Village." Charles Davidson. A Lee-like landscape, with a large roadway tree occupying nearly the centre of the picture. It is quite an English scene, true to our country villages and our sylvan lanes. Cowper would have loved it for its close adherence to the beautiful in nature.

187 and 206. "Leah and Rachel." F. Corbaux. Two circular pictures, with, of course, a child in each. The execution is extremely careful and nothing is

wanting but a diviner depth of countenance. Our great masters felt and produced a fine intensity of settled sorrow, or inward comfort; but the power of rendering either is no everyday gift

We shall continue our criticisms in our next week's Paper.

"THE SONNET." BY MULREADY

Our readers will not have forgotten a remarkable drawing executed in red and black chalk, which was exhibited some two or three years ago, at the Royal Academy, by Mr. Mulready, and which, represented a youth and girl sitting on a bank; a lover drawn with a power, like Michael Angelo's, who is watching the expression of his mistress, as sweet as though Correggio had invented her, while she is suppressing her emotion in reading a sonnet. This charming work has now been lithographed by the eldest son of Mr. John Linnell, one of the youths who distinguish themselves in reducing so faithfully the Prize Cartoons; and it is not too much to say of it, that the present work is one of the finest lithographs ever executed in England, regard being had to the masterly character of the original drawing. The production of this work originated with the Society of Arts, and they may be proud to have done so. It is intended for preservation to the subscribers to the fund for promoting the formation of a National Gallery of British Art by voluntary contributions (as well from an [illegible] of its pictures and sketches. The funds to be thus raised will be applied, first, in giving the Artist whose works are exhibited a commission for a picture; and, secondly, in the purchase of pictures already painted. These pictures will be presented, from time to time, to the National Gallery, and thus, together with the works of British Artists already the property of the nation, help to form a gallery which shall worthily represent British Art, and thus accomplish what has been urged in vain so long upon successive governments.

The Pictures of Mr. Mulready will form the first Annual Exhibition, to be opened in June, 1848. We are glad to learn that the Queen, and other possessors of Mulready's works, have promised to lend them for this occasion; and Her Majesty and Prince Albert have subscribed for the lithograph.

Among the Pictures to be exhibited are "The Wolf and the Lamb," and [illegible] picture, from her Majesty's collection; "The Barber's Shop," (Earl of Ducie); "The Careless Messenger," (Lord of Durham); "Idle Boys," and "Leading a Bite," (Earl Grey); two small early pictures, (Lord Colborne); "Boy firing a Cannon," (Sir Robert Peel); "Punch and Judy," (Sir J. Swinburne); "Painter's Studio," (Mrs. Bacon [illegible] tonian Controversy" [illegible] (T. Hope, [illegible] rupted." [illegible] Love," "Wedding Gown," [illegible] (the late W. Wells, Esq.) If we recollect rightly, Mr. Vernon has three pictures by Mr. Mulready, which, doubtless, he will be happy to lend the Society.

## MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," one of the master-pieces of the Swan of Pesaro, on Monday night, by the Royal Italian Opera forces, conducted by Costa, was distinguished by the utmost perfection. We never heard (not even from the most experienced singing societies in Germany) finer choral execution than was displayed in the "Eia Mater," the solo of which was splendidly declaimed by Tamburini, and in the fugued finale—the difficult points in the latter being taken up with extraordinary vigour and precision. Gris and Alboni received encores—the former for her energetic interpretation of the "Inflammatus," in which she sounded to C, her superb organ towering above band and chorus in the most imposing manner; and the latter for her pathetic rendering of "Fac me vere," which she gave with praiseworthy purity of style. The quartet, "Quando corpus," sung by Gris, Alboni, Mario, and Tamburini, was also demanded twice, being a perfect specimen of the most refined part singing. The tenor air, "Cujus animam," so exquisitely sung by Mario, and the duetto, "Quis est homo," given in such finished style by Corbari and Alboni, were greatly applauded. Fiorini and Lavia assisted in the concerted pieces, thus adding to the completeness of the *ensemble*.

After the "Stabat," the National Anthem was called for and sung with the greatest enthusiasm, Grisi and Alboni taking the solo. As the house was crowded in every part, the effect of the audience upstanding was very grand. The Marquis of Lansdowne was remarked as most fervent in the cheering. The miscellaneous gleanings forming the second part of the concert were, with the exception of the *début* of M. Emile Prudent, developed no novelties. Herold's "Zampa" overture, played with marvellous skill and rapturously encored; Charubini's "Deux Journées" overture, and Beethoven's celebrated Dervish Chorus from "The Ruins of Athens," were the most attractive items: but there were operatic pieces by Mozart, Ricci, Donizetti, and Rossini, sung by Grisi, Persiani, Alboni, Castellan, Signori Mariti, Revere, Ronconi, and Tamburini, which afforded more or less delight to the auditory.

M. Emile Prudent has a great continental reputation; and as a conqueror of digital difficulties and dexterities, he is of the first class of executants; but the key-splitting school is beginning to be at a discount, and it behoves pianists to present new unexceptionable composition, as well as to exhibit marvellous mechanism. His "Sonnambula" fantasia, based on the "*Ah! non giunge*" of the Sonata dedicated to Kreutzer; and his "Sonnambula" Fantasia, with the Seguidilla (a Spanish dance), were brilliantly executed, and deservedly applauded; but these two pieces are not calculated to be the criteria of his general merit.

It is to be hoped that at the next concert, with such instrumental resources, some of the Symphonies of the great masters will be introduced in the programme.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

It has long been a standing complaint, that so little encouragement was given to pupils, past and present, in this academy, by producing their original compositions, according to one of the principles laid down in the statutes of the institution. It is to be hoped that the example supplied by the scheme of last Saturday's second concert will be steadily continued, and that in future no programme of a Royal Academy Concert will appear without some works in composition by pupils, to indicate the real value of the instructions they are receiving. It is a shame that we are put forward the concerts with pieces hackneyed by Italian singers, thus subjecting novices to most disagreeable and invidious comparisons. There was quite sufficient merit in the symphony by Mr. Thomas, the overture by Mr. Baly, and the second movement of Mr. C. A. Maddone, to justify their selection for performance. The motett by the young lady just named, written for four solo voices, with chorus and full orchestral arrangement, was particularly striking, for the beauty of the ideas and the classical excellence of the form. A song, "My soul is dark," composed by Mr. Whitehead Smith, sung by Miss A. Lincoln, if not remarkably original, was simple and expressive.

The selection of a Mass, written by the Earl of Westmoreland (our Minister at Berlin), and performed in the Prussian capital some two years since, proved that the praise of the German critics had been justly bestowed. Many persons displayed considerable power; such as the "Hosanna in Excelsis," in B flat, the "Kyrie Eleison," in F minor, the "Cum Sancto," in C. The "Benedictus," in F, seemed to make the greatest impression on the auditory, for when this production had peculiar interest, as the noble and accomplished amateur was the founder of the Royal Academy of Music. We regard the quartet, the "Laudamus te," in F, as the gem of the fine work.

The instrumental solos were executed by Miss Wolf and Mr. Old on the piano, and Mr. Layland on the harp; and there were songs given by Miss Rainsford and Miss Holroyd, alike creditable to all engaged. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and M. Sainton the leader of the band.

UPPER SINGING SCHOOLS.—On Monday night Handel's oratorio of "Jephtha" was performed at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, in very creditable style. The orchestra was led by Mr. Loder, and conducted by professional aid. The principal singers were the Misses Williams, Miss Duval, Miss Sewell, Mr. Shus Reeves, and Mr. Phillips. Mr. Reeves made a very favourable impression in the music that Braham can be said to have made his own, such as the "Deeper and deeper still." The airs "Farewell ye limpid Springs," and "Te sacred Priests," were happily sung by Miss A. Williams; she was encored in the "Smiling Dawn," as was Mr. Reeves in "Waft her, angels, through the air." Mr. Phillips sang extremely well—sacred music having been always so well adapted to his voice and style. Mr. Wily led the band with energy and tact.

SACRED CONCERTS.—Exeter Hall was crowded on Monday night for the third Concert, directed by Miss Mounsey so judiciously. There was an excellent selection from Dr Boyce, Mandelssohn, Handel, Arne, Dr. Chard, Spohr, Rathbel, Neukomm, Beethoven, J. S. Bach, Weyse, Kummer, Eisenhofer, Von Bonn, &c. The vocalists were Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, Messrs Francis and Kench. In the programmes of these concerts, there are generally skilful gleanings from the latest modern works, as well as from those of the ancient masters.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The ninth anniversary festival has been celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, with a selection from the works of Palestrina, Gibbons, Wilbye, Ward, Bennett, Morley, Bond, Cavendish, Horsley, Ferrabi, and Sir Henry Bishop, sung by a choir of 16 contra, 14 altos, 24 tenors, and 20 basses. There were many gems in this selection, but it lacked variety in style—a very requisite point to be observed in a Madrigalian evening. Mr. Turle conducted, and the aid of the Westminster Abbey boys, with several professors, sustained the anthems in their sessions exertions. J. Evans, Esq., the President of the Society, was the chairman, fulfilling the duties with tact. The National Anthem called forth an expression of loyalty unusually prolonged and fervent. Mr. Oliphant, in a happy address, alluded to the political agitation of the day, quoting the words of Wesley, Coleridge, Hare, Sterne, Quintilian, Terrella, and Sir Isaac Newton, all of which were appropriate and beautiful. The metaphors very ingeniously. The only drawback on a social and harmonious meeting, which was honoured with the presence of ladies in the gallery, was the absence from indisposition of Mr. G. Hudd, the hon. Librarian and Secretary, whose indefatigable exertions were duly acknowledged.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—The programme of the third meeting on Monday night, opened with No. 2, op. 18, in C minor, dedicated to Prince Lichnowsky, and composed in 1791. This was led by Molique. Salmon in No. 1, op. 74, in E flat major, and Molique led No. 12, op. 132, in A minor, composed in 1825. Hill was the tenor, and Konsecke the violoncello. The performance was admirable throughout, the quiet refined style of Molique being contrasted with the fire of Saunton. The execution of the adagio in the last quartet was one of the most perfect specimens of quartet playing we have ever heard.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.—In addition to the concerts recorded above, there have been musical entertainments every evening this week (Friday excepted) at the Strand Theatre, by the Female Ethiopian Serenaders; on Wednesday and Thursday nights at Sedlier's Wells, by Mr. H. Russell; on Monday at the National Hall, by Mr. S. Cowell; on Monday and Thursday evenings at the Surrey Theatre, by Mr. H. Smith; and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Olympic Theatre, by the Singers of the Pyrenees and Distin Family. In the [illegible] of a London musical week we must add the Cater Cub, which meets to-night (Saturday), and the performance of Handel's "Messiah," last Wednesday evening, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Next Monday will be Dando's 6th and final quartet meeting at Crosby Hall, and the first concert of the Whittington Club. On Wednesday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform, at Exeter Hall, Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," for the benefit of the workmen driven out of France by Republican tyranny. On the same evening there will be Mr. Lucas's fourth quartet meeting, and the Melodists, to which Molique, Benedict, Richardson, Sims Reeves, and Marras have been invited. Italian opera will be performed on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at her Majesty's and Royal Italian Theatres.

## THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

We have a pleasing task before us this week—that of recording the triumphant *début* of the new contralto, Mdlle. Schwartz, and the successful appearance of Mdlle. Cruvelli in a new and arduous part, that of *Lucrezia Borgia*. A, however, so much curiosity has been evinced regarding the former, and so much anxiety as to whether she would realise the high expectations entertained, it is that of her first we will first speak.

Mdlle Schwartz is a singer of no ordinary merit; she possesses a fine voice, of the true contralto quality and great compass, embracing two octaves and a half, from the D below to the A above; her style is pure, full, and powerful, whilst the upper tones, although somewhat obscured on Saturday night by nervousness and fatigue, are pure and good, as she clearly evinced at the Concerto on Monday and Wednesday, when, having nearly recovered from the nervous incidental to a first appearance, she delighted her audience by her admirable rendering of Handel's "Ah! che assorta," and other *morceaux*. Her execution is finished, and her musical taste and feeling perfect. Her singing of "Il segreto," in "Lucrezia Borgia," was spontaneously encored, and loudly called for a third time—a demand which she, however, declined, as she had still an ther verse to sing. As regards Mdlle Schwartz's acting, a judgment cannot be passed on it in so trifling a part as that of Orsino, but, however, she played with spirit. The impression left on the minds of most persons who heard her on Saturday was a strong desire to see her in a part where her powers both of singing and acting would have fuller scope—an opportunity for which we shall, doubtless, not have long to wait. Mdlle Schwartz is a most valuable addition to the *troupe* of Her Majesty's. Good contraltos are rare everywhere, and valuable in proportion to their rarity; and now we will delay no longer paying our tribute of admiration to Mdlle. Cruvelli, whose impersonation of *Lucrezia Borgia* has raised her still higher in public estimation than she was before. Her singing of the whole opera was admirable, especially in the last fine air, "M'odi, ah! m'odi," which she rendered with surprising passion and energy, and which elicited an immediate encore. Indeed, throughout the whole of the last act her singing and acting were truly splendid, and surprised even her most partial admirers. It would be only be just to Mdlle. Cruvelli to say that she altogether looked the character, for youth and ingenuousness are not the qualifications for a *Lucrezia Borgia*, and were we inclined to be critical, we could point out errors in the costume of the second act as almost too hurried and impetuous to be entirely consistent with the onward calmness and complete self possession which essentially mark the disposition of the poisoner; but these are but trifles, easily remedied, and which in no way impair the excellence of the impersonation as a whole. She was admirably seconded by Gardoni, who rendered the charming air "Di pescatore" in his wonted excellence of style, and with an entirely new reading, by which it became more dramatic and expressive of the feeling of the moment, and whose acting, in the last scene especially, was remarkable for its pathos and tenderness. Indeed, we have never witnessed the dying scene rendered to greater perfection than by these two artists. As to Lablache, his performance of the part of the *Duke* is too well known to need any comment; when we say that he sang and looked it as well as ever, more need not be added. As a whole, "Lucrezia Borgia" went off admirably: the *ensemble* of chorus and orchestra was perfect; and we should pronounce it to be as yet decidedly the most successful production of the season.

Two grand vocal and instrumental concerts were given at this establishment on Monday and Wednesday. We have already noticed Mdlle. Schwartz's successful performance on these occasions, and Mdlle. Cruvelli and Mdlle. Vandenheuvel Gardoni, and that superb trio of basses, Lablache, Coletti, and Belletti, were among the vocal attractions of the greatest of pianoforte players, Thalberg, was among the instrumental performers. Such being the artistic programme, it is unnecessary to say that the whole affair went off with great brilliancy.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Bellini's "Puritani," with its ever fresh and gushing melodies, was presented on Saturday night, to introduce Marini on the first time this season, in his favourite part of *Giorgio*. Mariani has a splendid bass voice, and is a thorough master in his style of singing. The famed trumpet duo between him and Tamburini who resumed his popular part of *Riccardo*—created a great sensation, and was encored. The other parts were filled as before, and as a whole, "Lucrezia Borgia" went off admirably: the *ensemble* of chorus and orchestra was perfect; and we should pronounce it to be as yet decidedly the most successful production of the season.

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During the present week the theatres have been closed for regular dramatic performances, although behind the curtain, every department has been in full activity, in preparation for the various musical and miscellaneous entertainments have been given at most of the houses.

Why operas may be given piecemeal, and young ladies may blacken their faces and ride astride on pony bangles as Female Ethiopians, and Christy Minstrels, seeming to provoke the two Italian singers to extraordinary exertion, while was the *Sirens*, looking as blooming as in her earliest days of warbling the "Palace of Mario was the only performance during the week in a dramatic interest that commanded several encores. The entire performance afforded the highest gratification to a crowded house. The season before Easter has thus terminated

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH followed up a motion for a return of the number of arms registered in Ireland between the 14th of March and the 14th of the present month, by referring to an article in the *United Irishman* calling upon the people to arm, with the view, when the system of organisation was complete, of plunging them in the heart's blood of their enemies. If no preparation was to be made for defence while the enemy was preparing for an attack, those who wished now to aid the Government in maintaining peace and order would be disheartened, and would begin to consider, and perhaps entertain, the question of compromise, on a subject with respect to which no compromise could take place—viz. the Repeal of the Union. He was unwilling to press the subject too prominently forward; he only wished to know distinctly what were the intentions of the Government; and he would therefore conclude by putting the question of which he had given notice, namely, whether it was the intention of the Government to extend the provisions of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act to the city and county of Dublin, or to bring in a measure to amend that act?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that there could be no objection to the production of the return moved for by the noble Earl, inasmuch as its object was to procure the latest information in reference to a very important subject. With reference to the question which the noble Earl contended, he must say he thought the Lord-Lieutenant was the best judge both of the time, the place, and the mode in which the power of the Government should be put in action, and he did not think that House was the place—if any part of Ireland was to be brought suddenly under the operation of the act—in which it was consistent that such a proclamation should be announced; he thought it should come at once and direct from the Lord-Lieutenant. After referring to various exaggerated statements in reference to the condition of Ireland and the arming of the disaffected, the noble Marquis said that, while he should be sorry to prefer the Lord-Lieutenant before all persons making application to him indiscriminately, yet that noble Lord had accepted the services of a large and efficient body of persons composed of both Protestants and Catholics, and arms had been sent over to be placed in their hands. The noble Earl had alluded to a compromise, of which certain rumours had been spread abroad, and upon which compromise was mentioned he was bound to take the first opportunity of stating that there was none. It was the determination of her Majesty's Ministers to resist all attempts to subvert the well-government of the country, and with the interests of which government the preservation of the Union was inseparable.

Lord BROUGHAM was of opinion that the repeal of the Union was only sought for by a very small body, who drove a pecuniary trade by advocating that measure.

SCOTCH PEERAGE.—The claim of a person assuming the title of Lord Colvill, of Ochiltree, to vote for representative peers for Scotland, was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges, before which the claimant is to attend, and endeavour to make out his title.

The Removal of Aliens Bill, after a short discussion, passed through committee, as did also the Lunacy of Minors (Ireland) Bill.

ELECTION RECOGNIZANCES BILL.—Lord MONTEAGLE proposed the second reading of the Election Recognizances Bill, which was supported by Lord Colchester, Lord Stanley, and Lord Devon; Lord Brougham moving an amendment, with which he concurred in by Lords Campbell, Denman, and the Lord Chancellor, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 10; the numbers being 19 to 9.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

DERBY ELECTION.—On the question of issuing new writs for Derby, in the room of Mr. Strutt and Mr. F. Gower, unseated on the ground of bribery, Mr. HUME moved that the writs be suspended until a full inquiry had been made into the whole subject. After some discussion, in which Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir R. PEEL took part, in favour of the amendment, the House divided, when the motion for issuing the writs was negatived by a majority of 106, the numbers being 43 to 149.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. J. Wilson, stated that an offer of amicable mediation on the part of England in the affairs of Denmark had been made, and with some hopes of its being accepted.

PROCESSION OF PAUPERS. Sir G GREY, in reply to Sir J. Buller, stated that, with respect to a threatened procession of paupers on Easter Monday, to present a petition and address to her Majesty through the Home Office, to be headed by Mr. C. Cochrane, he had intimated to that person that it would not be convenient for him to receive any deputation or address during the Easter week, since which he had received no further information from Mr. Cochrane of its being his intention to resort to such a proceeding; he therefore thought that individual might be safely left to the good sense of the community.—The Irish papers had been sent over to Dublin, special constables, Welsh education, charitable funds, and the Quadrant in Regent-street, next occupied the attention of the house; after which Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to the question of adjournment for the holidays, stated that on Wednesday he should move that the House adjourn until Saturday next, and on Saturday he should move a further adjournment until Monday the 1st of May.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

On the question of the reception of the report of the Crown and Government Security Bill,

Mr. GOULBURN moved a clause, rendering misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, with the view to leaving out the words "by open and advised speaking," which was negatived by a majority of 171 to 49.

A clause proposed by Sir W. CLAY, also in reference to the omission of the objectionable words, and the substitution of a proviso, enacting that when a second offence was charged, the offending party should not be admitted to bail, was negatived by 83 to 39, majority 44.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted a proviso that informations must be sworn within six days after the commission of the offence, and the magistrate's warrant issued within ten days from that period, which, after a debate, was carried by 142 to 30—majority 112

Mr. BRIGHT moved an amendment that the powers of the act should not be invoked, except at the instance of the law officers of the Crown, which was rejected by a majority of 121, the numbers 49 to 170

Captain HARRIS moved, but subsequently withdrew, a clause proposing to empower the Government to disarm the people of Ireland of pikes and similar hostile weapons. The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday, the debate to be taken on that question at twelve o'clock

COPPER AND LEAD ORE DUTIES

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House go into Committee on the copper and lead ore duties.

Sir C. LEMON moving, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the effect of the existing duties on the importation and production of copper ore, the House divided.—For the original motion, 109; against it, 30: majority, 79.

The House then went into Committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER propounded resolutions for the reduction of the duties

Mr. GLADSTONE said, he should not interpose his amendment for the total repeal of the duties until the House went into Committee on the bill; in the meantime he wished to be informed whether the Government would be prepared to take a similar course to that now proposed with reference to tin.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, not having received any representations on the subject of tin, did not see any immediate necessity for such a reduction

Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the Chairman report progress, when on Captain BOLDERO, ayes 18, noes 71. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the motion of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, the Select Committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was nominated, and the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

IRELAND.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated, in answer to a question from Lord BEAUMONT, that many persons who had been found at Dublin engaged in firing at targets, for the purpose of military training, had been arrested

The Election Recognizances Bill thus passed through committee, after a warm altercation between Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord BROUGHAM.

The Alien Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at NOON.

After Sir G. GREY, in answer to a question from Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, had read to the House the correspondence which had passed between the leaders of a loyal association at Dublin and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the expediency of assembling in arms, the order of the day was moved for the third reading of

THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL

Mr. HUME repeated his objections to the measure, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months.

Sir De L. EVANS objected to certain portions of the bill, but could not concur in an indiscriminate censure of it

Mr. O'CONNOR contended that this bill took away the right of bail and traverse, and was therefore a violation of the constitution and the Bill of Rights. He vindicated his own poetical conduct at some length, and denied that he had ever recommended an appeal to physical force or to the assistance of a foreign country. He joined Mr. Hume in opposing this bill, which would deter men from speaking lest they should violate its provisions.

Mr. HEADLAM and Mr. SEYMER declared their intention of voting for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. P. WOOD could not let the bill be read a third time without entering his final protest against that which he conceived to be a direct violation of those principles of settled law which had now existed in this country for five hundred years.

Mr. ADDERLEY made a speech in favour of the bill, in which he passed some severe strictures on the triumvirate of sedition-mongers in Ireland who had applied for French intervention to carry the Repeal of the Union.

Mr. MITCHELL would not lend his countenance to a foolish agitation, which, if put down, would destroy the trade and commerce of the nation, and therefore gave his cordial assent to this measure

Mr. HORSMAN accepted the bill in the shape in which the House had determined to grant it. He warned the Government that it must enter upon a new system for Ireland, and must seek to conciliate and not to conquer it

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an able argument to controvert the historical and legal propositions laid down by Mr. P. Wood in his speech against this bill.

Sir R. PEEL said, he could not allow the bill to pass without distinctly avowing his approval of its provisions. He thought it right that men who had not the dignity of traitors should be reduced to the position of felons. He would keep those frogs that were croaking sedition in the marshes, and would not allow them to puff themselves into the dimensions of the nobler animals that believed treason. He warned Mr. O'Connor that those who drew 100,000 persons together could not foresee what might be the consequences. After shewing that the gentleman's declarations of loyalty were not very satisfactory, he said, that what he (Sir Robert) had read and witnessed in the last ten days, he saw proof that there was good reason for strengthening for a time the hands of her Majesty's Government. He referred to the magnificent demonstration of loyalty recently made in the metropolis, and exhorted the Government and the Legislature to encourage those whose exertions had been so admirable, in the good course on which they had entered, by shewing their united determination to uphold the institutions of the country in all their leading principles, and on their ancient foundations. (Hear.) He then referred to the condition of France, and declared it to be his firm belief that the security of every existing Government depended on a rigid abstinence from any interference in the transactions of that country. He hoped that the working classes of Great Britain would not be deluded by the meeting held in Trafalgar-square about the wages of labour. If it were true that men, without reference to their different capabilities, strength, and capacities, ought all to receive the same daily wages, all the experience and all the lights of the last 150 years had existed in vain.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. MUNTZ still retained in full force their objections to this measure

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly adverted to the different objections urged by different members against this bill, which, he believed, would tend much to the security of the peace of the empire. He then referred to the exciting and inflammatory language used in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, observing that it might lead in some parts of the country to outrage and insurrection; but that outrage and that insurrection would be put down, because the Government had the means of so doing at its disposal in the loyalty and affection of the people, and in the force of the army, whose fidelity had been most fully and systematically tested in various ways, both in and out of Ireland. He then proceeded to state that immediately after Easter the House would proceed to the discussion of measures which related to the political state of the Irish population. Referring to Mr. J. O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union, he observed that all ring to Mr. J. O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union, he observed that all the grievances of which Mr. Grattan complained in the Irish Parliament, and which remained unredressed by that Parliament, had been redressed by a Parliament of the United Kingdom. He declared his readiness to listen to any proposition supported by the great majority of Irish members, having for its object the improvement of the laws and condition of that country; but, by discussion (if the question should be for argument), and by force (if reason were had to arms), he was determined, as long as there was breath and life in him, to oppose the repeal of the legislative union. The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers

The House divided, when the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the third reading | 261 |
| Against it | 40 |
| Majority | 221 |

The bill was then read a third time and passed

The evening sitting was almost exclusively occupied in a discussion respecting the issuing of a new writ for the borough of Horsham. Mr. STAFFORD moved the issue of the writ, but being opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, Lord LINCOLN, and many other gentlemen on all sides of the House, he ultimately consented to withdraw his motion.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Crown and Government Security Bill.

Lord STANLEY said he would throw no obstacle in the way of the passing of the bill, though he felt strongly that Ministers should have given their Lordships an opportunity of considering properly the measure before them. He agreed that the wide gap between sedition and treason should be filled up, and that persons guilty of the offences referred to in the bill should be treated as common felons, and subjected to the same degrading punishment.

After some discussion on the bearing of the Act of Edward III. of treason from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord CAMPBELL,

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed a wish that more time had been given for rendering the bill effectual in putting a stop to those monster meetings by which this country and Ireland had been so frequently disturbed in past years He hoped, however, their Lordships would assent to the bill with as little delay as possible, to put a check on those dangerous meetings to the public tranquility

Lord DENMAN supported the bill, as did also Earl ST. GERMANS

The bill was then read a second time.

The Election Recognizances Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

The ALIEN BILL.—In reply to a question from Mr. EWART,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the introduction of the Alien Bill was the result of a decision which the Government had received from various quarters. He was aware that it was opposed to the general policy of the country, and that in ordinary times no such law ought to exist. Circumstances, however, which he could not state, rendered it necessary at the present time, but the bill would be only of temporary duration.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—In moving the adjournment of the House at its rising until Saturday, and from thence to the 1st of May, Lord J. RUSSELL stated the course of public business proposed to be taken by the Government after the recess On Monday, May 1st, the House would be moved into Committee for two purposes—one being for certain West India loans, for the purpose of immigration, the other to enable Government to advance again any repayments of money out of the Consolidated Fund last year and this year. Tuesday, the same day he would move the second reading of the Alien Bill. On Thursday, the 4th of May, he would move the third reading of the Jews' Bill. On Friday, the 5th of May, he would move the committee on the Alien Bill, and if there should be time to proceed with other business, he would on the same day take the committee on the Health of Towns Bill. If not, he would propose to take it on Monday, the 8th. On Monday, the 10th, the Speaker of the House would bring up the report for consideration of the House a measure for the amendment of the Navigation Laws, and his right hon friend would also state the course proposed to be taken with respect to the registry of seamen and ships, and also with regard to the Merchant Seamen's Fund, so as to give the House a complete view of the intentions of Government upon those important subjects. On Monday, the 15th, or on Tuesday, the 2nd of May, his right hon friend the Secretary for Ireland would introduce a bill with regard to the Elective Franchise and Polling-places in Ireland.

In reply to a question from Mr BRIGHT, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no measure to introduce on the subject of the Established Church of Ireland.

DENMARK.—Mr. DISRAELI drew attention to the present position of affairs between Denmark and Prussia, arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and gave a sketch of the guarantee given by England, by the treaties of 1715 and 1720, that the Duchy of Schleswig should be secure to the King of Denmark, and that England would defend it against all who should seek to disturb Denmark in the peaceable possession of it. He hoped it would not go forth to Europe that England no longer respected her guarantees, and if so, that Government would insist that the British Government to make such a representation to Prussia as would be beneficial, by shewing that the British House of Commons was not indifferent to the invasion of our old ally, Denmark.—Lord PALMERSTON declined to enter at length into the question in dispute between Denmark and the German Confederation. That question was simply this, that the German Confederation insisted that Schleswig should form a portion of Holstein, whereas Denmark insisted that it should follow the fortunes of Denmark. The English Government had signified to both parties its readiness to endeavour to bring matters to an amicable settlement, and it would be premature to state what he should consider our opinion upon the case.—After a few words from Mr. UNGUBART, the matter dropped.

The Game Certificate for Killing Hares Bill was passed through committee.

The House adjourned until Saturday.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Crown and Government Security Bill went through committee, and was afterwards read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned till Saturday (this day), when the two Houses meet by command, for Royal assent given to this and other bills. After which their Lordships will adjourn till Thursday, the 4th of May.

A FORM OF PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY.

*(To be read in all Churches on Good Friday, and the three following Sundays.)*

O God, whose never-failing Providence ordereth all things both in heaven and earth: we thine unworthy servants most humbly beseech Thee to confirm Thy faithful promises which Thou hast mercifully made to us and to our forefathers; and graciously to hear the prayers which we now offer before Thee, that we, who for our manifold sins and wickedness do worthily deserve to be severely punished by Thee for the same, may be mercifully dealt with by Thee in this our necessity, according to the multitude of Thy mercies, for the honour of Jesus Christ our Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

John Hardy, Esq., late Member for Bradford, has presented to the Rev. Dr. Burnet, vicar of that parish, the sum of £5000, for the purposes of church building and endowment

A Lyons journal announces that the Central Club of Women, in that city, have decided to present an address to the Provisional Government, demanding the right of voting for females.

The *Achaill* and *Fantome*, ships-of-war, are ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth.

Lord Patrick James Stewart, M.P., is appointed to succeed his late brother, the Marquis of Bute, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Bute

There are at present upwards of one thousand seven hundred artillery recruits in the garrison of Woolwich.

A cup, supposed to be Parian, made of granite, and fluted on the outside, has recently been discovered at Ickleigh, Calthness. In that neighbourhood there are a number of Pictish remains to be seen.

Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P. for Glamorgan, will be Lord-Lieutenant of that county, in the place of the Marquis of Bute, deceased

The Bishop of Salisbury will hold the triennial visitation of his diocese in the month of May.

The installation of Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, is fixed to take place in the Cathedral Church of his diocese, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Mr. Houston is appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Berbice, British Guiana, and Mr. W. Napier is to be Clerk of the Works and Civil Engineer at Hong Kong.

The 24 battalions of the National Garde Mobile of Paris have just received percussion muskets. This force amounts to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, giving about 600 for each battalion

The Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Durnford King, K.C.H., will retain his command until the next month, although his three years' term of service, expired on Tuesday last.

An Orange meeting was held, at a warmined held in Cordwainers' Hall, for the purpose of electing an Alderman for Bread-street Ward, in the room of William Hughes Hughes, Esq., resigned in consequence of his long residence abroad through illness, Mr. William Lawrence, builder, was elected unanimously.

Vice-Admiral Dacres, now the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, will not be superseded by a successor until he has fully served his term of three years.

A decree of the Provisional Government of France, authorises the Minister of Marine to take possession of the Transatlantic packets, due regard being paid to the rights of the interested parties

A military order has just been issued reducing the height at which young men will be enlisted for the artillery service from five feet nine inches to five feet seven inches, their age being between eighteen and twenty-two years.

A deputation from the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society had an interview with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury last week at the palace, when his Grace was pleased at once to accept the office of President, and to express the liveliest interest in the peculiar objects of the charity

The final arrangements are now completed for the approaching season at Almack's. The first ball of the series of six is to commence on the 4th proximo, and will be continued every alternate Thursday, instead of Wednesday, up to the 13th of July. There are now ten ladies patronesses; and it is made one of the rules that the ladies patronesses do attend when in town

An address from the inhabitants of Newport was presented to Prince Albert at Osborne (Isle of Wight), on Saturday, by the Mayor of Newport and a deputation, for presentation to her Majesty.

A patriotic offer is about to be made by the militia and other inhabitants of Jersey to the Government, to dispense with the presence there of any portion of the army, now so much required in England and Ireland; themselves undertake the guard of the various military stations of the island.

The Paris *Union* asserts that the King of Prussia has consented to abandon his rights in Neufchâtel

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere took his seat on Friday (last week) at the Board of the Commissioners of Railways, at their office in the Board of Trade

The Minister of the Interior (France) has just decided that the internal walls of the Pantheon are to be covered with paintings by M. Paul Chenavard and such assistants as he may think fit to associate with himself in the task.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens and Mr. Edmond Mildmay, visited Christ's Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

On Sunday (to-morrow) the Bishop of Oxford will preach the sermon in the Chapel Royal, St. James's

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £15 from "a person who wishes to repair an inadvertent omission." The sum will be paid into the Exchequer.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult., announce that, by an Imperial ukase, no Russian subject shall be allowed passports for foreign countries this restriction extends to merchants also.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, at their residence in Carlton Gardens, several members of the Government.

The mortal remains of the Princess de Condé have been removed from the chapel of the Convent of the Benedictines (the Temple), Paris, where they were deposited on the suppression of the Revolution, and the crypt re-established, and transferred provisionally to the community of the Dames Bénédictines, in the Rue Neuve Sainte Geneviève

His Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Thursday evening, at the residence of the Legation, Carlton House-terrace, to Lord John Russell and a distinguished party. The Premier was expressly invited to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia

On Sunday last, being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Judges and the Corporation of the city of London attended in state Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Graham) has appointed Mr. C. T. Parry, of Chester, to be his Lordship's secretary.

The post of Consul-General of France at Bagdad, which was filled by M. de Lesr. Wainsen, has been suppressed by the Provisional Government.

It is said that the Provisional Government of France is engaged in organising "ateliers fraternels" in the twenty detached forts which surround Paris Each fort can lodge about 2000 workmen.

It is stated to be in contemplation to place Dover Harbour entirely in the hands of the Government

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his last parliamentary entertainment this season, on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square.

A reprieve has been granted for Thomas Aldridge Scarley, who was, at the last Norfolk assizes, left for execution.

It is reported in official quarters that the French navy is in such a state of disorganisation with respect to ships and men, that the Provisional Government is not in a position to make any demonstration afloat. It is also stated that the Prince de Joinville is to be offered the command of the French fleet.

The opening throughout of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway took place on Monday. An uninterrupted route now exists by railway from Boulogne to Paris.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Miller, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, in the room of James Syme, Esq., removed from Edinburgh.

In the Royal West Middlesex Regiment of Militia, Charles William Grenfell, Esq., M.P., is appointed Captain

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Sydney Otway Husband, of Mold, in the county of Flint, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Earl and Countess of Ripon and Viscount Goderich have left Carlton-gardens, on a visit to the Countess (Dowager) of Buckinghamshire, at her seat in Surrey, for the recess.

Viscount Melbourne has gone to Brocket Hall, Herts, for the holidays during which the noble Viscount purposes to entertain a select party

We regret to learn that Lord Ashburton and the Baring family have sustained another family bereavement by the decease of Mr. Henry Baring, of Cromer Hall, who died on Thursday week, aged 73 years.

The clergy of the City of London, Fellows of Sion College, last week presented an address of congratulation to the Archbishop of Canterbury on his Grace's accession to the Primacy.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk intend to receive a succession of distinguished visitors at Arundel Castle during the Easter recess.

A deputation from the ward of Cripplegate-within (City), in favour of Corn-law Reform, had an interview with Lord John Russell on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

M. Savoie had been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the French Republic at Frankfort

The French Minister for Foreign Affaires had suppressed five subdirectors in his department; economy being the order of the day in all the Government offices.

The Archbishop of Paris had authorised a collection in all the churches of his diocese, last week, in favour of the wives and children of the Poles who had left France to re-conquer the independence of Poland.

The national cockade of the Venetian Republic is composed of the three Italian colours: green in the centre, red on the outside, and white between the two

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £20 from "G. H." The same will be paid into the Exchequer.

Her Majesty's ship *Howe* sailed on the 3rd instant from Lisbon for Madeira, to convey the Queen Dowager to England. The steamer *Scourge* immediately followed, to tow the *Howe* in case of light winds.

# The Tower of London

CHAMBER IN THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

There is not a more rational mode of passing an Easter Holiday in the metropolis than in a visit to this famed prison-palace. Not many years since, this was an expensive recreation, and, of course, accessible only to the few. The judicious reduction of the admission money, to view what are peculiarly termed the curiosities, has, however, materially tended to increase the number of visitors, as appears from the following table, compiled from the Parliamentary Returns, at the periods of the change:

| Years. | | Visitors. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837-38 | 2s. and fee | 11,104 | £1165 |
| 1838-39 | 1s. " | 42,212 | 2110 |
| 1839-40 | 6d. " | 84,472 | 2124 |
| 1840-41 | 6d. " | 95,231 | 2380 |

This relates to the Armouries alone. The experiment, however, being so successful, it was resolved to extend the plan to the Regalia, which are now to be seen for the same small sum.

We shall scarcely be expected to say anything new of the interest attached to the Tower as an historical locality. In this respect it is the most important spot in the metropolis. "The History of the Tower of London," says Mr. Hewitt, in his excellent Guide book, "is the history of England, at least, during the more *historical* age of our existence as a kingdom; and if, in later years, the dungeons of the fortress, the Block, and the Torture, have been less in request, there have yet been few stirring events in which the Tower of London has not played its part. From the days of William the Conqueror to those of Lovat and Bal-

APARTMENT IN THE ST. THOMAS'S, OR TRAITORS' TOWER.

RUINS OF THE BRICK TOWER.

THE HORSE ARMOURY.

merino, a long series of distinguished names connects the history of this prison-palace with that of our country."

The lofty square building, adorned with turrets, and seen from Tower-hill surmounting the rest of the fortress, formed, for many years, of itself the Tower of London. Its precise position is shown in the first illustration. The other buildings have been added as outworks to this, the original palace and castle of the early Monarchs of England, and known as "the White Tower;" of which, by the way, we shall speak more in detail upon some future occasion. Our present purpose is to point attention to certain other portions of the ancient fortress, which we have engraved as illustrative of its historical attraction.

Leaving Tower-hill, we enter the fortress at the point where formerly stood "the Lyons Gate," so named from the adjoining court having been occupied by the Royal Menagerie. The next gate is that of "the Middle Tower." This, and the one on the farther side of the moat (the Byward Tower), were strongly fortified, and provided each with a double portcullis: a drawbridge formerly united them. The moat was drained in 1843: it has been laid with grass turf, and is used for exercising the troops.

The towers above named, and all those of the Outer Ward, are of the age of Henry III., the works having been very much increased and strengthened by this monarch. A narrow street is here seen on the left, which extends entirely round the fortress, dividing the Outer from the Inner Ward, or Ballium.

Passing straight onward, we find ourselves between a water-gate to the right, and the Inner Ballium gate to the left. The former of these is

ST. THOMAS'S TOWER,

or the Traitor's Gate, through which state prisoners were commonly brought to the Tower, and carried to their trial at Westminster. This tower has under it secured by strong double gates, an arched channel, which communicates with the river Thames by a passage beneath the wharf, through which the state delinquents were conveyed.

The tower is a large rectangular edifice, the outer line of which is strengthened by two circular towers, projecting from the south-east and south-west angles. These towers have been very little altered, and interiorly exhibit some fine examples of the early pointed architecture of Henry the Third's reign. Within each tower are two little vaulted apartments, of a hexagonal form, and corresponding in dimensions, their greatest width being nine feet. The ribs of the vaulting rise from the capitals of small round columns.

Passing under the square tower, opposite the water-gate, and known as the Bloody Tower, we find ourselves under the walls of the White Tower, and in

THE BOWYER TOWER—BASEMENT.

RUINS OF THE BOWYER TOWER

front of the spot lately occupied by the Grand Storehouse (or arsenal of small arms), destroyed by fire on the night of October 30, 1841. Upon this site has been erected the noble pile of the Waterloo Barracks.

On the left is the church of St. Peter *ad vincula*; opposite to which, at the south west corner of the Tower Green, are "the Lieutenant's Lodgings," a structure of the time of Henry VIII., now the residence of the Governor.

Half-way between the Lieutenant's Lodgings and the Church, stands

THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

"This," says Mr. Hewitt, "is perhaps the most interesting building of the whole range, the White Tower not excepted. Employed during many years as a 'prison lodging,' its walls are covered with the carved memorials of its unfortunate occupants. Among those who have thus recorded their sorrows are John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, 1553; Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1587; Charles Baldy, a Fleming, and agent of Mary Queen of Scots; Arthur and Edmund Pole, great grand-children of George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV.; Thomas Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Kildare, 1534; Sedbar, Abbot of Jorevel, 1537; Dr. Abel, chaplain of Queen Catherine of Arragon; Thomas Cobham, son of Lord Cobham; Rebecca Dudley, Maid of Honour, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Abel, chaplain of Queen Catherine of Arragon; Thomas Cobham, son of Lord Cobham; Rebecca Dudley, Maid of Honour, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Abel, chaplain of Queen Catherine of Arragon; Thomas Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, 1587; Egremont Radcliffe, son of the Earl of Sussex, 1576, with many others."

"Complete, regular, and elegant inscriptions are sometimes added.

"BY TORTURE STRAUNGE MY TROUTH WAS TRYED.
YET OF MY LIBERTIE DENIED. 1584. THOMAS MYAGHE."

"This 'torture strange' was the rack.

'Hit is the poyse to make man to try and then truste,
For hapy is he who tyndeth one that is just' T. C.'

"This prisoner had evidently been the victim of some false friend. The following is the conceit of a poor lover:

"'Thomas Whitgrave, gentleman.' My hart is yours tel dethe.' And by the side is a figure of a bleeding 'hart,' and another of 'dethe.' The initials, T. W. and P. A., on each side of the bleeding hart, are doubtless those of the lover and his mistress. The upper chamber of the Beauchamp Tower is said to have been the prison of Queen Anne Boleyn. The lower one is now used as a mess-room by the officers of the garrison, but may be seen displaying in the early part of the day to the person left in charge of the apartments." We have engraved the latter apartment.

North of the Beauchamp Tower stands the Develin and Devereux Tower. This and the Beauchamp Tower being out of the way of the great Fire in 1841, they remain intact. Not so, however, the three next towers in the northern range of the inner Ballium wall—the Flint, the Bowyer, and the Brick Towers. The first and second of these were partly destroyed, but have been restored. The Brick Tower remains in ruins.

THE BOWYER TOWER,

or Bowyer's Tower, acquired that name from having been, in early times, assigned as the residence of the master and provider of the King's bows. Of the original tower, the basement floor was the only part remaining, up to 1841: the upper story being a modern edifice, and fitted up for the purpose of the imprisonment of small arms, manufactured by the contracting gun-makers; and in one of the work-rooms originated the above fire.

The entrance to the basement, we may have engraved, is from "the train of artillery," through a wall ten feet in thickness. The interior is strongly groined and vaulted: it has been restored in the recent works. It was in this gloomy chamber that George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., was, according to tradition, murdered by drowning in a butt of malmsey wine. There is, however, a still more dreary vault beneath the floor, closed by a trap-door, opening upon a flight of steps. From the former, on the right, is a narrow cell, or, more probably, the commencement of a secret passage, now blocked up, constructed within the Ballium wall.

The Engraving accompanying the interior view shows a portion of the Bowyer Tower, as the ruins appeared after the fire of 1841.

Next is a view of

THE RUINS OF THE BRICK TOWER.

the last of the three towers above named. This is stated in the survey (temp. Henry VIII.) to be the lodging of the Master of the Ordnance; and here Lady Jane Grey is said to have been imprisoned. Its last official residence was named Butler, after whom it has been locally called "Butler's Tower." The superstructure was destroyed in the late fire; it was of brick, and thought to have been of the 14th century; it was repaired in 1823, when the windows were furnished, and the exterior walls stuccoed and embattled. There remained after the fire the basement floor, formerly part of the domestic offices, and beneath that a dungeon, said to have been used for prison purposes. The superstructure has been rebuilt in the style of the original edifice

THE HORSE ARMOURY

is very attractive, it being not at all unusual for several hundred persons to visit it in one day. This shows an inclination in the public to know something of the ancient war costume and weapons of their ancestors. A great advantage of the reduction of the admission money—the greatest, perhaps—is that persons of even moderate means may go again and again to examine this collection, who before were limited by the expence of the admission to a single view.

We do not like modern imitations of the Armoury, and such opportunity of examining is very scarce. The Armoury, at Hafod, Abbotsford, and the Antiquaries, for the details of the figures in this apartment, as well as for the most salient points in the history and present state of the Tower:

"At the south-west corner of the Horse Armoury is the entrance to the Horse Armoury. This building was completed in 1826, and forms in its interior a single apartment of 150 feet in length by 33 in width. The Armoury is occupied by a line of equestrian and dismounted figures, twenty-seven in number, clothed in the armour of various reigns, from that of Edward I. to that of James II. Around the room are ranged other figures in armour, interspersed with military trophies and emblems. A recess in the centre of the south wall contains a magnificent suit worn by Henry VIII.: while two vestibules, one at each end of the building, exhibit a curious collection of weapons of various kinds, from different ages. On a recessed platform, against the central part of the north wall, is the equestrian figure formerly exhibited as the 'Norman Crusader,' with a great variety of helmets, shields, &c., of various descriptions. At each end of the room are other mounted figures, and on the ceiling a large collection of obsolete arms and accoutrements, arranged in various fanciful devices. These antiquities formerly occupied a building adjoining the eastern wall of the White Tower; but were removed here on the re-arrangement of the armouries by Sir S. Meyrick. Over the line of equestrian figures occupying the centre of the room will be seen a series of banners, each bearing a date, and the name of some king or knight whose person is represented by the effigy below. It must be carefully remembered, however, that, except in the cases which we shall specify, the names found on the banners are merely to be understood as indicating the age of the suit, and the king or knight who was contemporary. A few only of the armours have been actually worn by the persons to whom they are assigned."

Here, for the present, our illustrated glimpse of the Tower must halt.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

C. ELLIS, Bashfordby, Sussex, grocer. J. WADE, Mason-grove, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

S. BENTON, Tottenham-court-road, pawnbroker. J. STOPFORD, Austin-friars, merchant. HANNAH and ANN THORNHILL, Wakefield, dealers in yarn. D. and G. SEWELL, Threadneedle-street, merchants. S. TOWNSEND, Hungerford market, and Gower-street, North, Bedford-square, builder. C. CHURCHYARD, Market-hall, Woodbridge, builder. R. B. WEBB, Surry-place, Blackfriars-bridge. W. KILHAM, Swinton, Lincolnshire, J. SHAW, Bristol, brewer. W. CAVE, Wells, Somerset, draper. J. HILL, Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, grocer. T. HARKER, Wakefield, worsted-spinner. J. GREENWOOD and R. BRETTON, Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners. T. MARTENS, Mirfield-burrough, Yorkshire, merchant. W. MAUD, Morley, Yorkshire, worsted-stuff manufacturer. J. HOLT, Liverpool, draper. A. W. HART, Liverpool, merchant. J. W. BROOKE and J. WILSON, Liverpool, merchants. T. BROWNE, Lincoln, wine-merchant and dealer. T. HUTCHER and W. RICHARDS, Aldermanbury, Middlesex, warehousemen. J. BLOXWICH, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster. W. HARRIS, Gloucester, carpenter. G. MATHIAS, Somerset, serjeant-at-mace. G. MORRIS, Garsington, near Nuneham, Oxfordshire, grocer. T. SALMON, Brandon-buildings, Chancery-lane, accountant-in-bankruptcy. S. EARLSON, Newton, Worcestershire, shop-keeper. R. ROBERTSON, St. Paul's Churchyard, City, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. CRIDDELL, Edinburgh, Civil engineer. J. ARCHIBALD and Co. Petson Park Works, Glasgow, machine makers. J. RAINE, Hogganfield, near Glasgow, bleacher. T. WEDDELL and Co. Glasgow, merchants. G. HENDERSON, Greenock, merchant. P. DEWAR, Aberdeenshire, Forfarshire, road contractor. A. HERON, Cassencail, Kirkcudbright, manufacturer.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF TOM STEELE. This country gentleman, who figured among the Reposters during the days of the late Mr. O'Connell, made an attempt at suicide on Wednesday evening, at about seven o'clock, by which a respectable gentleman mounted one of the seats on the upper side of Waterloo-bridge, and instantly plunged head first into the river, the Lord arch into the river. A waterman, named Richard Lackin, of Stamford-place, Lambeth, was crossing the river in a boat with five persons in it, and by desperate exertions he succeeded in rescuing the poor fellow. The moment he got hold of him, he found all he could to get away and to accomplish his object, but fortunately he was prevented. He was immediately taken to Bow street police-station, and from thence to King's Coll ge Hospital, where it was found that no bones were broken. Whilst in the receiving-room of the hospital, he said that he was stopping at the Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and expressed a wish to be removed to Peel's Coffee-house. He also said that he had acted very foolishly in not waiting till it was dark, as then he could have done the business effectually. He, however, did not state what had induced him to make such a desperate attempt upon his life.

AT the WESTMINSTER Police-office, W. Tomkins, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial on the capital charge of having wounded a man, named Mark Edlin, in Lee street, on Sunday night. The unfortunate wounded died almost immediately. Tomkins was said to have been the cause of the fatal act.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Woodstockensis.*" *No 3 appears to be without error. Nos. 5 and 6 are too obvious and simple; and your problem No. 7 can be easily solved in less than five moves.*

"*G. W. C.*"—*You are quite right; No. 218 is properly a six-move problem.*

"*Malta.*"—*Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," just published by Bohn.*

"*C. W. C.*"—*You have failed in No. 221 Your communication should be addressed to the Editor, &c.*

"*J. R. B.*" *It shall receive due attention*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Look down at No. 224; it is very ingenious*

"*Δ.*" *You are quite wrong with regard to Enigma No 301. It cannot possibly be solved in less than the stipulated moves*

"*Rusticus,*" *West Ealing.*—*The distinguished writer mentioned is a member of the Club.*

"*J. D. T.*," "*V. N.*" *The games of the celebrated match between Mr. Staunton and the French Champion are to be had complete in Vol. V. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Apply to Hastings, or Purkey street.*

"*Rosa Terra.*"—*Do not trow up either of the Enigmas, Nos. 202 or 301 They are both correct, and, as you say, excellent. You are wrong in Problem 221.*

"*R. S. T.*"—*You have hit at length upon the key to 220. Your solution is the true one*

"*H. B. P.*" *We are quite satisfied that Problem No. 218, by Mr. Stanley, is not to be solved in less than six moves.*

"*T. V.*," "*Amateur,*" "*W. P.*," *and many others Enigma No 209, absent while we were under the terrible communications, all denying the possibility of its being right, we believe to be correctly given, and can confidently recommend it as a most instructive and ingenious piece of Chess strategy.*

*Solutions by "G. H. P.," "H. P.," "J. G. C.," "H. P.," "Sagacitia," "Philo-Chess," "C. S.," "W. S. B.," "R. F.," Royal Artillery," "Hexham," "W. T.," Lincoln," "W. C.," "Eva," "W. L.," "G. A. H.," "M. B." "Rufe Terra," are correct. Those by "C. A. M. K." "G. G." "Woodstockensis," "Mon. Exon.," "Almaric," "S. T.," are wrong.*

*** The answers to some communications are necessarily deferred till the next Number

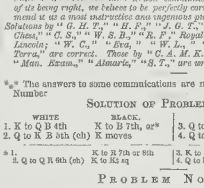
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 221.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. K to Q B 4th | K to B 7th, or* | 3. Q to K B sq (ch) | K moves |
| 2. Q to K B 8th (ch) | K moves | 4. Q to her 3d—Mate | |

* 1. K to R 7th or 8th | 2. K to Q 4th | K to B 7th
1. Q to Q R 6th (ch) | K to R 3d sq | 2. Q to her 3d—Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 222.

By J. E. COOMBS, Esq.



BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 302. By an AMATEUR. Woodstock.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q B 2d | K at K sq | K at K sq | Q B 5th and 6th, |
| B at Q Kt 2d | P at Q B 5th | P at Q B 5th | and Q R 7th |
| P at K 3d | | | |

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 303.—By A. LUEMAN.

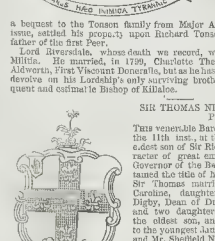
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his 4th | K at his 4th | P at K 2d, Q 6th, and | |
| P at Q 2d | P at Q 2d | Q B 5th | |
| B at K 3d | | | |

White playing first, can mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

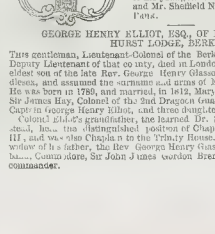
LORD RIVERSDALE.

ACCOUNTS from Ireland announce the death, at Lisnegar, county Cork, of the Right Hon. William Tonson Lord Riversdale. His Lordship, born 8th December, 1775, was eldest son of the first Peer, a military officer of rank, and Lieutenant-Governor of Cork, who was created Baron Riversdale of Rathcormac (of which he held the Post Office) 1st October, 1789. The patriarch of the family in Ireland, Major Richard Tonson, obtained a grant of land in the county of Cork from Charles II. for his gallant and active services during the Civil Wars, and purchased the castle and estate of Tynte Park in the same county. These estates were considerably increased by a bequest to the Tonson family from Major Anthony Tonson, who, having acquired a large property upon Richard Tonson, Esq., of Spanish Island, the father of the first Peer.



Lord Riversdale, whose death we record, was Colonel of the South Cork Militia. He married, in 1799, Charlotte Theodosia, daughter of St. Leger Aldworth, First Viscount Doneraile, but as he has left no child, the family honours devolve on his surviving brother, Dr. Lindlow Tonson, the distinguished and estimable Bishop of Killaloe.

SIR THOMAS NEAVE, BART., OF DAGNAM-PARK, ESSEX.



THIS venerable Baronet, whose decease occurred on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 87, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Neave, a commercial character of great eminence, who filled the office of Governor of the Bank of England in 1780, and obtained the title of honour his family enjoys in 1795. Sir Thomas married, 13th June, 1791, Frances Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, and has left four sons and two daughters. Sir Richard Digby Neave, the eldest son, and present Baronet, is married to the youngest daughter of the late Lord Arendell; and Mr. Sheffield Neave, the third a Director of the Bank.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIOT, ESQ., OF BINFIELD PARK AND BERKSHIRE.

THIS gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Berks Militia, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, died in London, on the 15th instant. He was eldest son of the late Rev. George Henry Glasse, A.M., Rector of Harwell, Middlesex, and assumed the surname and arms of Elliot by Royal license in 1811. He was born in 1789, and married, in 1812, Mary Josephine, daughter of General Sir James Kay, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, by whom he leaves one son, Captain George Henry Elliot, and three daughters.

Colonel Elliot's grandfather, the learned Dr. Samuel Glasse, Vicar of Wanstead, held the distinguished position of Chaplain in Ordinary to King George III., and was also Chaplain to the Trinity House. The Colonel's stepmother, the widow of his father, the Rev George Henry Glasse, married, for her second husband, Commodore, Sir John James Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., the gallant naval commander.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

Money continues abundant, and consequently its employment is difficult Large sums have been freely tendered for a month or six months, at two, and two-and-a-half per cent. Nevertheless, but few advances in favour of railway investments are apparent. Several of the dividend-paying companies are offering five per cent for seven years, with but trifling success, notwithstanding the much rate of interest already alluded to. How long this distrust in home investments will continue it is impossible to conjecture, but the rapid advance in Foreign Securities during the last week induces a belief that money is finding itself a channel in that direction

The English Funds were generally flat on Monday, at a slight decline upon the previous week's closing prices. Consols stood at 81¼ during the day. On Tuesday, however, an advance of about ¼ per cent was registered, upon the arrival of the Foreign expresses announcing an improvement of nearly three per cents in the French funds; but, later in the day, speculative sales reduced prices to about the previous day's quotation. Considerable firmness marked prices on Wednesday, and a rise of about ¼ per cent was finally registered. Such was the demand for Money Stock, that the price for delivery was 1 per cent more than for Account. A further improvement was the result of a renewed demand on Thursday, several large investments in Foreign securities having been made. Exchequer Bills continue firm, as a slight improvement; Bank Stock is also advancing, but the price of Reduced is nearly 1 per cent. below its relative value. Good Friday being a close holiday, no transactions occurred. The closing prices of the week, consequently, are, for—Bank Stock, 189; Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, 80¾; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 82¾; New Three per Cents Quarter per Cent Annuities, 81⅞; Long Annuities, 8 5-16ths; Ditto, 30 years Jan. 5, 1860, 8 9-16; India Stock, 227. India Bonds, £1000, 18 pm; Consols for Account, 82¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 44 pm; £500, 43 pm; Small, 40 pm.

The Foreign Market has been extremely animated, and speculative purchases and sales have greatly increased during the past week. In this change of feeling the public have also slightly shared, tempted, doubtless, by the low prices of several of the best Foreign securities. The changes in the values, it will be seen by the accompanying list, is nearly confined to the established dividend-paying lines:—Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 3½ dis., Bristol and Exeter, 59; Buckinghamshire, 4 dis.; Caledonian, 27¾; East Anglia, 2⅝, and E. and L. and D., 6½; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 5. Ditto, £3 dis., 3; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per cent, Nor ..., 2 dis.; Ditto, North and Eastern, 49; Ditto, New, 36; Great Liverpools, 11; Great Northern, 81; Great Northern, 4 Shares, 90; Ditto, 2 Shares, 15; Ditto, Fifths, 19¾; Ditto, New, £17, 8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5 Shares, 56¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; Leeds and Bradford, 85; Leeds and Thirsk, 16¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 28. London and ..., 5 per cents, 8¼; London and North Western, 198; Ditto, New, 4; London and South Western, 44½; Do., New £50, 27; Midland, 97; Do., Consol Pref., £50 Shares, 9; Norfolk, Guaranteed, 8¾ per Cent. 4½; North British, 20½; Do. Quarters, 3½; Do Thirds, 1; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; Scottish Central, 26½; Scottish Eastern, 22¾; Do., No. 2, 6; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 28; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13¾; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 9½; Ditto Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 7¾; York and North Midland, 54¾; Ditto Preference, 12½; Ditto, East and West Yorkshire Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Namur and Liege, 1; Northern of France, 3¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1¾; Paris and Lyons, 2¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 1¾.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the week, the arrivals of English wheat coastwise and by land carriage—have been on a very limited scale. Both on Monday and Wednesday—there being no market on Friday, from its being a holiday—most sales were in steady request, and prices were well supported. As the imports of foreign wheat continue large, that article has met a slow inquiry, but we have to describe no variation in the terms last noticed, with full rates of currency, but malt has commanded scarcely any attention. Oats have produced very little business, but all other articles have been supported, though we cannot call them cheaper.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 51s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding, 30s to 32s; distilling ditto, 28s to 31s; malting ditto, 52s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 50s to 54s; brown ditto, 46s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 56s. Chevalier ditto, 56s to 58s; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Irish ... ditto, 18s to 19s; ditto, ... to 21s; ditto, ... to 18s; ditto, ... to 16s; grey peas, 32s to 36s; maple, 34s to 38s; white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 32s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s per sack; Essex and Suffolk, 40s to 42s; Stockton, 38s to 39s. per 280 lbs.

*Foreign.*—Dantzic red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; Flour, Hamburgh, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per 196 lbs.

*Tare and Tret.*—2lbs per bag and 8 per cent.

The Seed Trade.—So little business has been doing in seeds, that our quotations are nominal.

*Linseed.*—English, sowing, 56s to 60s. Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 30s to 38s per quarter, coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Kennedy, 40s to 44s; white do. 36s to 40s; brown do. 28s to 32s. Carraway seed, 42s to 46s; rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s. Foreign, £11 5s to £11 10s per 1000; rapecake, £4 10s per ton; canary, 60s to 72s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s extra, —s to —s white, 56s to —s extra, up to 70s. Foreign, —s to —s extra, —s to —s white, —s to —s extra.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

*Imperial Average.*—Wheat, 49s 7d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 18s 11d; rye, 29s 10c.; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 36s 1d

*The Sea Freight Average.*—Wheat, 10s 8d; barley, 3s 3d; oats, 2s 1d; rye, 3s 6d; beans, 5s 3d; peas, 2s 6d.

*Duties on Foreign Corn.*—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d, rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d

*Flour.*—The market is somewhat firmer than last week. In prices, however, owing to the heavy supplies at offer, we have no improvement to notice

*Provisions.*—We have to report a very steady inquiry for Irish provisions, at the currency of last week's quotations. Mauritius sugars have been in somewhat improved request at a trifle more money. In all other articles next to nothing has been doing, and prices are barely supported.

*Coffee.*—Mocha has sold at 30s 3 per cwt. Other kinds of coffee have moved off slowly, at late rates.

*Rice.*—All descriptions have been flat, and large parcels may be had on somewhat easier terms.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. [illegible]

SELECT PSALMS, in English Verse. By the Rev. R. B. BURROW, B.A., Curate of Clodwood, Somerset [illegible]
LONDON: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and [illegible]

NEW WORK BY GEORGE HERBERT ROUWELL, 2850.
On the 29th of April will be published, price 5s., No. 1 of a New Work, entitled [illegible]

OLD LONDON BRIDGE. By G. H. ROD-WELL. The Number will be Illustrated with a highly-Ornamental Cover of the Bridge, by an eminent artist and [illegible] Illustrations.

HENRY WYLDE'S PIANOFORTE [illegible] Pianoforte Manufactory, 76, Great Portland-street, Regent's Park. "Dr. Lindahardt, &c., &c., just Published by R. MILLS (late MITCHELL), 69 N w Bond-street.

Pianists Office, 67, Paternoster-row.
THE PIANISTA VOCAL EDITION of [illegible]

THE SPECIAL POLKA, inscribed to the Officers of the Corps of the Nation, by JOHN COOPER, is now ready, and "we feel sure every Special Constable will present his Wife Daughter or Sister with a copy, if only to commemorate the glorious 10th." Price 2s. 6d. Published by H. TOLKIEN, 28, King Williamstreet, City; and may be had "The Special Quadrilles," [illegible]

MRS. ELLIS'S NEW WORK.
On the 1st of May will be ready for delivery, Part I., price 1s.,
SOCIAL DISTINCTION; or, Hearts and Homes. By Mrs ELLIS, Author of "The Women of England," "The Daughters of England," &c. Illustrated by Original Engravings on Steel, from original designs by Henry Warren, Esq., President of the Water-colour Society. Each succeeding Part will consist of [illegible] press, and one Steel Engraving [illegible] St. Sold monthly; and all Booksellers [illegible] ond Edition, just published, price Twopence.
THE RIGHT of the ARISTOCRACY to the [illegible] CONSIDERED. By JOHN NOAKES [illegible] legitimately private, but public property.—The noble revenue [illegible] derived from Crown Lands and the Post-Office, paid by the Aristocracy as the condition of their enjoying the Lands unlawfully alienated from public uses, and appropriated by the Aristocracy.—The Feudal Dues revoked, and the revenue so derived [illegible] from Labour in lieu thereof. What is to be done now?—Full [illegible] many Months.—Weekly Dispatch.—"Mr. Noakes has put [illegible] Douglas Jerrold's New Spaper.—EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal [illegible] Sent post free on transmission of Twenty Stamps.

LADIES' GAZETTE of FASHION for MAY, price 1s., contains double the number of SUMMER [illegible] of Fashions [illegible] Historical Picture of the Royal Family, with 8 full-length Portraits of the Queen, Prince Albert, and Family, engraved in a superior style, and other large Plates; 30 Pages, 50 Patterns, 35 Walking Dresses, 20 Polisses and Visites, 60 Bonnets [illegible] Descriptions, Tales, &c. Sent post-free for 64. extra.—G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

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AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE ART OF WOOD EN-GRAVING FROM ITS EARLIEST PERIOD.
BY W. A. CHATTO.
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No More Medicine for Indigestion and other Functional Disorders.—By DU BARRY and Co., 8, Bury court, St. Mary-axe, London, Price 6d., or 8d. sent free by post, a popular treatise, entitled
THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS (Stomach and Intestines), Without Medicine. Court copy, 8s. post paid

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IMPORTANT FACTS to BISCUIT CONSUMERS.—It is acknowledged by all eminent medical men [illegible] nutritious and wholesome [illegible] which made [illegible] Consumption, J. D. CARR and Co., of Carlisle [illegible] Such is the fact, have lately introduced into their Depot, 111, Strand [illegible] steps are constantly, which cannot fail to afford universal satisfaction, if price and quality, which consists [illegible] dered, they being light, crisp, and of [illegible] powerful steam machinery can produce. Biscuits from 3d. to 1s. per [illegible] lb.

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Establish [illegible] and upon daily for public [illegible] others forward [illegible] miles from 67, [illegible] Street and 5, [illegible] Crossman-[illegible]

OLD GILT FRAMES MADE NEW in one [illegible] ntment, by merely rubbing with SMITH'S GOLD RESTORER, 1s. 6d. per bottle. ELECTRO LIQUID SILVER, 1s. [illegible] ed without [illegible] 1000, Oxford-street, one door from Bullstreet. LAUKER and BRONZE Manufacturers, [illegible] Northern [illegible]

DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS. The [illegible] open each of seeing after a long week labour and which every one [illegible] suffers, may [illegible] Baths, [illegible] each and so fatally, renders it [illegible] that all of what no [illegible] or Cold Water Baths [illegible] Baths Departments is now [illegible] every town by, at [illegible] each, one of Baths, [illegible] which is not published, at many [illegible] Baths, one of their family, at which [illegible] Baths [illegible] served and put up within [illegible] miles of London before [illegible] Queen and both Houses, Shower Sitting [illegible] Sponge, [illegible] and [illegible] Hot Showers, &c. &c. Bath Manufactories opening to the Monument, 46, King William street, London-bridge.

TO ALL TEACHERS of DANCING.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Profession will be held at BLAGROVE'S CONCERT ROOMS, 71, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th of April at one o'clock, precisely to [illegible] requested to attend. Admittance Free.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—G. M. HOLDICH Organ builder (son of the Rev. Thos. Holdich, Rector of Maldwell, Northampton) [illegible] selected a new St Organ for the parish church, Bath, [illegible] a most important instrument, p in its completion, it also possesses [illegible] performed upon at the MAY 1st, in consequence with Afternoon, at 3, [illegible] &c. &c.

description of Church, Chamber, and Barrel Organ Built, Tuned, and Repaired.—Manufactory, 31, Great-street, Soho-square, London.

Hafen von Great [illegible] Manufactur in 3 verschiedenen [illegible] Dafs die Fabrik von Herrn [illegible] wirklich die [illegible] at Great-Gerrards einfaches [illegible] auf 10 Meilen der resultirte Zon [illegible]

Aller Erkenntniß nach, werden beide neue Docken gegen den Ende [illegible] 1849 fertig sein. Es gen Great-[illegible] Docken und Werften [illegible] Schiffen Arbeitern, bei [illegible] allen Seiten [illegible] Arbeitern [illegible] Vortheil [illegible] Docken nach den Springs [illegible] [illegible] gänzlich [illegible] [illegible] Der Zoller hatte eine Arbeitergasse von aller Seiten [illegible] und [illegible] Werfter [illegible] Docken [illegible] Gegenden nach aus [illegible] Die [illegible] Docken [illegible] Arbeitergasse [illegible] [illegible] Docken [illegible] Werften [illegible] Docken [illegible] Manchester, Sheffield nach der Grafschaft Lincoln, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
THE ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN.—Col Sir Frederick Smith, K.M., R.E.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—M. Baldwin, Clerke, K.H. [illegible]
Vice-Admiral [illegible] Hon G. Mas-[illegible] Gen Taylor C.B. [illegible]
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Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. Hannen, K.H., late [illegible] C.B. R.M.A.
General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.H. Archibald Muir, Esq., M.D., late [illegible] H.E.I.C.S.
Major-Gen. C. Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.H. Captain William Lamsey, R.E.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B. William Chard, Esq., Navy Agent, Whitehall-Yard, &c.
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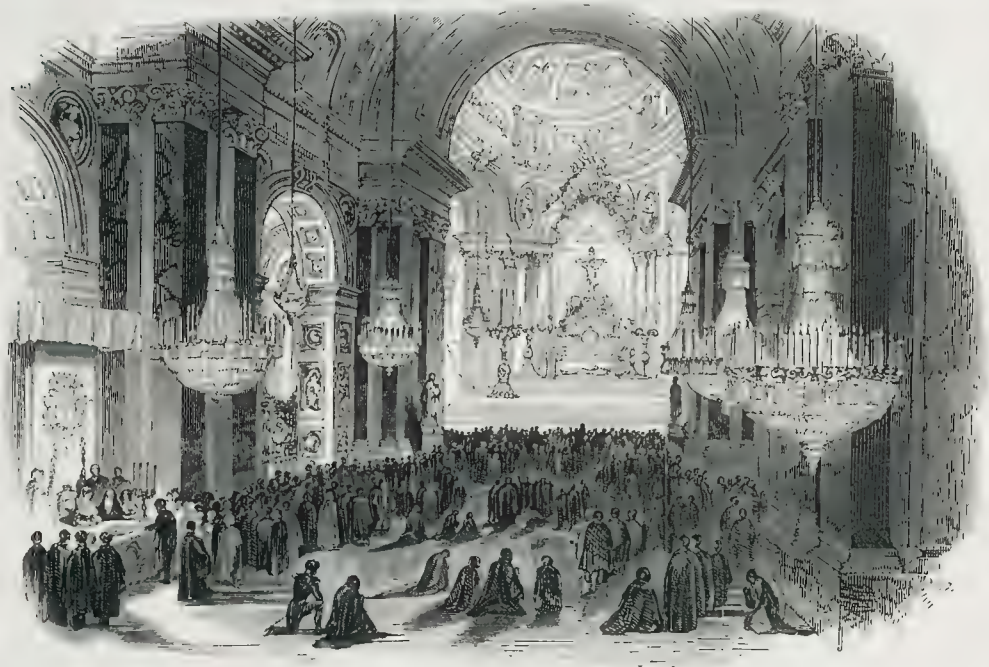
[illegible] sanctioned upon the lives of persons in every station of life, and for every part of the world, upon particularly favourable terms.
[illegible] Parties about to take effect may change from one century to another [illegible] forfeiting their position.
A Bonus, amounting to 20 per Cent. on the actual value of the policies, was declared at the second at the first Septennial Meeting, held in the year 1844.
JOSEPH C. BIRTTELL, Secretary.

ENCHANTED SPY-GLASS! with fireworks, [illegible] Tricks, &c. &c., price 9s. [illegible] tables Diorama OUTH NEW for a new [illegible] Conjuring Tricks, Fireworks, &c. &c., price 9s. [illegible] Fanfarina in China, the Winter Garden at Paris, Walter Scott's House, [illegible] Bridge of Sighs at Venice, &c. &c. Various Dioramas for Evening Parties. Sold at A. BOUCHET'S Depot of Foreign Goods 24, [illegible] Regent-street, [illegible]

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST of WINDOW BLINDS will be forwarded on application, post free. The following are a few of the various sorts: Venetian Blinds, [illegible] Fringed Blinds, [illegible] Blinds, [illegible] Blinds, [illegible]

# SKETCHES IN SPAIN.



THE HOLY WEEK IN MADRID.

## HOLY WEEK.

Passion or Holy Week has supplied our Artist with the imposing scene depicted in the first of the accompanying Illustrations. This presents a grand display of architectural and ritual magnificence upon one of the days of the Holy Week, in Madrid; when the Queen goes in state, on foot, to visit the churches. The regal pageantry observed on such occasions has already been illustrated in our Journal for May 2, 1846. The ceremonies are carried to great excess; for we remember Blanco White, in "Doblado's Letters," says, "To tell the honest truth, we are quizzed everywhere for our conceit of these solemnities; and it is a standing joke against the Sevillians, that on the arrival of the King in summer, it was moved in the Cabildo, or town corporation, to repeat the Passion Week for the amusement of his Majesty. It must be owned, however, that our Cathedral service on that solemn Christian festival yields not in impressiveness to any ceremonies of modern worship."

In the Illustration, the Church is splendidly lighted, though, it must be admitted, with lustres too much in our ball-room style, to harmonise with the Anglican appropriateness of church decoration. Beside the high altar are massive candelabra, bearing lights. To the left sits, beneath a canopy of state, a lady of rank, superbly dressed, whose office it is to receive the alms and oblations of the congregation, which are dropped [illegible]. The domes, the soffites of the arches, and the sides of the piers are richly decorated; and the whole scene presents such a spectacle as must strike the eye of the painter and the lover of the picturesque.

The ceremonies of the Holy Week commence with the ringing of the Passion-bell on Palm Sunday, the bearing and blessing of palm branches, &c. On Wednesday, the singing of the "Miserere" is a great attraction. The ceremonies of Thursday, being intended as a remembrance of the Last Supper, are, very appropriately, of a mixed character—a splendid commemoration which leads the mind from gratitude to sorrow. The evening and part of the night of Thursday are spent by crowds of people visiting the numerous churches where the Host is entombed. The solemnities of Good Friday are short, and performed at an early hour; and the service of Saturday ends in a procession about the aisles of the churches.

## FOUNTAIN IN MADRID.

The Gallegos or Water-Carriers are by no means the least characteristic portion of the population of Madrid. By them the water is conveyed from the fountains to the houses of the inhabitants. They are the exclusive Water-Carriers: [illegible] which has made a little fortune of two or three hundred dollars, wherewith to retire to his native mountains, and rear a family, has the privilege of either selling his business, or of bequeathing it gratuitously to a relative. To lay up money on their scanty earnings, of course, requires the most narrow economy. Accordingly, we find them doing menial offices for a family, for the sake of sleeping on the entry pavement; or else, clubbing together, a dozen or twenty, to hire an attic.

They buy their food at a *taberna*, or from old women who keep little portable kitchens, or rather furnaces, at the corners, and either eat it on the spot, or seated on their water-jars about the fountains. Others there are, who, instead of carrying water for domestic use, parade the streets, taking care not to infringe another's domain, and sell it by the glassful to those who pass. They carry simply an earthen jar, suspended behind the back by a leathern sling. The common mode of conveying the large jars, a number of which are seen in the Illustration, is by carrying on the head or in panniers upon the backs of mules.

FOUNTAIN IN MADRID.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 22, 1848

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 314.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

"The Organisation of Labour" is the title of a work published a few years ago, by an author at the time comparatively unknown in his own country—quite unknown in this. That author is now a member of the Provisional Government of France—one of that remarkable Decemvirate who rule the destinies of the most extraordinary people in the civilised world. The ideas expressed in this work brought him first into notice—secondly, into power. Those ideas maintain him where he is; and, by the influence excited in his favour among the great majority of the working classes of Paris, surround his position, his actions, and his words with an interest and a dignity which have seldom been the lot of a speculative philosopher at any period of the world's history. The hopes of French labourers are concentrated in him and in the colleagues who share his views; and at his hands are expected reforms and improvements amounting to nothing less than the regeneration of society, and the banishment of crime and poverty from the world—the realisation, in fact, of a political and social millennium. All this is very remarkable. People in this country, unfamiliar with the writings of M. Louis Blanc, make anxious enquiries of one another, and ask what is this new Utopia which he dreams of?—what the grounds of his belief in the great change he prophecies? what the organisation he meditates for making all labourers happy and prosperous, and banishing from the earth that extreme poverty of which all ages have been witnesses, and that crime and suffering which are its inevitable concomitants? Various attempts have been made to explain his views. One section of the community have held him up to admiration as the only social philosopher of our time; another have condemned him as an idle and vain dreamer, full of conceits and self-delusions, and preaching doctrines that tend to the subversion and ruin of society, and to the installation of anarchy on the throne of Europe. A third party consider him an enthusiast who can do no harm, and whose doctrines will refute themselves by their own absurdity. We intend to offer a few remarks upon the subject, that our readers may see what M. Louis Blanc really is, and judge for themselves by their own common sense in what category of these three to place him. First of all, let us do justice to his merits. Like other men, M. Louis Blanc has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel. He has genius and ability, more than most men, and his sympathies are entirely with the people. Looking around him through the agricultural and manufacturing districts of France and through the workshops of Paris, he has discovered much misery, degradation, and ignorance among the labouring people. The pictures he has drawn of this misery are touching in the extreme; and their truth will be recognised by every one who knows anything whatever of the state of the working population in the old over-peopled countries of Europe—great wealth on the one hand, great poverty on the other; prodigious luxury balanced by astounding destitution; great and increasing civilisation shamed by a hideous barbarism. Such are the sights he has seen, and which we, too, in

A STUDY.—PAINTED BY J. F. HERRING.—IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

this country, can discover, if we look about us. Moved by this unhappy state, M. Louis Blanc has endeavoured to discover its secret, as well as its more palpable and obvious, causes. In this task he thinks he has succeeded, and his disciples and admirers have confirmed him in the belief by the loudness and unanimity of their plaudits. Let our readers judge for themselves. We give the secret in M. Louis Blanc's own words, extracted from a speech which he delivered at the Luxembourg, on the 3rd of the present month, before the Committee of Workmen, and which contains the [illegible] "The principle," said he, "upon which society rests at the present day is that of ISOLATION, of ANTAGONISM, and COMPETITION. This principle is the fertile source of all the miseries of the people. It causes a general poverty; because, by isolating men in their efforts [illegible] labour; because, every day, at every hour, upon every portion of the soil, it displays its power by the annihilation of some rival industry which it has vanquished. [illegible] leaves society to the vulgar governance of chance. Under [illegible] a single labourer, a single producer can secure himself against the evil effects of a stagnation of trade or other industrial crisis, by his good conduct, his wisdom, or his foresight. Competition forces production to develope itself in darkness —to trust to chance, to problematical consumers, and to unknown markets for its reward. Thence arise inexpressible disorders, and the absolute impossibility of establishing between production and consumption that equilibrium from which alone wealth can issue. Thus we see one branch of industry beset by labourers whom it cannot employ, alongside of another that fails for want of hands; one market empty and deserted; another deplorably over-supplied; powerlessness born of excessive power springing from chaos. What security is there in such a state of things?"

Such are M. Louis Blanc's ideas of the undoubted evils of competition; evils which are very easy to discover, but very difficult to remedy. Those ideas are by no means new. He shares them in common with Mr. Owen, M. Fourier, M. Cabet, Mr. Minter Morgan, and many others who have written upon the subject; and who considering men as if they were a hive of bees, would wish them like bees to live in common. Labour in common, and share in common the proceeds of their industry, so that every man might have enough and no man too much to supply his rational want. He and they alike denounce competition as the fruitful mother of all [illegible] ills, and look upon union and organisation as the only remedy. It is an error, therefore, to consider M. Louis Blanc as the inventor or originator of a system. Were he not a member of the French Government, wielding power all but unlimited, his name would only have been known in all probability as that of an imitator—an amiable enthusiast, abounding in philanthropy, but deficient in knowledge of man, life, and nature, who had taken up the ideas of others and wrought them into more pathos and effect than his predecessors. He has, however, an advantage over them, not only in his high and powerful position as one of the rulers of a great nation at a time when new ideas are germinating in the popular mind, but in more boldly stating his views and intentions than they have done, and in carrying his reasoning to its legitimate ultimatum. While they would institute "paralellograms," "phalansteries," "Icarias," and "Christian Colonies" to carry out on a small scale their bee-like humanity, he, with more grandeur of conception, would at once overturn the existing order of Society. He would destroy competition, the monster evil, making the state the monster competitor of all trades, occupations, and industry whatever. He would swallow up one giant in the jaws of a greater. He is a lofty conception at all events, and at once fits M. Louis Blanc into the ranks of those men, whom society either fears or honours with its particular notice for their audacity and boldness whatever it may think of their prudence, their wisdom, or even their sanity. The working-classes having conquered power, are to retain it, according to M. Louis Blanc, that they may rule the State, and force it in all [illegible] to establish social workshops (*ateliers sociaux*) over the whole country—provide capital, tools, and all the necessaries of labour, and to manufacture upon the national account all articles whatever that are now manufactured by individuals;—whether in cotton, in wool, or in silk in gold, in silver, in iron, or in brass—ship-building and house-building—furnishing and upholstery even tailoring and shoe-making—in fact, every trade, occupation, and industry whatsoever. The spur of competition, and of self-interest and advancement, so powerful hitherto in inciting men to distinguish themselves above their fellows by their skill, their ingenuity, their enterprise, their daring, and their perseverance, is to be superseded; and men are to have no other incentives to labour than a feeling of honour towards each other, and a sense of duty. They are not to labour for themselves or their children, but for society. Were reason destroyed, and instinct established in the human mind or brain in its stead, there might be some chance that work would be done under this system; but with reason as our guide, and hope, passion, and intellectual and physical differences existing among men, there are insuperable obstacles in the way of the project, however well it may look upon paper. Men will never be transformed into machines, even for their own good. We willingly accord to M. Louis Blanc the praise of good intentions; but as long as men are men, it will be impossible to organise them upon the principles of instinct. M. Louis Blanc has already unsettled the minds of the working-classes, and led a portion of the masses to be unsatisfied with the practical good at their command, and to yearn insanely for a state of society which never can be established until we become like the ermuets, the beavers, the bees. This is a consummation not to be desired, and quite unobtainable as it is irreachable.

But while we thus express our dissent from the views of M. Louis Blanc, and our sorrow that his aspirations for the good of [illegible] governed by more wisdom, we would guard our [illegible] misunderstood in the observations we have [illegible] has its good side as well as its bad; and we [illegible] ation to remain as a necessary and wholesome [illegible] much might be done by Union to benefit the working classes; and that the isolation of which M. Louis Blanc complains might be superseded by a wiser system of mutual and co-operation, based upon the natural desires and passions of [illegible] many. But it is not necessary to transform men into machines, [illegible] or into insects, to improve their condition. It is not necessary to fetter down all intellects to one standard to destroy all individuality to repress all desires, in order to prove practically the advantages of union. These advantages are open and [illegible] and have long been enjoyed by a portion of society. The classes, by the exercise of thrift and industry—by self-[illegible] y self-reliance, may yet do much to improve their [illegible] ; and by competing with the classes above them, may [illegible] own level, instead of lowering to them the whole condition and intellect of the comfortable classes. The co-operative principle is one sanctified by their homely and essential virtues, cannot fail to be of service to us all. But let the working classes beware of some "will o' the wisps" as the author of the "Organisation of Labour." An injudicious friend may prove more hurtful than a foe; and an ignorant philanthropist may, with all his good intentions, become the most mischievous of public disturbers—the most prejudicial of men to the welfare of that people whose interest he has in his heart, but not in his head. There is, however, little fear that M. Louis Blanc will make many converts in this country.

## "A STUDY." BY J. F. HERRING.

### AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This is a remarkably vigorous and characteristic portraiture of the fiery War-Horse. The composition was intended in the first instance to have had a female horse, and to have been entitled "Rarnan a Charlot Horses." On searching for authorities at the British Museum, the artist found the Egyptians [illegible] ses used by the Egyptians to be so covered with scales, buckles, and bosses, that had the horses been caparisoned by the painter, his object would have appeared rather to display gaudy trappings, than to exhibit what he more particularly wished to make the principal feature of his picture, viz. the portraiture of that noble animal, the Horse. The painter, however, made a small study, with the [illegible] and nose-pieces of the bridles so interfered with the character of the subject, that he relinquished his first intention, and merely called his picture, as in the catalogue—*A Study*.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

ROYAL ASSENT. The House met at two o'clock, when the Royal assent by commission was given to the following bills:—The Crown and Government Security Bill, the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Borough Police Superannuation Bill, Public Works Completion (Ireland) Bill, Mines (Ireland) Bill, and the Kettering Small Tenements Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that on Monday, the 8th of May, he should move the re-committa of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.

LORD CAMPBELL presented a petition in favour of the Bill to legalise the Odd Fellows' Society.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table certain papers relative to the finance and commerce of Ceylon.

The House then adjourned to May the 4th.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

The House met at two o'clock.

IRELAND.

Sir G. GREY moved that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday, the 1st of May.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL did not wish to detain the House, as it was about to adjourn for the holidays, but he felt he should not discharge his duty if he did not offer a few observations with respect to the state of Ireland before the motion was agreed to. He wished, in the first place, to express his regret at a portion of the address of the noble Lord on Monday. (Hear.) He alluded to the statement which he made at the close of his speech, that where or were his opinions with respect to the Repeal of the Union, he was prepared to resist any proposition of that kind by force. He expressed had been thus misinterpreted in Ireland, when as what he (Mr. O'Connell) understood him to say was this, that if he were met by argument on the subject, he should be prepared to contend with it on the matter; but that if force were resorted to, he should resist it by force. In his opinion, great injury could not fail to result to all parties in Ireland if any attempt were made to carry the Repeal of the Union, or any other political measure, by force of arms. (Hear, hear.) If the Irish people were insane enough to adopt violent measures, there would be one thing far more cruel and disastrous than success—the placing of the city in the hands of an armed, reckless, and undisciplined mob. (Hear, hear.) Such a proceeding every lover of humanity must deplore. With the state of the country was far from satisfactory, and he could not help stating that the Government had not introduced those measures for the benefit of Ireland, which, owing to their conduct with the Opposition, the people of that country had a right to expect. They had expected a Poor-law suitable for the country, but their expectations had not been realised; and the reclamation of waste lands, with other important measures, had been abandoned; and the difficulties which the Government stated they had to contend with were of their own creating. The Bill in their hall was one of their own raising. The wants of Ireland at this moment were rather more of a physical than political nature. The people of Ireland wanted employment as well as a further extension of the franchise. He warned the House not to mistake the opinions of the Irish people for those put forward by the Irish press. Here the hon. gentleman was interrupted by

Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who entered the House, and summoned the House to attend in the House of Peers, to hear a Royal assent given by commission to several bills.

The Speaker, accompanied by several members, proceeded to the House of Peers, and on his return he informed the House that he had been to the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given by commission to several bills. (For which see our Lords' report.)

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL resumed. He again warned the House not to look to the press of Ireland as the correct exponent of the popular feeling of Ireland. He believed that the measure of the Government for the adjustment of questions between landlord and tenant in Ireland would have a special effect. He also rejoiced to see that the Government was about to bring in a bill to put a stop to the sale of elections, and he trusted that they would bring in other measures of a similar character and tendency.

Sir G. GREY said that the hon. gentleman had given a perfectly fair representation of what had fallen from his noble friend (Lord John Russell) with reference to what he was prepared to do on the subject of the Repeal of the Union. He had to return the thanks of the Government to the hon. gentleman for having called the attention of the House to the subject. The Government was most anxious to see the state of Ireland improved in its best construction, and introduce such measures as appeared to them best calculated to benefit that country.

Mr. C. ANSTEY expressed his regret that the noble Lord should have coupled the discussion of the Repeal of the Union with those mischievous persons who were giving utterance to seditious language in Ireland; but he was bound to say at the same time that the noble Lord's speech had been much misrepresented. He (Mr. Anstey) had been taunted as a renegade to the cause of Repeal, because he had voted in favour of the Crown and Government security Bill, but he still professed himself to be in favour of a Repeal of the Legislative Union, he was strongly opposed to the criminal designs of traitors in Ireland.

After a few words from Mr. F. O'CONNOR,

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY said he wished to know when it was the intention of the hon. member to bring in a bill, leave for which he had some time since obtained, upon the subject of the Chartist Land Company. (A laugh.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said that it was his intention to do so immediately after the Easter recess.

The motion was then agreed to.

MR. LOCHHART'S PAUPER PROCESSION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH said that he had seen an advertisement in one of the morning papers, to the effect that the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department had given his assent to a certain procession taking place on Monday to the Home Office for the purpose of accompanying a petition. He wished to know whether such was the case?

Sir G. GREY. In answer to the question put to me by the hon. member, I beg to state that I have seen a bill-day a letter which was published in the *Morning Advertiser*, signed by Mr. Charles Cochrane, stating that there would be a large assemblage—[a laugh]—they have been pleased to call 90,000 persons, who were to proceed, accompanied by five large pictures, in procession to the Home Office, and adding "that the Secretary of State had most considerately declared that he would offer no opposition to such procession." That allegation, I beg to state, is totally without the least shadow of foundation, and Mr. Cochrane has been told, more than three weeks since, that no procession whatever could be allowed, and that no petition would be received by the Secretary of State if accompanied by large numbers of persons; but if sent, in the usual way, to the Secretary of State's Office, or brought by a small number of persons only, it would be received. Mr. Cochrane was also informed that it would not be convenient to receive the pictures in the Easter week, but that after that time, if presented in the usual way, it would be attended to. In consequence of the appearance of the advertisements upon the subject, the Commissioners of Police have received instructions, which they are prepared to carry into effect, in order to prevent any procession from passing through the streets, which will prove a serious inconvenience to the trade and industry of the public at large. I do not believe that any such number as that stated could be calle together by Mr. Cochrane. The statement which that gentleman has made with respect to my not having the procession, is totally without foundation; and effectual measures will be taken by the police to stop such procession, if he should attempt to carry it out. With respect to the subject for which the procession is ostensibly designed, viz. that of the condition of the unemployed, it is one well deserving of the most serious attention, and there are at present under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners measures calculated to place that class of persons in an improved position under proper management. It is not necessary, however, to the due consideration of the subject, that any such measures as that advocated by Mr. Cochrane should be carried into effect. (Hear, hear.)

LOAN MENTS IN IRELAND. Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate parties, before they evict, to give seven days' notice to the tenants and the assistant board of Guardians, in order that food and shelter may be provided for them.

THE INSOLVENCY AND INSOLVENCY LAWS.—Mr. C. BERKELEY inquired if it was the intention of Government to introduce any measure with respect to these laws this session?

Sir G. GREY replied that the subject was under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he would, on the 23rd of May, bring before the House a motion with respect to the state of the representation of the people in that House.

Sir G. GREY brought in the Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill.

The House then adjourned to Monday next, the 1st of May.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

The reforms and fundamental changes wrought by the provisional Government in the fiscal and other institutions of the nation continue to be pursued with the usual activity. A decree has just been issued, the principal enactments of which are: "A days of grace" are given upon the capital of all mortgages and other charges upon land, whether as rent-charges, perpetual or for life, or by judgments or decrees, with the exception of those comprised in No. 3 of Article 2103 of the Civil Code. The capital of perpetual rent-charges is to be estimated at twenty times the rent-charge, and that upon rent-charges for life is to be estimated at ten times the rent-charge. Landowners, whose estates are under mortgages or other charges, as mentioned, are bound to make signed declarations of such as are now existing between the 1st and 15th of May next. The duty imposed by this decree must be paid immediately after the publication of the *rôles*, in one sum, and not by twelfths; or, at least, in two equal sums: one within the month of the publication of the [illegible] and the other within [illegible]

[illegible] issued a proclamation against armed meetings of the [illegible] wards who did duty at the Prefecture of Police to be removed by order of the Provisional Government.

The *Moniteur* contains a circular addressed by M. Armand Marrast, member of the Provisional Government, to the mayors of Paris, in which he states that reports have been circulated in Paris, charging him with endeavouring to influence the unemployed operatives paid by the Government to vote for deputies to the National Assembly according to his dictation. A review of those operatives, which had been commanded for the 22nd inst., has in consequence been adjourned until after the elections.

Four complete regiments of the line which entered Paris for the fête of Thursday have been retained in the capital. In cases where detachments only from regiments quartered elsewhere came, they returned to their quarters.

The elections for the National Assembly commenced on Sunday, and were conducted with the greatest tranquility, regularity, and order. But we regret to learn that the same description of fraud, in some shape or other, which is so common in the United States where universal suffrage is established, has been already signalised in Paris. The journals of Sunday contain the avowal of individuals that he has been allowed to obtain two electoral cards on the 12th arrondissement, and might, if he had taken the trouble, have obtained a dozen. The effect of this would be to enable the same individual to deliver as many votes as he had obtained cards; in other words, to pass himself for, and exercise the rights of, as many different individuals. It will be more difficult to avoid this abuse than the partisans of universal suffrage imagine.

It has been settled in a satisfactory manner in the departments. To comprehend it, it must be understood that each elector claiming to vote presents himself at the mairie, and receives there a "carte électorale," which certifies his right to put his vote in the ballot-box. The thing works pretty well in this manner. The same individual presents himself over and over again in the same mairie, and receives several "cartes;" or he may present himself successively at different mairies, and thus obtain multiple "cartes."

This abuse may be practised either by deception of the authorities, or, as is affirmed is the case in the 12th arrondissement of Paris, by their connivance. Electoral "cartes" thus fraudulently obtained were actually offered for sale in an open manner in the departments, the price varying from 5 francs to 20 francs, according to circumstances. Thus we have already a practical proof that, with universal suffrage and vote by ballot, votes can be purchased as easily as any other article saleable in the market.

At the mairies of the several arrondissements, which served as the polling-places for the elections, the order, tranquillity, and facility of proceeding presented a remarkable contrast with the scenes we have been accustomed to witness on like occasions in England. The electors presented themselves at both the front of the mairie, in which were seated the officers appointed to examine their qualifications, which were attested upon the electoral cards offered by each voter. After this the voters were conducted to the interior of the mairie, where they received their respective ballot, and deposited by another door. All was conducted in perfect silence. There was no crowd collected at the doors, not above half-a-dozen voters were seen at one and the same time at the doors, and the number of the 12th arrondissement was sufficient, for the formation of a "queue," but this precaution did not appear necessary.

Late on Monday night the ballot-boxes closed, and the elections terminated. The general committee of the Hôtel de Ville met on Tuesday (yesterday), by an order of the Mayor of Paris, who also laid down the regulations to be followed on the occasion. The senior Mayor of Paris was to preside over the operation. The mayors of the several districts of Paris, and of the rural communes, accompanied by delegates from the central bureau, and of the bureaux of the cantons and arrondissements, were to assist, for the purpose of presenting their *procès-verbaux* of the elections, and the number of votes given in each section would then be examined and recorded. The examination being closed, the result was to be communicated to the Mayor of Paris and his adjoints. The candidates who should have obtained the 900 votes at least, according to the order of suffrages given to them, would then be proclaimed "representatives of the people" by the mayor of Paris. In the event of two candidates having an equal number of votes, the eldest candidate would be proclaimed. If the number of candidates who should have obtained two thousand votes and more be inferior to the number of representatives of the department, a new election for the completion of the representation was to take place in eight days.

Throughout Monday night considerable alarm was felt that the Clubs contemplated a *coup de main*. In point of fact, an attempt had been made by a body of armed men to break into the mairie of the second arrondissement, and to carry away the electoral ballot box of the arrondissement. Fortunately the affair was discovered in time to prevent the abduction, but was, however, so great, that the National Guards were called out, and large parties of them occupied the Hôtel de Ville and the twelve mairies of Paris during the night; the residence of all the members of the Government were guarded by detachments of National Guards, and all the sentinels were doubled. The night has, however, passed without any further disturbance.

It is stated that not more than one-half of the electors of Paris have exercised their right of voting at the election. The *électeurs* especially have shown very little anxiety to take part. This indifference has caused considerable uneasiness, as it is supposed that it proceeds from discontent, and that they have some scheme on foot of which the authorities and the public are yet in ignorance.

The *Moniteur* publishes decrees suppressing the octroi duties on pork, sausages, &c., and regulating the octroi duties to be levied on poultry, fish, truffles, oysters, butter, &c.

Another decree is published, placing two millions of francs at the disposal of the Minister of Public Works, for the continuation of the works on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway.

The *Presse* having stated that the workmen of the Ateliers Nationaux had been convoked at St. Maur, by M. Louis Blanc, M. Albert, and M. Flocon, to agree to a definitive list of candidates, but that M. E. Thomas and M. Jayme, directors of the Ateliers Nationaux, had prevented the meeting from taking place, the *Moniteur* says: "We are authorised to declare, in the most formal manner, that the statement made by the *Presse* is, in every respect contrary to the truth. The fact was, that the citizen Emile Thomas convoked the workmen formerly part of the Ateliers Nationaux to be passed in review at St. Maur; and that it was on the demand of the citizens Louis Blanc and Albert that counter-orders were given by the Minister of Public Works. Our readers may judge by this fact as to the degree of confidence which the rumours spread by certain newspapers merit."

A decree which has given much satisfaction has also been published, commanding that the National Guard (cavalry) of the city of Rouen, amounting to five hundred men, shall be incorporated with those of Paris, and that a corps of Lyonnais, amounting to seven hundred men, shall be incorporated with the body guard of the Republican Guard of Paris, consisting of one thousand five hundred men. No more volunteers are to be received for the National Guard (*mobile*) of Paris.

Another decree announces that "the Republican Guard of the Hôtel de Ville," consisting of six hundred men, shall form a special battalion.

*La Liberté* contains the following particulars relative to a grand banquet to be given on the 14th of May, to the National Guards and the troops of the line, at the Champ de Mars:—"Covers are to be laid for 80,000 guests. A contract has been made by the Minister of the Interior for 80,000 bottles of wine, and 80,000 pounds weight of bread. The guests are to be chosen by lot from La National Guard, the army, and the National Guard (*mobile*). Should the weather prove favourable, it will be the finest sight ever witnessed in France."

The Government have issued a decree ordering the Opera to open on Monday, because of some proceeding of M. Ducarl, and one which we have not seen has prevailed upon by M. Lamartine to recal his resignation.

We have an interesting account from Algiers. M. Ledru Rollin had sent there a Commissary with full and limited powers, civil and military, although Algeria is exclusively in the War Department. General Cavaignac would not receive the Commissary. The latter visited the camps, and at the head of a small escort, the cry of liberty. The Civic Guard and the respectable part of the people rose to down and trampled it under foot. The Governor-General declared that the country did not know a reign of anarchy, and threatened to ship off to [illegible] who then drew in his horns. The Governor-General has sent [illegible] the worst characters, and M. Cavaignac, [illegible] Bernager (the poet), [illegible] Rollin has been compelled by his colleagues to revoke his appointment of the Commissary.

During the week various rumours respecting the violent designs of the ultra-Republicans kept the peaceable part of the community in Paris in a state of great anxiety, but nothing occurred to justify their fears.

According to the sorting of detachments of votes, as drawn up to Thursday morning, M. Lamartine was at the head of the poll. His colleagues MM. Dupont (de l'Eure), Marrast, Arago, Marie, Garnier Pagès, Betmont, Carn, and Crémieux next; and then MM. Germain, Berenger (the poet), Sauvaire-Barthélemy, and other moderate Republicans. M. Albert (member of the Provisional Government) stood the 20th on the list in the Bourse section of the 1st arrondissement. MM. Ledru Rollin, Flocon, and Louis Blanc, not so high; but in some of the arrondissements, both for example, they had received many votes.

A curious fact connected with the election is stated. All the coalporters in Paris, and others residing at the Villette outside the barriers St. Martin, in which is situate the canal Harbor, voted for one candidate only, Prince Louis Napoleon, and, in anticipation of his triumph, are enjoying themselves "in surrounding *cabarets* and *cafés*.

Letters from Lyons state that the elections had gone on with tranquility and

order in that city, but fears were entertained that there also the incomplete success of the late candidates would on occasion very serious disturbances.

In the department of the Aisne, MM. Odillon Barrot, L'Herbette, Vavin, and Quenaite (son of the Conventionalist) had been elected.

Generally speaking, was had. Menace had been exhibited on the part of the Parisians for the elective franchise. Fully one-third of those eligible had omitted voting.

An important decree of the Government had been issued, ordering, "because of its liability to cause uneasiness to the German States, and to commit the Republic in war with its neighbours," the dissolution and dispersion of the Germans assembled on the eastern frontier of France.

The decree caused a rise of prices on the Bourse on Wednesday, the Minister of Finance had, at the suggestion of M. Lamartine, agreed to leave the decision of the question to the National Assembly. The shares of the Bank of France had considerably improved, it being stated that it had come to an understanding with all the provincial banks for their interception with it. The bank of Bordeaux, however, had refused to accede to the arrangement.

## SPAIN.

A decree had been issued for the construction of six engines of 350 horse power for six steamers, three of which were to be built in England. Another decree had also been issued for settling the quality of alloy to be mixed up with the coin of the realm.

Pursuant to a Royal ordinance of the 15th, the monetary unity of Spain is to be the real ineffective silver. The gold piece is to be the doubloon of Isabella, of the value of 100 reals. The silver pieces are to be the duro (piastre), of the value of 20 reals; the dem-piastre, of 10 reals; the peseta, of 4 reals, the decimeta, and the real.

The Madrid journals and letters of the 20th instant, which have reached us, are chiefly filled with details of the ceremonies of the court during its stay at Seville. The capital remained perfectly tranquil, but alarming accounts had been received from Catalonia of Carlist movements. The garrisons on the French frontiers were in consequence about to be reinforced.

Mr Bulwer, the English Ambassador at Madrid, having at the instance of Lord Palmerston addressed a note of remonstrance and advice to the Spanish Government, it was announced that the latter had taken the very unusual course of sending back Mr. Bulwer's note; and it is further understood that they have thought fit to cause a letter to be addressed to Lor Majesty Queen Victoria, demanding Mr Bulwer's recall.

## PORTUGAL

The principle of direct instead of indirect election of representatives to the Chamber of Deputies, has been established by a late vote of the Chamber in Lisbon; the majority in favour of the proposition being 61 to 33.

## ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The news of the surrender to the Piedmontese troops of the fortress of Peschiera, which we noticed last week, was premature. Some of the outworks had been captured, but nothing more. However, there was little doubt that it must shortly fall into the hands of King Charles Albert's troops. The war is progressing slowly. It was thought the Austrians would convey the stores of Peschiera into a bli kade. The following was the disposition of the troops up to the 20th inst.:—The Royal ... ed-quarters were at Volt ; the 1st Division, under General d'Arvillar, at Goito; the 2d Division, commanded by General Ferrero, between Goito and Borghetto; the 3d Division, under General Broglia, at Borghetto and Monzambano; the 4th, commanded by General Bès, within 1000 yards of Peschiera, and the division of reserve at Carsiana. Vicenza was garrisoned by 3000 volunteers, most of whom were completely armed and equipped. The French General Perrone had arrived at Turin, for the purpose, it was believed, of assuming the command of a division of a Sardinian army. The Austrian General Nugent was said to have crossed the Isonzo at the head of a corps of 20,000 men.

On the 19th a strong division of Piedmontese tried to surprise the advanced posts of the fortress of Mantua, but the garrison remained shut up in the fortress behind the ligatures. A few cannon shots were exchanged, without much effect on either side. The heavy artillery that was expected by the Piedmontese had arrived, and a vigorous attack upon Peschiera was hourly expected. After the bridge had been destroyed by the Austrians, at the affair of Monzambano, the inhabitants of that place assisted in crowds in the repair of it, even with their beams, planks, and tools, and assisted the Piedmontese in reconstructing the bridge, under the fire of the enemy.

The Provisional Government of Milan has called to arms the classes of 1826 and 1827. Their services will last three years. They have also addressed to Europe a manifesto, in which they declare that the conduct of Austria has rendered all arrangement between her and the Italians impossible. The document is of great length, and contains a full statement of the grievances and oppressions suffered by the Italians under Austrian domination. A new Austrian Rouge tariff had also been published by the Provisional Government, in which large reductions are made, both of import and of export duties.

The *Gazette* of the 19th, had turned out a circular letter, "The entire of Southern Tyrol has declared in favour of the good cause, with the exception only of the Valley of the Adige, which is kept in awe by the presence of the Austrian troops concentrated at Trentuan. The Piedmontese forces occupy the most advantageous position near Verona. The heavy artillery has arrived. Two convoys from Parma came to offer King Charles Albert the co-operation of their troops, which he accepted. Gen. Durando, with the pontifical division, was to blockade the fortress at Ferrara.

Among the various documents issued by the Provisional Government is an address to the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Lombardy, Moravia, and Bohemia, which it styles an explanation on their mutual interests. "The people of Italy," says this circular, "desire a congress at Rome, a uniform system of measures and coinage. No one can prevent us from doing this. Who wishes to wage war with us? The Council of War of Austria? It needs money for that, and where will it find any? Your credit is tottering, and you will soon see a loss at fifty per cent. Your finances were in a deplorable state even at the time when the Lombardo-Venetian territory paid annually twenty millions of florins into your coffers. That revenue is now no more. Your bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of the mountainous districts have lost the Italian market is shut to Austrian and Bohemian wares as soon as our commercial treaties are concluded. Austria can keep it open. Italy will that nation be which will be the first to enter into a commercial treaty with Europe. Italy! If Austria does not speedily come to terms of peace, it will be the only nation which will be for ever and most justly excluded from all commerce with us. Woe to Bohemia and Austria if they send a single band of volunteers against us. Only towards those who are compelled to take up arms against us will we prove magnanimous. As long as the war lasts, innumerable ships from every coast of Italy will blockade the Adriatic. Not a single ship will be allowed to enter Trieste or Fiume, unless bearing the cross branch."

The *Concordia*, Turin journal, of the 21st inst., announces the arrival at Spezzia of the French ship of war *Eylau*, three-decker, mounted by Admiral Baudin, two ships of the line, and a steam-frigate.

By a decree of the 17th inst., the Government has adopted the Italian tricolour, having the escutcheon of Tuscany.

According to the latest advices, a rumour prevailed of its being the intention of King Charles Albert to abandon the entire prosecution of the war of Independence. His Majesty, it was said, has intimated to the Provisional Government of Milan 1st. That he considers the Mincio as the extreme limit between Lombardy and Venetia. 2d. That Venice having constituted itself a Republic, he does not intend to enter the Venetian territories; and, 3d That the Austrians having abandoned Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and Peschiera, he considers that his mission is fulfilled.

MODENA.—The Provisional Government of Modena, by a decree dated 10th instant, had admitted all the Israelites residing in the duchy to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights. They had also decreed the sequestration of all the property belonging to the ex Duke Francesco V., and invited the friendly Governments on whose territories any property of his should be situate, to sequester it for the benefit of the state of Modena and Reggio.

VENICE. The *Gazzetta di Venezia* continues to publish official decrees. All the property, moveable and immoveable, possessed in the united provinces of the Republic by the Archduke Ranieri is sequestered; and for the term of 10 days for the settlement of commercial transactions is extended to 20

ROME. The *Epoca* of Rome, of the 19th, contains a long Ministerial ordinance, which enacts that the notes of the Roman Bank shall be received as legal money for the space of three months, by the public banks and by private individuals.

During the same day considerable excitement prevailed, in consequence of the arrest of 60 or 70 individuals of the lower class of society, many of whom were armed with stilettos or pistols. They went through the streets begging, and refused to work. Their arrest was effected by the Civic Guard, under the direction of M. Galletti, the chief of the police. Sums of money, amounting to from 15 to 20 scudi, were found on several of them.

An English gentleman named Fitzgerald had been stabbed at a Custom-house in Ancona, on the 14th, in a scuffle with a sergeant of the Civic Guard.

The Lord Mayor sent for London.

Scarcity of money still continued to be severely felt in the capital.

The 18th from Rome states that tranquillity is restored; the workmen who had struck for an increase of wages, and menaced the population with an armed demonstration, have returned to their work.—Eight have been arrested. The Cardinal Legates of Ravenna, Urbino, and Pesaro, and the Bishop Delegate of Rimini, are recalled, and their offices to be filled by persons of the laity. The Jews are emancipated.

NAPLES.—Advices to the 17th state that King Ferdinand is so unpopular that he never ventured appeared inevitable.

SICILY. The Sicilian Parliament on the 13th instant proclaimed that King Ferdinand and his dynasty had forfeited all sovereignty over Sicily.

The following details are from the Palermo papers:—

"The Italian House of Commons met on the 13th, under the presidency of the Marquis de Torrearsa. At the opening of the sitting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Sicily was desirous to join the Italian League, and trusted that she would be able to defeat the intrigues of the King of Naples. M. Turrisi-Colonna observed that Sicily was bound to shake off her King, and proposed accordingly to declare on that very day that Ferdinand of Bourbon and his dynasty had to cease the throne of Sicily. M. Labrina said that perly could only choose a Sovereign in the families of Tuscany or Savoy. 'But,' added he, 'let us first think of ourselves. Let us organise our own resources, and prove to all that we are to be Italians. I merely shall decide whether we are to be a constitutional state, under an Italian Prince, or a Republic, should Providence smile on Italy.' After a few words from M. Forza, M. Interdonato exclaimed that the House should begin by proclaiming the downfall of Ferdinand and his dynasty, a Republican monarchy, the Government of an Italian Prince, and that the country should be saved. The adoption of the decree was then carried amidst the most enthusiastic applause."

The decree was as follows:—

"The Parliament declares—1. Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty are for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily. 2. Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her *statuto*.

"Done and resolved at Palermo, on the 13th April.

"The President of the Chamber of Commons,
"MARQUIS of TORREARSA.

"The President of the Chamber of Peers,
"DUKE of SERRADIFALCO.

"The President of the Kingdom,
"RUGGERO SETTIMO."

The town was to be illuminated the three nights following. On the 14th all the bronze statues of the house of Bourbon were thrown down, beginning with that of Philip V. That of Charles II. alone was spared, because he was a just and beneficent prince. Those statues were to be cast into cannon.

## AUSTRIA.

The following are the heads of the Constitution which the Emperor has lately granted to his subjects:—

1. All the provinces are constituted into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Siebenbergen, and, for the present, the Italian provinces.
2. The division of the empire shall remain as it exists at present.
3. The person of the Emperor is sacred and inviolable
4. The Emperor has full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace.
5. Treaties of every description with foreign Powers can only be made with the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament.
6. The attribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor; but mercy cannot be extended to the Ministers without the sanction of the Parliament.
7. The laws ... to be administered publicly in open courts by verbal pleadings, and trial to be by jury. The judges will be appointed for life
8. All projects of laws are to be proposed as well on ... question ... per
9. The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them.
10. Freedom of religion, speech, the press, petition, and public meeting is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws.
11. Entire liberty of conscience and religion.
12. The free exercise of religious worship is accorded to all Christians and Jews.
13. All citizens are equal in the eye of the law, and every citizen shall be tried by his peers.
14. The responsibility of the Ministers will be regulated by the Diet.
15. The legislative power is in the hands of the Emperor and the Diet.
16. The Houses of Parliament are to be composed with the qualifications for members of the Upper House ... birth and large landed property
to be conferred by the Emperor. Members of the Lower House are to be chosen from all classes of society, under their every qualifications they may be represented.
17. The two Houses have the power to project laws and receive petitions.
18. All laws require the sanction of both Houses, particularly those relating to the expenditure, taxation, finance, and the sales of public property.
19. A law will be framed for the organisation of the National Guard. The law of election is only provisional, and will be settled by the first Parliament. Amendments of the Constitution can only be proposed by the Diet.

According to the latest advices, Vienna was in a state of perfect tranquillity; every appearance of disturbance, by a few ill-disposed persons, had been at once quietly suppressed.

In consequence of the formation of a responsible Ministry in Hungary, to which the financial affairs of the kingdom are confided, the Council of Ministers has prescribed the necessity of placing part of the public debt to the charge of Hungary. The Emperor has, by an autograph letter, approved of this.

## PRUSSIA.

A letter from Breslau, dated 21st instant, states that the Central Committee of the Polish insurrection was in process of organisation in Posen, under the direction of one of the most distinguished of the Polish generals, and that all the accounts received from Russian Poland announced that the peasants were animated with the most hostile and most pacific feelings. From the fact that telegraphic communication between St. Petersburg and Cracow had been interrupted, it was surmised that insurrectionary movements had already occurred in the interior.

In Berlin all was quiet. An attempt to get up a demonstration among the working classes of the capital on Thursday (last week), against the present Ministry, had failed, and passed off in a disorderly fashion. Since then Berlin had relapsed into its wonted state of stagnant inactivity.

## GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The small fraction of republicans who had raised the standard of rebellion had been put, under the leadership of two adventurers named Hecker and Struve, have been first some time past consulting dangerously in the villages near the Swiss frontier, and had compelled some of the male population to join their ranks. They were under the command of General Gagern, have at last come up with, and completely routed them. General Gagern had entered into a parley with the rebels, for the purpose of persuading them to give up their wicked design; but finding his arguments unavailing, and the ranks of the insurgents advancing closely upon him, he cut short the conversation with Hecker, and was on the point of mounting his horse, when the whole front fire at the rebels from all sides. Their troops, some have fell dead, others threw down their arms. This act of inhuman barbarity filled the troops with the greatest rage; they instantly attacked the rebels, killed more than one hundred of them; drove the remainder into the woods. They were then pursued, and the same fate awaited them. Struve is making a last unsuccessful effort, in violation of every law of war, has created but one cry of indignation wherever the news has reached. General Gagern was left dead on the ground, pierced through the heart. Prince Dar-stadt. He was a gr ... ears in the Dutch service, and was sent some time ago by the Dutch Government to Java, when that island was in a state of open revolt against the Dutch; it was principally by his influence and by his military measures that order was restored in that colony. He was but a fortnight ago selected by the Government of Baden to the command of its troops, since the Margrave of that land given up the command.

Hecker and Struve are said to have escaped.

## DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

A second action has taken place between the Danes and the German Free Corps. The victory has been claimed on both sides, and the accounts of the affair are in some degree conflicting, but the weight of evidence is in favour of the account which gives the victory to the Danes. At an early hour on the morning of Friday, the 21st instant, the Berlin, Cologne, and Hamburg volunteers presented themselves in order of battle before a detachment of Danish dragoons and infantry, on the highway between Kiel and Eckernförde, in the wood of Schmalmacker.

The engagement immediately commenced with considerable spirit on both sides, and lasted till eleven in the forenoon, when the Free Corps were driven back. In the evening four waggons entered the town of Eckernförde, and it is evident that whatever military experience may be possessed by the commanders of the Holstein forces, it is totally disregarded by the Free Corps; the greater troops of Holstein, that is, the regiments who are in the pay of the Provisional Government, do not seem to use cellulons. The troops of the Confederation, Prussian and Hanoverian, have as yet been "kept in hand;" but the regiments of Cologne and Berlin have plunged at once into the fray with the most fatal result to themselves, and the effect of giving the confidence of victory to the Danes, though the latter, from being better armed and disciplined, probably fought at considerable advantage.

The King of Denmark, according to a bulletin published at Frederick on the 18th inst., had left on a journey into Schleswig he caught a cold, which has increased into bronchitis, and he has been bled and confined to his room, but he is now improving.

On the 19th the Danish Government laid an embargo on all the Prussian ships in the port of Copenhagen. The Copenhagen *Post* states that the embargo extends also to Mecklenburgh and Hanoverian vessels. Hamburgh and Lubeck are both warned that their neutrality will only be respected as long as they abstain from joining in any attack on Denmark.

At Kiauno, on the same day, the Prussian ships lying at anchor in the roadstead of that town had the colour of the police. Sums of money, amounting to from 15 to 20 scudi, were found on several of them.

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States is to be maintained, after undergoing some reforms. The King is inviolable and Ministers are responsible.

The members of the provincial states are to be elected and renewed by thirds, like those of the Chambers. The King is to have the supreme direction of colonial affairs, but every second year he must lay before Parliament a detailed account of their administration and situation, and the Minister of that department will be obliged to communicate to the States-General any information they might desire respecting the colonies

The King commands in chief the army and navy, appoints, dismisses, and pensions the officers, according to the prescriptions of the laws. The Constitution recognises the right of citizens to hold meetings. Seigniorial rights are abolished and lay tithes redeemable.

## RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg we learn that, during the early part of the present month apprehensions were there entertained of a prohibition to export gold. Letters of the 15th, however, say that a ukase had just been received by the authorities of the customs from the Ministry, commanding that no obstacle should be opposed to the export of precious metals by s

The last number of the *Warsaw Gazette* brings the information that a deputation of Polish noblemen is to proceed to St. Petersburgh to petition the Emperor to reconstitute the kingdom of Poland, such as it was before the Revolution of 1830, and to place the crown upon the head of one of the sons of the present Polish empire (now in the possession of Prussia and Austria) to form one kingdom under Russian sovereignt.

The Russian regiments of the guards have left St. Petersburg; and are now stationed at B ...

## TURKEY.

We learn from Constantinople of the 7th instant, that the greatest consternation had been created in the capital by the intelligence of the revolutions in Europe. The Porte was taking measures to strengthen and secure its fleets. Greek merchants were apprehended. The recruits raised in Albania were about arriving in the capital, and 7000 of them were to be incorporated in the regular army

The last mail was reported off the *Edinburgh*, Tuskar, at 40 minutes past 5 ... 3rd, with a cargo of the value of £2,000, on board.

## EGYPT.

Mehemet Ali Pacha returned to Alexandria, from ... on the 3rd, in the French steamer *Alexandre*, after an absence of six w ...

... is still in a very precarious state of health, suffering the greatest debility both of body and mind

Ibrahim Pacha arrived here on the 2nd, in her Majesty's steamer *Odin*, in improved health, after his sojourn in Europe.

The Viceroy's medical attendants having declared his total unfitness to attend to the government of the country, Ibrahim Pacha caused the whole of the family and the most influential Pachas and Beys in the country to meet at Alexandria, and many consultations had been held to devise the best means to be adopted under existing circumstances.

It was finally decided that a council should be appointed, composed of Ibrahim Pacha as President; Said Pacha, his brother; Abbas Pacha, Mehemet Ali's grandson; and seven of the principal functionaries in the country, to take the government into their own hands, and assume Mehemet Ali's real title of Viceroy of Egypt, instead of ... Pacha, as hitherto, virtually the ... ler of Egypt, and as appointed this council, principally as a precaution ... for himself, as Mehemet Ali, although at times quite childish, still has his lucid intervals

## UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 8th instant have been received during the week. The news partakes much of the same character as that received from the New World by the last mail. The intelligence of the 3 ... ratification of the treaty of peace by Europe had given a fresh impetus to the manifestations of sympathy on the part of the press, and the Senate had voted an official expression of their feelings on behalf of the French Republic. The official announcement of the Revolution had been received from the hon. R. Rush, the Minister in Paris. The news of the suspension of the Bank of France had excited lively apprehension in all the chief cities of the country. The intelligence from the seat of war is of a more later than our previous advices; but, with the exception that General Worth had withdrawn his charges against General Scott, and General Scott to use had transferred the Lieutenant Colonel Duncan and General Pillow, a feeling of interest has transpired. General Scott, however, returns speedily to the United States, having been superseded.

The question of taxation has arisen, which had become the law of the land, is to be borrowed within one year at six per cent. interest, payable (quarterly—principal not payable until after twenty years' certificates, with coupons attached, to be issued, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be current in the various banks assigned on the banks. Whenever the funds in the Treasury warrant, the Secretary is to buy up the stock at no price under par. It is supposed that only ten millions will be immediately wanted, though the whole will be eventually needed. The proposals would probably be submitted to European bidders.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

The Government of Nicaragua have announced of the termination of the late difficulties with the Central American Governmen

The last advices also rebel the expedition as proceeding onwards to Granada, under the command of Colonel Cruzen. On demand of the Governor of Nicaragua the surrender of the prisoners, and an apology for the insult offered to the Mosquitian flag. The expedition reached Granada in safety, and matters were progressing favourably for delivering up of the prisoners, and by an apology to the effect demanded. The loss to our troops has been two killed, two wounded, and thirteen wounded. The loss of the Central Americans was more serious; twelve dead were buried by our men, and several found wounded afterwards died.

## WEST INDIES

Accounts from Jamaica and the other islands have reached us during the week. The future prospects of the former were regarded as very gloomy, in consequence of the expressed determination of the Government to adhere to the Sugar Act of 1846, without modification. The Assembly and Council of Commerce had passed a series of resolutions deprecating that determination.

... Governor of Jamaica, had left Kingston for the purpose of meeting the Governor at Aux Cayes, the object of which was to put rid of the Commandant of that place, ... ublish p... ... ose a large body of people from the surrounding coast, entered the ... ... manding the General to be given up to them. That General Peltier ... ... would be an ... ... If opposed to the demand, he also was obnoxious to the invaders, he very prudently effected his escape from the town, and succeeded in reaching the shore, from the impunity which followed on this affair, it is very generally supposed that the President was at the bottom of this movement, to get rid of an officer not suited to his purposes

## THE SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

THE twenty-fourth festival of the Royal Shakespearean Club of Stratford-upon-Avon, a band instituted to observe the natal day of William Shakspere, "wood Warwickshire Stratford upon Avon on the 23rd of April, 1564," was held on Monday last, the 24th inst., in the Town-hall of the ancient borough.

The year's festival drew a larger and more distinguished gathering than the club had been able to muster together on any previous anniversary, many of the London Committee for the purposes and preservation of the poet's house ... been present.

Lord Brooke, the eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, and one of the members, occupied the chair; and was supported by Viscount Mahon, as Viscount Villiers, M.P., the Earl of Bachan, the Hon Mr. Leigh (eldest son of Lord Leigh), Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Bracebridge, Mr. Dugdale, and John Payne Collier (the editor of "Shakspeare"), &c. About 100 persons sat down. The hall was tastefully decorated. Gainsborough's fine full-length portrait of Garrick, and Northcote's portrait of Sir John Fenton Boss of Dorset," had received careful cleaning from a "London hand." Singleton's series of paintings in illustration of Shakspere (some one hundred and twenty in number) were tastefully disposed around the walls.

A lady's gallery was erected for the occasion. The identical cup, made of Shakespeare's mulberry-tree, which the corporation of Stratford presented to David Garrick, in 1769, was brought from the house in which it has been preserved, and again upon the very table from which ... originally taken. After ... grace, to his mind on such occasions, the Chairman gave, with a few prefatory words, the first regular toast of the night, "The immortal memory of Shakspere."

Mr. J. Payne Collier spoke to the toast, and concluded an appropriate and eloquent address, by proposing the "Drama," a sentiment which was duly responded to, as also was the toast of "Wordsworth and the Poets of the Lake."

Lord Morpet followed next, with "Moore and the Poets of Ireland." It was a great treat, he observed, to escape as he had escaped from the dirty streets in the great metropolis, and to find himself on the banks of Shakspere's Avon. It was not about to pass any eulogium on this great poet. He traced that amid the crash of nations which we had now to witness the Russian, and the cause of which he and his colleagues to be a member, was far from inauspicious to the cause of genius. And Lord Orford's memorable sentiment of a well-balanced constitution, a combination of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, was the true representation of the privileges of Government on behalf of which the Lords and Commons had a speech of great eloquence, filled with happy quotations from Shakspeare, concluded with a toast giving rise to the 56th session of the toast of "Moore and the poets of Ireland," he was asking for no more than "equal justice to Ireland."

Mr. Cunningham then proposed "The Memory of Burns, and the Poets of Scotland," which having been acknowledged, a few other complimentary toasts followed, and the festive meeting broke up at an advanced hour.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—Extensive works have been for some time past carried on in this cathedral. The choir has been restored and re-arranged; the cells which had never been finished; the roof of the choir has been replaced with substantial oak timbers, with solid beam ends; the unsightly galleries which disfigured the choir have all been taken away; the fine old screen, partly of black and white marble, and partly of carved oak, and a new stone screen (the gift of the Rev. W. P. Hamilton) has been placed between the choir and St Mary's Chapel. The bishop's throne, which was so much admired that it was difficult to decide what it had been originally, has been restored at the expense of the Rev. Canon Slade. The gift of the late Edward S Walker, of Chester, was designed by Mr. G. Gurney. It is in the decorated style, and stands, entirely detached, upon the north side of the choir. It stands about 22 feet high from the floor, and is octagonal in plan. The masonry was executed by Mr. Haswell, of Chester; the carving by Mr. Henry Pratt, of Birmingham. The restoration will proceed to remove wainscots

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

## CONFLICT AT MILAN.

The Porta Tosa, or, as it is now called, the Porta Victoria, is one of the principal gates of the city of Milan; and it was the only point during the late insurrection, where the people, after five days' fighting with the Austrian troops, succeeded in establishing a communication with their friends beyond the walls. The Austrians had three pieces of cannon within the gate, with which they fired along the wide street, or corso, leading from it; but their aim was so ill-directed, that no damage was done to the advancing parties, and the balls generally lodged in the second and third floors of distant houses.

On the right of the Sketch, the people are seen climbing over the roofs of the houses, and picking off the artillerymen as they stand to their guns, whilst others are setting fire to a mansion where several Croats had found shelter. On the left, the same audacity is displayed, but not with the same success, as the houses are more distant from the gate; and the Austrian cannon outside, in the bastions or boulevards, played incessantly on them.

In front are seen the fascines of brushwood bound with cords, which the brave Milanese rolled before them; and from under cover of which they kept up a murderous fire on the Austrian enemy. It is with difficulty believed that these fascines were not swept away by the first discharge of the artillery; in point of fact, they were never touched, as the artillerymen were totally demoralised, and none of them performed their duty with coolness. The post was taken at the close of the fifth day, by the Austrians being driven beyond the gate, and by a dash being made by the citizens, who, placing faggots and brushwood near it, and in the two houses at each side, set all on fire, and finally expelled the enemy. This operation was aided by the country people, who flocked to the spot, and by whose well-directed practice the Austrians were severely handled.

## THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

This Prince, whose arrival in this country, immediately subsequently to the recent Revolutionary proceedings in Berlin, and whose continued sojourn amongst us, have attracted some notice, is the brother of the reigning sovereign of Prussia, whose junior he is by only two years. He was born the 22nd of March, 1797, and holds the office of Lieutenant of the King in the Government of the province of Pomerania, and in the army the rank of General of Infantry, and commander of the Royal Guards.

He was married, the 11th of June, 1829, to the Princess Maria Louisa Augusta Catherine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was born the 30th of September, 1811, and has two children, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, and the Princess Louisa Maria Elizabeth, the former 17, and the latter 10 years of age.

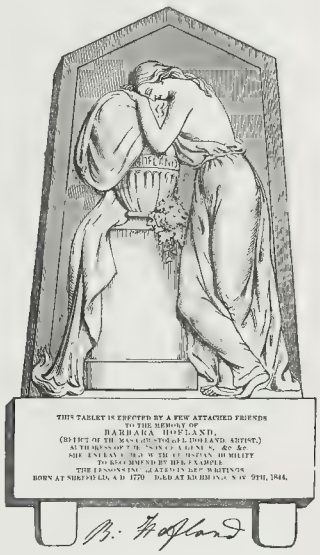
The Prince of Prussia cannot be said to be popular with his brother's subjects; and one of the reasons assigned for his present stay in England, which has been most generally believed, is the odium which had been lately excited against him in Berlin by the supposition that he was instrumental in causing the *fusillade* of the troops upon the people, which afterwards led to so sanguinary an encounter between the soldiery and the Berliners. On his arrival, however, in this country, a paragraph, apparently of an authentic and official character, was published in the leading journals, stating that the Prince had had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of the troops on that melancholy occasion, and that his arrival in England was in no way connected with the revolutionary *émeute* in Berlin, but that, on the contrary, he had come on a special mission from his Royal brother to her Britannic Majesty. However the case may be, certain it is that the Prince's name is generally associated with the partisans of what is considered the retrograde party in Prussia.

Since his arrival in the metropolis his Royal Highness has mingled freely in the higher circles of the aristocracy, and last week he staid for some days on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne.

During the present week his Royal Highness has passed some days at Strathfieldsaye, with the Duke of Wellington and a distinguished party of the nobility. When in town the Prince attends divine service at the German Lutheran Chapel, in the Savoy.

## THE LATE MRS. HOFLAND.

This neat tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hofland, the amiable authoress, has lately been erected at the Parish Church of Richmond, at a short distance from the mural tablet to Kean, the tragedian.




The tablet to Mrs. Hofland is a graceful composition, by Mr. E. W Wyon—the inscription table supported by two plain trusses, between which our Artist has placed the autograph.

Rock of Cashel.—We are glad to learn from a visitor, that the late fall of part of the ruins has not injured the general character or appearance of that very curious edifice to the extent which might be supposed from the account first received. The part which fell was the south wall of "the strong castle which served as the palace of the Archbishops of Cashel;" in its fall it carried with it a portico or porch to which was the principal entrance. It is supposed the catastrophe was caused by the frost of last winter acting upon a crack or opening in the wall, which had been observed for many years. The Great Southern and Western Railway being now open to Thurles (ten miles from Cashel), a [illegible] opportunity is thus afforded for visiting the "Rock" than formerly. (*From a Clonmel Correspondent.*)

Convicts.—It is said that application for four thousand five hundred conditional pardons for convicts in Van Diemen's Land has been recommended to the Queen by Sir William Denison, Governor of that colony. If this statement is correct, it is a most serious matter—the disproportion of punishment to the offence (more particularly at sessions and connected with the game laws) has been much commented upon of late, and it is to be feared with too much truth

CONFLICT AT THE PORTA TOSA, MILAN.

GARDE MOBILE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

GARDE MOBILE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Paris, Wednesday.

People looked forward with the greatest alarm to the general elections, the belief being almost universally entertained that they would occasion a fierce and bloody struggle. But they have passed off with the greatest order, in the most admirable manner. Not even a single row, nor a single display of ill-will, has been occasioned by them. During the two days—Sunday and Monday—on which the polling took place, Paris was as calm and as dull as it ever was, even in its calmest and dullest days. And yet on those days the people were exercising the right of *universal suffrage* all the male population, of 21 years and upwards, of a city containing a million souls, a city second only to London in the vastness of its population, were electing their representatives. There is no denying that the spectacle thereby presented was a proud and glorious one, and none can doubt that it will render great service to the democratic cause throughout Europe, by showing that the time has truly arrived in which the people are ripe for liberty and self-government.

The result of the elections will not be formally known before Friday, but there already exists good reason to believe that the people have put at the head of the poll none but moderate men, and in the foremost place of all the great and glorious Lamartine.

The opening of the National Assembly is, it appears, to be preceded by a grand banquet to the National Guard, the army, and the people, or rather to 80,000 persons representing them. The Minister of the Interior has already contracted for the supply of food and wine sufficient for this small dinner party. If the weather be fine the display will be an extraordinary one; but, unfortunately, one can scarcely dare to hope for fine weather, for the clouds seem to have vowed hostility to the Republic, inasmuch as they have poured down deluges of water on all its *fêtes* except one, and that one was the burial of the victims of the barricades.

One of the bitterest and best-founded complaints urged against the ex-Chamber of Deputies was that it contained an immense number of placemen, who, for the most part, were dependent on the Government. Singular to relate, a vast number of functionaries—somewhere about 1200—have stood as candidates for the Republican Legislature, and, what is still more singular, two hundred of them, at least, have, it is believed, been elected.

It is henceforth a check is to be placed on the subscriptions to new publications by the Government. Under the ex-Government most scandalous abuses were committed. One man, for instance, actually received £20,000 as the Government subscription to a work of no importance; another got a large subscription to a work which he promised should be completed in six parts, but which he carried on for fifteen or twenty years, the mere subscription covering all his expenses, and leaving him a handsome profit; whilst a whole host of the small body of *littérateurs*, especially such as were what was called *bon pensant*, i.e., favourable to the Government, coaxed or bullied the Government into subscribing for works which publishers would not buy and the public would not read. The literary pensions, *indemnités*, and gratuities awarded to authors by the Government are also to be distributed on a fairer principle; but loud complaints are made that the highest literary pension to be allowed has been fixed at £8 a month.

The revolution has completely annihilated the once famous Longchamps. There have been no promenades this year, if we except the ghost of one on the first day. What will the ladies do for the spring fashions? It was at Longchamps that they were adopted, or at least were supposed to be adopted. Poor Longchamps! It is hard that it should drop into the grave of oblivion, after centuries of glorious existence.

At Lyons there are some dangerous bands of armed men who call themselves by the sweet names of "the Voracious," and the "Empty Bellies." They keep the peaceable inhabitants in a continual state of terror, and the other day went up to the Government Commissary with a polite request to be allowed *deux petites heures de pillage!* At Bordeaux, Beauvais, Rouen, and a multitude of other towns also, the mob seem well disposed to allow themselves the innocent recreation of a few hours' pillaging.

No general improvement has taken place in the state of things in this capital. Trade is as depressed as ever; money as scarce; private *fêtes* as rare; and public rejoicings as thinly attended. Before the revolution the Boulevards and Champs Elysées used to be thronged every afternoon at this period of the year with dashing equipages; but now there are scarcely any to be seen. You may buy carriages, in fact, for a mere song, and have horses at a gift. But if all goes well on the meeting of the National Assembly, we shall soon see a striking improvement.

## THE FETE OF FRATERNITY.

In our Postscript of last week we briefly noticed the grand *Fête* of Fraternity celebrated in Paris on Thursday, the 20th inst., when a cordial reunion was effected between the troops of the line and the National Guards of the capital and suburbs. As the proceedings on that memorable day will live in history, as the most extraordinary feature of the modern Revolutionary movement, as developed not merely in France but throughout Europe, we give this week some interesting details, which, accompanied by the illustrations, will present to the mind a vivid idea of that magnificent display.

Yesterday as five in the morning the drums were beat for the assembling of the different legions of the National Guards; by eight, all Paris seemed to have poured down into the streets. The day was dull, drizzly, and dreary, with grey dripping skies above, and an ocean of mud below; but the ardour neither of the actors in the mighty show, nor of the crowds of spectators, was to be damped. The countless throngs that poured along the Champs Elysées to the chief point of interest bewildered the imagination. The immense *estrade* erected beneath and before the Arch of Triumph, with its ascending galleries and tribunes, and decorations of Roman and Grecian attributes, was not without a certain grandeur of effect. Upon this *estrade* were assembled all the *corps de l'état*, the generals, the courts, and the tribunals, the wounded of the days of February, a variety of *citoyens politiques*, delegates from the schools, the commissions and associations of the working classes, and, finally, from the clubs. On either side, and in the climbing galleries behind, was a crowd of privileged spectators and ladies, admitted by tickets.

The ceremonies were announced to commence at nine o'clock; at eight already the tribunes had been filled, but it was nearly half-past ten before the main body of the members of the Provisional Government made their appearance; until that hour, excepting M. Crémieux, M Ledru Rollin had alone appeared upon the *estrade*. Spite of the falling rain and the bared heads, the crowd, although it pushed and waved hither and thither, was a good-tempered one. When the other members of the Government were at last assembled, the ceremonies of the day began forthwith. Lamartine looked, as he stood at one of the further extremities of the line, pale, wearied, and careworn, but erect and noble as ever: poor old Dupont de l'Eure, seemed sadly bowed down by the weight of his obligations as well as his years. An address to the armed force was read by Arago, as Minister at War. Then came the distribution of the banners to the Colonels of the different legions and regiments, as they mounted one after the other the steps of the *estrade*.

As each Colonel advanced to receive the colours he was addressed in a short speech by a member of the Government, who then saluted him with an embrace and presented him with the banner intended for his regiment.

About eleven o'clock began the *révue monstre*. Nothing could be more really imposing than the immense flood of bayonets, as it poured up the long avenue of the Champs Elysées, and mounted, like an inundating torrent, towards the Arch of Triumph. The different troops were mixed in the order of their approach—now it was a legion of the *Garde Mobile*, now a regiment of the line, now a legion of the National Guards, now the schools, now the associations of artisans, now cavalry, now infantry. The flood poured on, and on, and on, until the brain was distracted with the sight. Once or twice a regiment of the line and a legion of the *Garde Mobile* had joined, and came up together, side by side, like two distinct streams flowing on together, amidst cries of "*Vive la Ligne!*" "*Vive la Garde Mobile!*" and "*Vive la Garde Nationale!*" Of the streams flowing side by side, the poor *Gardes Mobiles*, with their ragged attire, formed the muddy one by the side of the more brightly-coloured uniforms; but there was a martial spirit and a discipline of bearing among these volun-

*(Continued on page 278.)*

GARDES MOBILES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First appearance of Mdlle. JENNY LIND. It is respectfully announced that Mdlle. Jenny Lind will have the honour to make her first appearance this season on THURSDAY NEXT, the 4th of MAY, as Amina, in Bellini's Opera of LA SONNAMBULA. This Night will be Included in the Se-

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors have the honour to announce that on TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 2nd, Rossini's OPERA entitled will be performed for the first time at this Theatre, a Commander by Mdlle. Alaria, in which she has last

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. LAST WEEK BUT

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE. Mr. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager.—Overflowing Houses

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE ROBERT-HOUDIN Mr.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense hit of the Easter Spectacle. Overflowing Houses

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the

MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY, MAY 2nd, at Half-past Three o'Clock. WILLIS'S ROOMS. Quartet in G (Mozart), Trio in D Flat, (Beethoven); Quartet in A, Op. 18 (Mendelssohn). Executants, Herr Ernst, Mr. Hill, Mr. Mellon, and Piatti. Pianist, M. Billet. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at Cramer and Co., 20, Regent-street. Members introduce VISITORS, on pay

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS, Oxford-street. Three Nights Monday, May 1, and two following Mondays, when the course of the season and termination of the present subscriptions. Single tickets 7s each. Weekly subscription, 21s. Quadrilles conducted by Mons. MD. ZO Corbin. Doors open at 11, commence at 8. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street. MESMERISM. Mr. SPENCER T. HALL respectfully announces to those who wish to profit of Mesmerism

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on payment of Sixpence each, on all days except those of Fêtes.

EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, for PRIZES to be awarded by the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park, Wednesdays, May 10, June 14, and July 5th. Tickets to be had of the Fellows, price 5s. or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN MONDAY, MAY 1st, at their GALLERY, PALL-MALL EAST. Open from Nine till Six. GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary

INSTITUTION of the PRIZE EXHIBITION of MODERN

SOYER'S PHILANTHROPIC GALLERY.—In a few days

MODELS of the TABERNACLE and ENCAMPMENT of ISRAEL, by the Rev. ROBERT HARTLEY, M.R.S.L. VIEWED from 10, PALL MALL, to 6 P.M. Twelve doors west of Exeter Hall, will be EXHIBITED on MONDAY NEXT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, April 30.—Low Sunday. Venus rises at 4h. 2m. A.M.; Mars sets at 5h. 28m. A.M.

MONDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James. The Moon is near Mercury, Venus, and Uranus.

TUESDAY, 2. Day breaks at 2h. 0m. A.M.; and twilight ends at 9h.

WEDNESDAY, 3. Oxford Term begins. Cambridge Term begins. New Moon

THURSDAY, 4. The Sun rises at 4h. 2m. and sets at 7h. 26m.

FRIDAY, 5.—The length of the day

SATURDAY, 6. St. John, ante Port. Lat

During the month of May the planet Mars is situate near to Castor and Pollux. (See the diagram in the "Illustrated London Almanac," showing their relative position.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6

| Wednesday 1 | Thursday 2 | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|
| A M | A M | A M | A M |
| P M | P M | P M | P M |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"——" [illegible] *The eldest son of an heiress is not entitled to*

"——" [illegible] *Daughter to the Princess Marie Caroline de Bourbon, Princess Leopold, of Salerno. The style of Highness to Joinville is Joinville Prince de Capoue, Joseph, daughter of the late Emperor, of Brazil. The present Lord Byron is cousin german to the poet,*

"——" [illegible] *The Duchess of Cumberland is daughter of Frederick Louis, late Hereditary*

"P. P. C." [illegible]

"*J. O., Northwich, should apply at either of the Government dockyards.*

"*H. S. M.*"—*There is no authority for the usage of a ducal coronet by the Archbishop of Canterbury*

"S. W."—[illegible] *is her Majesty's private residence, and is, of course, not open to the public*

"——" [illegible] *A messenger may be sent more than once through the*

"*Kilkenny.*"—*The office of the Canada Company is at* 13, *St. Helen's-place*

"*A Sheffield Cutler.*"—*A father may appoint his son executor of his will; but an executor cannot also be a witness of the same will*

"*T., Scarboro'*"—*We must decline the Translations. Persons who wish to purchase particular books should write to the "Publishers' Circular," Fleet-street.*

"*An Old Subscriber, Brompton-square.*—*Clark's "Heraldry," last edition, published by Washbourn*

"*A Regular Subscriber*"—*Troubadour. There is not any edition of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" of a size to suit the London Art-Union Etchings. Of "Pilgrim's Progress" there is, however, such an edition*

"*A. S.*"—*Swindon.*—*We have not room for the song this*

"*G. F. M. D.*"—*Lisbon, is thanked; but we have not room to insert the Sketch.*

"*Two Constant Readers.*"—*"Tate's Principles of Geometry," 3s. 6d.*

"*O. P.*"—*We have Lamartine's signature before us. He writes his name without any accent; and, if we are to be mistaken, we have heard him pronounce it as we recorded last week. To set the question at rest, we will take information on the*

"——" [illegible] *Musical Society, the Sacred Harmonic*

"——" [illegible] *man, but of what family we do not*

"——" [illegible] *——, ex-King of France, and Henry, Duc de Bordeaux, a*

"——" [illegible] *having a common ancestor in Louis XIII., King of France. The monarch's eldest son, Louis XIV., was great great great great grandfather of the Duc de Bordeaux, and his second son, Philip, Duc d'Orleans, great great great great grandfather of Louis Philippe. The Duc de Bordeaux is grandson of Charles X.*

"*S. M.*," *Canton, is thanked for the Sketch, though we cannot avail ourselves of it.*

"*C. C.*"—*Penrith, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*T. K.*," *Oxford. Thanks*

"*Omega*," *Edinburgh. We do not remember ever having recently published on*

"——" [illegible] *Mackenzie's "Guide to Australia."* (*Orr and Co.*)

"——" [illegible] *is not sent*

"*J. M.*," *Aberdeen.*—*We have not room for the Engraving of the new Church*

"——" [illegible] *whose tombstones, signifies "Requiescat in Pace" ("May he*

"——" [illegible] *Probably in a month or so*

"——" [illegible] *If marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, under*

*any circumstances, is illegal.*

"*M. W. S.*" *Coventry.*—*The House of Lords may be seen, by gratuitous ticket, on*

"——" [illegible]

"*E. T.*" *Belfast. No.* 305 *of our Journal is only sold with No.* 306 *All Numbers dated beyond a month back are* 1*d. each*

"*Several Mechanics.*" *Penrith.*—*Refer to Richardson's Dictionary,* 2 *vols.* 4*to; or, abridged,* 1 *vol.* 8*vo*

"*A Commercial Traveller.*" *Manchester. See in No.* 207 *of our Journal, the mode by which children are admitted into the Blue Coat School*

"——" [illegible] *Mormonite is to be observed.*

"*A. M. N.*"—*Mr. Caroline Scores is the Secretary and Manager of Troops on the London and South-Western Railway.*

"*G. E. D.*," *Market Bosworth.*—*By Act of Parliament* (2 *Vic., c.* 12) *the printer of every paper or book intended for publication must affix his imprint to the same: penalty for omission,* £

"*Quelp*"—*Is the question by Lindley?*

"*Cuticlina.*"—*We have not seen the work*

"*F. F.*," *Rathbone-place*—*Indeed!*

"*Query.*" *Newspapers may be sent to the British Colonies free of postage, if posted within seven days of their publication.*

"*An Amateur*," *Belfast.*" *Smart's "Practice of Elocution." Knight's edition of Shakespere*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Chelsea.*—*The issue of Bank of England £*1 *and £*2 *notes ceased in* 1821; *though they were again issued on the emergency in* 1825.

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *The price of "Real Life in India" is* 5*s*

"*Clericus.*" *The bat is a mammiferous animal. We have not room to reply further*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Taunton.*—*We are not acquainted with the system.*

"*Fanny*," *Peckham. A memoir of Richard Lander appeared in the "Literary Gazette" soon after his death*

"*Mordecai.*"—*See Peters's Account of New Zealand. (Smith and Elder.)*

"*Somerset*"—*We do not know of any uniform series of Lives of the Kings of England*

"*W. H. B.*," *Amesbury.*—*See "Chattè's History and Practices of Wood Engraving," just reprinted from our Journal.*

"*Pulex.*" *It is impossible, within our limit, to reply satisfactorily to your question.*

DECLINED.—"*W. P. D.*," *Manchester;* "——" *Z.*" *Liverpool;* "*Y. F. W.*," "*A. G.*," *Hemel Hempstead;* "*Boots a Soc?*" "*A Subscriber*" "*S. Wallace.*" "*Outlaw.*" "*An Orphan.*" "*G. S. R.*;" "*Parochialis*" (*four questions;*" "*A. Z.*," *Kendal*

* * The View of the Kensington Common Meeting, in our Journal for April 15 from a Daguerreotype by Kilburn and Co., Regent-street.

ERRATA. At page 269, in the account of the Government survey of London, for "Black Marks" read "Bench Marks." And the Rev. Mr. Hartshorn's Models of the Tabernacle, and Encampment of Israel, were last week stated to be on sale and on view at the Egyptian Hall, instead of 58, Pall Mall. They are now to be seen at the Bedford Gallery, 303, Strand

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Rose, Blanche, and Violet. 3 vols.—Fashion. By Mrs. Maberley. 3 vols.—Ireland Before and After the Union. Memoir on the Constitutional Rights of Schleswig and Holstein from the Danish Yoke. By Edm. Burke.—Louis Philippe. Cradock.—Notes on the Nobility. No. 2.—Lucretia A Tragedy.—The Bubble of the Age.—A Ramble about Hastings and St. Leonard's.—De La Veye's Pictorial French Grammar.—Da La Veye's Les Jeunes Narrateurs.—Mrs. London's Glimpses of Nature.

MUSIC.—"Victoria and our Native Land."—"The Gipsey's Life is a Joyous Life."—"Early Flowers."

INSTALLATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, May 6, will contain a Series of Illustrations of the Grand Ceremony of the Enthronization in the Canterbury Cathedral, on Friday the 28th instant

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1848.*

THE *question* vexata of the right of the Danes to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein has been brought unhappily to the issues of battle; and war rages in the north as furiously as in the south of Europe. The districts in dispute are not of great extent; but their possession is of much importance to the contending powers. Independently of the political and commercial considerations connected with the struggle, the people of England may be excused for taking more than common interest in the fate of a country from which their early progenitors immigrated, and one district of which, that of Anglia, gave us not only forefathers, but a name.

The question is a complicated one in itself, and has been rendered more so by the precipitancy of the King of Prussia. This in march, it seems to us, has somewhat unceremoniously, and very mischievously, thrust himself into the fray, in order to acquire popularity in Germany—a popularity of which, individually, he stands very greatly in need. There is one dispute between Denmark and the two Duchies—a second dispute between Denmark and the German Confederation. According to present appearances, the small but brave nation of the Danes is very well able to maintain itself against both parties. The insular position of Denmark—her strong, well-manned, and well-disciplined navy—and the utter powerlessness of Prussia and the other States of the Germanic Confederation at sea—give her great advantages. In addition to these, she has achieved a temporary victory over the German party, by gaining the first battle upon land.

A memoir upon the whole subject, presented to Lord Palmerston by the Chevalier Bunsen, on the 6th of April, has just been published by command in the form of a pamphlet, together with an essay by M. De Grunor, and all the official documents relative to it. The Chevalier Bunsen makes out a strong case against the Danes. Though it is greatly to be desired that there should be no weakening of such a power as Denmark, and that she should be maintained intact in territory, and increased in resources, we dare not to confess, that, as far as we have been enabled to judge, Denmark, whatever may be her *might*, has little of the *right* on her side. The difficulty that has now arisen has long been foreseen, and has been discussed in Germany and Denmark with more or less vehemence for the last twenty years. The question briefly stated is this: Schleswig and Holstein are inhabited by a mixed population, the great majority of which is German, and not Danish. Both claim to be states of their own right, independent of Denmark, and to enjoy liberties, unknown in Denmark, secured to them by ancient charter. They yield allegiance to the present reigning family, and only assert a right of succession, after the death of the King of Denmark, by which they will pass *de jure* and *de facto* into the Germanic Confederation. They allege that the Duchies never can be separated one from the other, and that the male line alone can succeed in either. The absence of heirs male to the present Royal family has raised the controversy; and the controversy, unhappily, quickened by the revolutionary excitement of the time, has ended in an appeal to arms.

The dynasty which now rules Denmark is a branch of the Oldenburg family, which is divided into two principal lines—the elder or Royal line, and the younger or Gottorp line. We borrow the details from M. De Grunor.

The *Royal* line is subdivided in two branches; viz., the *elder Royal* line, which occupies the throne of Denmark, and the *younger Royal* line, whose members hold the position of landed proprietors in the two duchies, and which is again subdivided in two branches; viz., in the direct house of Augustenburg, and in that of Glucksburg, also Beck.

The *Gottorp* line, also, has two principal divisions, of whom the elder occupies the imperial throne of Russia, while the younger branches off in two other separate lines; viz., in the Wasa branch, which formerly reigned in Sweden, and of which the Prince of Wasa is at present the only male representative, and in the grand ducal house of Oldenburg.

All these numerous branches of the Oldenburg family issued from Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, the first of his race who reigned over Denmark Proper. He was offered the crown in 1448 by the estates of the kingdom.

Christian I., in his quality as an elected King, had no title to the Danish throne, and his descendants could not, therefore, *claim any hereditary rights*; but the estates of the kingdom from that time forward conferred the hereditary upon none but princes of the House of Oldenburg; and when this House branched off in the above-mentioned two lines, they chose their Kings exclusively among the princes of the *elder Royal* line. It was as late as 1660 that the States General of the kingdom offered the *absolute power* and an *hereditary title to the crown*, to Frederic III., who was then the head of the elder Royal branch. Up to this time the kingdom of Denmark had been a constitutional and *elective* monarchy; but from that year it was, for the benefit of the *elder Royal* branch, transformed into an absolute and *hereditary* kingdom. On the strength of his title, as first possessor of the hereditary crown, and by the power which the estates had given him, Frederic III. established the order of succession to the throne of Denmark by the statute of 1665, which is more generally known by the name of "the Royal law," and according to which the crown of Denmark should be *hereditary for all his descendants*, no matter whether male or female, adhering to the right of primogeniture, *but in such a manner that no person who should not succeed to the throne unless there was none of his male descendants in existence.*

There being no prospect of heirs to the present King, the male line of the elder Royal branch threatens to become extinct. If it does so, the crown of Denmark Proper will descend to the King's aunt, and after her death, she being childless, to the Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

The cabinet of Copenhagen claims this succession, excepting merely some parts of Holstein, for the *female* line of the Royal House of Denmark; that is to say, for the *female* line of the *elder Royal* branch of the House of Oldenburg; and it even expresses the intention of conserving as *its own favour* the inequality in the succession, the male line of the *younger Royal* branch, on the other hand, viz., the ducal families of Augustenburg and of Glucksburg, and indeed the bulk of the inhabitants of both duchies, protest that the eventual succession belongs to the *male* line of the *younger Royal* branch—namely, to the Duke of Augustenburg

It is deeply to be regretted that this family question should have led to war; and that Denmark, whether right or wrong, should have allowed no voice in the matter to the people of Schleswig and Holstein themselves. The latter object to the union with Denmark on the threefold ground of nationality, interest, and right. Nationality, because they are Germans, not Danes; interest, because as a portion of the Germanic Confederation, they can secure a constitutional liberty, which they do not expect from Denmark, or believe in at her hands, although it has been promised; and right, because, after the death of the present King, they fully believe in the legitimate claim to the succession of the Duke of Augustenburg. Had the King of Prussia not interfered, it is possible that a mediation might have been attempted with happier results: but at present it is difficult to anticipate the course of events, or to speculate on the probable extent of the mischief that may ensue.

LORD PALMERSTON, who, with undoubted ability, has a knack at interference with the affairs of friendly nations, that is both gratuitous and impertinent, and likely to lead to mischief, has committed a new *escapade* of this kind. His Lordship's attempt to bully the Government of Greece was bad enough, but the tone he has assumed towards Spain is still more offensive and uncalled for. Unsatisfied, it appears, with the arbitrary policy of Narvaez, he has taken it upon himself to recommend a different course by a despatch to Mr. Bulwer, our Minister at Madrid, to be communicated to the Duke de Sotomayor. This despatch was so haughty in its tone—so dictatorial and insulting in every way, that the Duke de Sotomayor thought it incumbent upon him to return the document to the sender, and to demand of the British Government the recall of Mr. Bulwer. Though Lord Palmerston might have had a right to be dissatisfied with the progress of events in Spain, he had no right to interfere in this manner; and the public opinion of this country, if we mistake not, will not only approve of the spirit shown by the Spanish Minister, but very cordially disapprove of Lord Palmerston's meddling.

These are times when the greatest caution and discretion are needed in the conduct of our foreign affairs, and when one false step on the part of our Government may cause, not merely ill-will on the part of nations with which it is our interest to keep on good terms, but differences that may lead to embroilment and hostility. Lord Palmerston has acquired quite fame enough for daring. It is time he should try what credit he can gain by the more estimable quality of prudence.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very gloomy; the sky has been almost wholly covered by cloud, and rain has fallen frequently; it is seldom that we have a period of such gloomy, dull, and wet weather at this season of the year as we have had recently. The following are some particulars:—

Thursday, with the exception of a short time during the morning, the sky was overcast, and rain to the depth of half an inch fell during the afternoon and evening; the direction of the wind was N.E.; the average temperature for the day was 49½°: Friday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain fell four at different times during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature for the day was 51°. Saturday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling frequently during the morning; the direction of the wind was N.W.; the average temperature for the day was 45°. Sunday, with the exception of a few breaks in the early part of the morning, the sky was overcast; the temperature was 47½°. Monday, the sky was cold and gloomy; its average temperature was 47½°. Monday, the sky was covered by cloud all day, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N.; the day was very cold and comfortless; its average temperature was 44½°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast all day, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N.N.W.; the day was very cold and gloomy; the average temperature was 42½°. Wednesday, the sky was at times overcast, but it was for the most part free from cloud; some rain fell in the morning; early in the morning the temperature of the air was as low as 34°; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature for the day was 44½°; and that for the week ending this day was 46.

In the following are the extreme and semi-metrical readings for each day:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | April 20, the highest day was | 49 deg., | and the wind was | E. |
| Friday, | " | 21, | " | N. |
| Saturday, | " | 22, | " | N. |
| Sunday, | " | 23, | " | N. |
| Monday, | " | 24, | " | N. |
| Tuesday, | " | 25, | " | N. |
| Wednesday, | April 26, | | | |

Blackheath, Thursday, April 27, 1848. J. G

## POSTSCRIPT.

### IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—On Thursday morning, in the Court of Queen's Bench, [illegible] was in the case of Mr. Mitchell on the preceding day, [illegible] sequel in the cases of Messrs. Meagher and O'Brien, and subsequently [illegible] against those gentlemen. Mr. Meagher immediately entered an appearance. Mr. O'Brien being out of town was allowed until Monday to make his appearance.

The contested election for the County Wicklow terminated on Wednesday, in the return of the Whig candidate, Sir Ralph Howard, who had a majority only of [illegible] over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Charles Stanley Monck; the numbers [illegible]

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the magistrates of various towns, requiring them to swear in special constables.

### NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. D.M.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sir Peter Laurie | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pantaloon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each. D.M.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glendower | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Coriolan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

Won easy.

The installation of Dr. Hampden, as Bishop of Hereford, took place on Thursday in the Hereford [illegible] in presence of a body of the clergy and laity. [illegible] of the proceedings a document, said to be a protest from the Dean of Hereford, was handed to the [illegible] Canon Musgrave, who presided, in the absence of the Dean, Dr. Merewether.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, APRIL, 1848.—On and after 28th inst. any money order presented through a bank will be paid without the name of a remitter, and the signature in full of the Christian name of the payee being insisted upon as a condition of payment, provided that the bank be situated in the town on which the money-order is drawn, that the order be crossed with the banker's name, and that the party applying at the Money-order-office be known there as on the employment of the bank. It must be understood, however, that in all such cases the liability of the Post-office will absolutely terminate with the payment of the order so presented.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Prussian troops and the Danes have come into collision, and a sanguinary battle between them is stated to have taken place, which [illegible] terminated in the surrender of the city of Schleswig to the Prussians. The following is the official despatch

"Head Quarters, Schleswig, April [illegible], 1848. Eleven o'Clock at night.—To the whole Provincial Government of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. I have the honour to transmit to the Provincial Government the joyful intelligence that, after an obstinate engagement of several hours, the Danes had been defeated, and the city of Schleswig, so far as the Gottorp Schlossdamm, fell into our hands about two o'clock this afternoon.

"The attack was afterwards renewed by the left wing, whereby the city of Schleswig was surrounded, and our troops penetrated as far as the Chaussée at Flensburg. At half-past seven the battle was over. In consequence of the advance of the troops, the whole of the Danish [illegible] encompassing the city, the castle of Gottorp was evacuated by the Danes.

(Signed) "VON WRANGEL, Royal Prussian General of Cavalry."

The place, which was obstinately defended, was taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet, without waiting for their artillery. The next day the Federal troops marched beyond Schleswig, and their advanced party had in the evening entered Flensburg.

General Von Wrangel has assumed the command-in-chief of all the German Federal troops serving in the Duchies.

#### FRANCE

THE ELECTIONS.—Although the result of the Paris elections could not be officially ascertained until yesterday (Friday), yet on Thursday enough was known to enable us to judge as to what the result will be. An account of the polling in a great number of the sections into which Paris is divided has been already published, and it is a remarkable fact that, with one exception, [illegible] and M. Arago, or, in other words, the members of the Provisional Government, are at the head of the poll, while MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Albert, and Flocon, who had addressed themselves to the masses, and were supposed to be their favourites, were left lagging behind. These appear to be, no doubt, however, that the whole of the members of the Provisional Government will be returned among the thirty-four representatives. In all the arrondissements inhabited by the respectable citizens M. Ledru Rollin was either without a vote at all, or in a great minority.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Diet has not yet come to its [illegible] stage of 1847. Before separating it adopted the report of the committee charged with the distribution of the sums subscribed in favour of the victims of the war against the Sonderbund. It referred to a [illegible] the demand of the Cantons Uri, Schwitz, Zug, and Unterwalden, for [illegible] of the [illegible] of sequestration taken off which had been placed on the ammunition [illegible] belonging to Lieut, and seized at Constance. It also heard several communications relative to the events occurring in Germany.

#### SICILY.

A letter from Palermo states that the Sicilians have offered the crown of Sicily to Charles Albert, or his heir. The Grand Duke of Tuscany was, it is said, talked of, but it was thought that he was not of sufficient weight to protect Sicily against Naples.

### *IRELAND.*

#### STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the Attorney-General entered a *Nolle prosequi*, on the part of the Crown, to the bills found by the Grand Jury against Mitchell, and stated it was his intention to file an *ex-officio* information against him.

This proceeding was in consequence of the plea filed by Mr Mitchell, which would lead to considerable delay previously to the merits of the case being entered into.

At a subsequent period of the day Mr. Mitchell, being in court, was served with copies of the informations entered against him.

In the afternoon of Wednesday it was stated, and generally believed, that the Privy Council had ordered the city of Dublin to be proclaimed, and an immediate search to be made for arms.

#### THE REPEAL MOVEMENT

On Thursday evening (last week), at a general meeting of the Confederate Repeal Clubs in Dublin, the following resolution was agreed to:—

"Resolved,—That inasmuch as the circumstances of the present time require that every man should hold himself in readiness to take up arms in defence of his country, and that the names of those who are willing to perform so sacred a duty should be known to the British Government and to their fellow countrymen, it is recommended that the following declaration be signed by all Irishmen between the ages of 18 and 60, who are willing to serve as members of a National Guard:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are willing to enrol ourselves as members of a National Guard, for the purpose of preserving the public peace, to prevent the Irish land against all foes, domestic and foreign, that we are prepared to furnish ourselves with suitable weapons and accoutrements, and are resolved to hazard our lives in defence of our country, in case any emergency may arise which may require our services in its behalf."

The "declaration" has been signed by several thousands.

With a view of suspending all verbal drilling, the Government has addressed a circular to the magistrates at petty sessions, calling attention to the act 56th George III., and 1st George IV. chap. 1, by which all persons training and drilling others, or attending meetings for the purpose of doing so, or who shall aid or assist in drilling, are liable to be punished by transportation or imprisonment, and those who are trained or drilled, or shall attend for that purpose, to fine, and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions.

The seditious spirit of the articles in the *United Irishman* and *Nation* newspapers continues unabated.

On Saturday evening last, a prelim nary meeting (the first) of the Protestant Repeal Association was held at their temporary rooms in College-green. The [illegible] was both numerous and respectable, far exceeding the anticipations of the promoters of the movement. The assembly was addressed, amongst others, by Mr Samuel Ferguson, a barrister, and a gentleman favourably known in the literary world; he was followed by Mr. Ireland, also a barrister, and both spoke as well mark. By calmness, moderation, and plain sense. A general meeting is shortly to take place.

MEETING OF PROTEST CHARTISTS AND IRISH REPEALERS.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Monday at the Princess Theatre, for the purpose of adopting "the best, surest, and shortest plan [illegible] Union, by [illegible] number a league between the Repealers and [illegible] of Great Britain for that purpose, and based upon the principle of a full, free, and complete representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament." Mr. James Leach and Mr. Samuel Kidd, members of the Chartist Convention, attended as delegates from the Engl sh Chartists, to promote the objects of the meeting. There were not more than 300 persons present when Mr. John Mitchell occupied the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were, after the delivery of several speeches, agreed to.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The Repeal Association held their usual meeting in Dublin on Monday, Mr. James Mahony, C.C., in the chair. The police were preparing notes. An address was read from the committee of the Association, referring to the recent declaration of London in favour of Repeal, and recommending the people that similar declarations should be made throughout the nation and the Reform Act shortly pre [illegible] the restoration of both those great measures. The Repealers, there [illegible] to courage and confidence, [illegible] that there was no cause for [illegible] Mr. Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, addressed the meeting on the Crown [illegible] government Security Bill. The hon. member was received with considerable enthusiasm. Rent for the week, £30.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday the high sheriff and the foreman and gentlemen of the grand jury of the county of Dublin waited on His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, and presented an address of loyalty and devotion to the Queen, and of confidence in His Excellency's government of this country. The address was read by Mr. James Hans Hamilton, M.P., in the capacity of foreman of the grand jury. His Excellency returned a suitable reply.

EXECUTIONS.—On Thursday (last week), Michael Ryan and Thomas Fitzgerald were executed at Limerick, in pursuance of the sentence passed on them at the late assizes; the former convicted of the murder of Honoria Ryan, the latter of the murder of John M'Geary. Fitzgerald in presence of the people and a [illegible] confessed the crime for which he was about to suffer.—On Saturday last, the convicts Brown and Shea, found guilty at the late assizes of the murder of Mr. Prim, jury clerk under the [illegible] Works, were executed at the gaol of Milmeay by [illegible] Nenagh, John and Michael Connell, were executed for the murder of J. Dillon.

### *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held in Drury-lane Theatre on Tuesday, for the distribution of prizes, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. The report, which was very voluminous, stated with reference to the controversy with the Board of Trade "The vital question at present, then, between the Board [illegible] Art-Union of London is simply whether the council shall select the prizes for the prizeholders, or the prizeholders select them for themselves: and to make the point [illegible] clear to those who have not that opportunity of otherwise learning it which you council have, a resolution will presently be submitted for your consideration." The following is the resolution adverted to, which was carried unanimously at a subsequent part of the proceedings:—"That this meeting cordially concurs in the remarks made by the Council of the Art-Union of London, as to the fundamental principles of that institution, and that they hope the Council will persevere in their endeavours, and that the thanks of the association are due to the Council for their conduct during the past year." The report also appeared that this following pictures are already in hand: "The Burial of Harold," by Mr F. R. Pickersgill, R.A. (which received the premium in lieu from the Royal Commissioners of Fine Arts), to be engraved by Mr. Bacon; "Richard Cœur de Lion Pardoning the Archer, &c.," by Mr. J. Cross (which received the premium from the commissioners), to be engraved in line by Mr. Stenton; "The Irish Piper," by Mr. F. Goodall, to be engraved by Mr F. Goodall: and, "For the current year it is proposed to produce in bronze a bust of her Majesty, [illegible] presentation of the grant of the charter. The [illegible] Albert bronze taken [illegible] Windsor Castle, is adopted as the best, and a cast having been [illegible] the society, with her Majesty's gracious permission, it was resolved to be executed in bronze forthwith. Thirty of these busts will form distribution."

ANTI BRIBERY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Royal Standard, Mortimer-street, to receive a deputation from [illegible] ciety, and petition Parliament in favour of purity of election [illegible] Sargood, was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered [illegible] the deputation. A novelty in the mode of petitioning was to be introduced by Mr. Bacon, "Richard Cœur de Lion Pardoning the Archer, &c.," by Mr. J. Cross (which received the premium from the commissioners), to be engraved in line by Mr. Stenton; "The Irish Piper," by Mr. F. Goodall, to be engraved by Mr F. Goodall: and, "For the current year it is proposed to produce in bronze a bust of her Majesty, [illegible] presentation of the grant of the charter. The opinion [illegible] Albert bronze taken [illegible] Windsor Castle, is adopted as the best, and a cast having been [illegible] the society, with her Majesty's gracious permission, it was resolved to be executed in bronze forthwith. Thirty of these busts will form distribution.

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BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Monday, at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, held in the vestry-room, for electing churchwardens and sidesmen for the ensuing year, a report was [illegible] and adopted to [illegible] of the Commissioners of Sewers, [illegible] erected [illegible] back of St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross, from which after [illegible] are progressing rapidly; that the [illegible] have subscribed £250, and a sum of [illegible] has been had from the Lords [illegible] Assurance Office [illegible] a loan of £10,000 on the rates. In the [illegible] rer's hands there is [illegible] 10½d. in the pound in the clerk's [illegible] 2s. 2½d.

INTRA-MURAL BURIALS.—At a vestry meeting held in St. Clement Danes' parish, Strand, on Monday, it was announced that the select Committee appointed to inquire into matters respecting burials in cities and towns had nominated twenty clergymen and twenty laymen, whose names were to be forwarded to Lord Morpeth, for his Lordship to appoint a Committee from those gentlemen for the purpose of finally suppressing burials in cities and [illegible] the following gentlemen were nominated for the parish of St. Clement Danes, [illegible] Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. Twining, and Mr. Cochrane.

MR. COCHRANE'S PAUPER PROCESSION.—On Monday, towards noon, [illegible] fifty sixty persons assembled in groups in Leicester-square, [illegible] to see the procession of paupers invited by Mr. Cochrane [illegible] him to Whitehall. The point of attraction evidently was the b[illegible] by the Poor Man's Guardian Society, Mr. Cochrane's head-quarters. Every and anon the door of this building was opened, and individual distributed printed papers to whoever chose to take them. These documents purported to be copies of a petition adopted "at numerous crowded meetings," and her Majesty to instruct her House of Commons to correct various abuses therein stated. Though these papers were abundantly d[illegible] some time elapsed, still there was nothing like a gal[illegible] the view, no doubt, of getting up an excitement. Mr. Cochrane [illegible] advertising van, drawn by one wretched animal, and [illegible] vered with rude representations of the pauper accommodations in the casual wards of the various metropolitan workhouses, was driven [illegible] surely round the square some half-dozen times, making short trips into the confined avenues around. This of course attracted attention, and the crowd was swelled to 100 or 150 by half past twelve o'clock, when a detachment [illegible] division of police was marched into the square, [illegible] footpaths. The crowd, however, continued opposite the house of the poor man's guardian Society, at the door of which Mr. Cochrane stood himself two or three times, as though to intimate that he was quite ready to take his part in the intended demonstration, and was only waiting the appearance of the "one hundred thousand." The time passed, but still they came not, and accordingly about a quarter before one, an open carriage was drawn up in front of the door, and Mr. Cochrane and three other gentlemen entered. They were greeted by a faint cheer from the assemblage, which then perhaps numbered 300 persons, and the vehicle was driven in the direction of the Haymarket, closely followed by the van above described, with its [illegible] and pale. The police [illegible] the crowd of pedestrians who followed the carriage, Mr. Cochrane proceeded to Trafalgar-square, and there endeavoured to address some [illegible] of soldiers, but [illegible] persed them, and Mr. Cochrane then proceeded [illegible] stone in front of [illegible] Whitehall, [illegible] the door of [illegible] office. Mr. Cochrane [illegible] by a message in answer to [illegible] Grey could not then see him, but that he would be [illegible] for at least half an hour, in which, having first visited the petition in the hands of the messenger, they retired to the steps [illegible] Nelson's column, where they remained for some time in doubt whether they should wait for the chance of seeing Sir Grey, or return to the place from which they came. Ultimately they decided on the latter course, and having informed those assembled outside of what they had done, they commenced the carriage and drove off in the direction of Charing-cross, amid the shouts of their dirty body guard.

LOYALTY OF THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.—On Tuesday a large number of signatures were appended to the subjoined declaration of loyalty to the throne, in the several wards of the City of London, in accordance with the motion passed at the last Court of Common Council:—"We, the undersigned citizens and inhabitants of the respective wards of the City of London, desire to express our unshaken loyalty and attachment to the throne; our firm determination to uphold, to the utmost of our power, and by every constitutional means, the just legal rights of the Sovereign, and the authority of both Houses of Parliament, as by law established; to preserve inviolate, by combined and persevering efforts, the peace of the metropolis against all attempts that may be made to disturb the public tranquillity, or to put in jeopardy the property of our fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects. And we desire [illegible] the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the magistrates, the police, and citizens at large, in co-operation with [illegible] Majesty's Government, that happily accord from approbended tumult and confusion [illegible] peace of this city."

At the Bow-street Police office on Tuesday, Tom Steele was charged with the attempt at suicide, which we mentioned in our number of last week. The unfortunate gentleman appeared, himself, the terrors of the [illegible] and the kindness he had received at King's College Hospital. The magistrate adopted the course usually followed in such cases, and ordered the defendant to find bail, he [illegible] and [illegible] two respectable householders in the sum of £50 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for twelve months. Mr. Steele [illegible] provided the required sureties, and was then liberated. He appeared to have completely recovered from the illness occasioned by the shock sustained by his system.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.—The number of births registered in the suburban and metropolitan districts during the above week was 1298, of which 694 were males and 604 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 58. The number of deaths during the same time was 901, of which 492 were males and 409 females. Thus the births this week exceed the deaths by 397. The latter, however, exceed the weekly average for the last five springs by 46, but are less than the deaths of the preceding week by 56.

THE CHARTIST MEETING IN EDINBURGH.—The Chartist demonstration, held on the Calton Hill, on Monday evening, proved a total failure. There might have been 600 or 700 persons on the hill; but, owing to the weather, the meeting adjourned to the hall in Adam-square, where, after the assemblage had been kept waiting for a considerable time for the committee, a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, was ultimately adopted. Delegates were then appointed to report-out the Scotch Chartists to the great "National Assembly," to be held in this metropolis on the 1st of May

### *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

On Saturday afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, [illegible] attended by the Baroness de Speth and Sir George Comp[illegible] proceeded to Farnborough-road station, and from thence by the London and South-Western Railway to Gosport, en route to Osborne in the *Fairy* steam-yacht. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay arrived at Osborne from town, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure grounds of Osborne, and the Royal child[illegible] [illegible] in the pleasure grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children [illegible]

On Sunday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended [illegible]

Tuesday was the birthday of the Princess Alice. The auspicious [illegible] celebrated at Osborne. The band of the 5th Regiment arrived in the morning, and performed a number of favourite pieces. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the forenoon in the pleasure-grounds; and the Princess Alice, together with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, took all rides in the walks and rides. Viscountess Jocelyn, lady in waiting to her Majesty, took her departure from Osborne during the morning. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, Baron de Beust, the Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning, at eight A.M., in the *Hone*, 120, Captain Sir James Stirling, in tow of the *Sovereign* steam-sloop, Commander Wingfield. Her Majesty landed [illegible] and proceeded to town by express train.

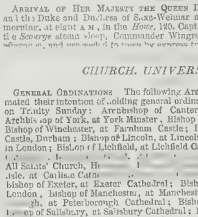
### *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—The following Archbishops and Bishops have intimated their intention of holding general ordinations for their respective dioceses on Trinity Sunday: Archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury Cathedral; Archbishop of York, at York Minster; Bishop of London, at Fulham Palace; Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle; Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, Durham; Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; Bishop of Rochester, at London; Bishop of Lichfield, at Lichfield Cathedral; Bishop of [illegible] Bishop of Hereford, at [illegible] Bishop of Worcester, at All Saints' Church, Hereford; [illegible] Chichester, at Chichester Cathedral; Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter Cathedral; Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at London, Bishop of Manchester, at Manchester Cathedral; Bishop of Llandaff, at Peterborough Cathedral; Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Minster; Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury Cathedral; Bishop of St. Asaph, at St. Asaph Cathedral; Bishop of St. David's, at Lampeter College; Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester Cathedral; Bishop of Sodor and Man, at Bishop's Court. The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold a general ordination at the cathedral church of Norwich.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

[illegible]

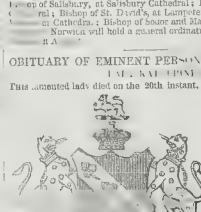
This lamented lady died on the 20th instant, shortly after her infant child. A



the period of her decease she had completed her 39th year.

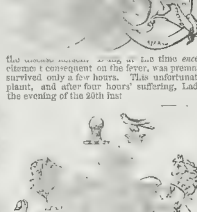
Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of the Duke of Portland, and wife of Earl Jermyn, eldest son of the Marquiss of Bristol. Her surviving issue are four sons and three daughters.

Lady Katherine Jermyn's death occurred under very painful circumstances. A few days before her first child [illegible] and during his Lordship's illness her Ladyship persisted in attending her personal attendance. The result was that she took [illegible] fever, from the excitement consequent on the fever, was prematurely confined of an infant, which survived only a few hours. This unfortunate occurrence aggravated the complaint, and after four hours' suffering, Lady Katherine breathed her last in the evening of the 20th inst.



ANNE LUCY, LADY NUGENT

HER LADYSHIP, [illegible] daughter for her literary taste and mental [illegible] talents, expired on the 19th inst., in the 88th year of her age, after an illness of some weeks' duration. Her [illegible] husband, the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Vere Poulett, M.P., second son of Vere, third Earl Poulett, and grandfather to the present Peer, died in October, 1843, George Lord Nugent, by whom she had [illegible]



JOHN JONES, ESQ., OF LLANARTH, CO. MON[illegible]

This gentleman, the representative of one of the oldest families in Dauphin's [illegible] the possessor of very extensive estates, died at Bena House, Pembroke, in the course of last week. He was born 9th August, 1790, and married, 11th September, 1817, Harriet, only daughter of Arthur-James, eighth Earl of Pembroke, by whom [illegible] leaves four sons and one daughter. Of the former, the eldest, John Arthur Jones, Esq., now of Llanarth, is married to the daughter of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., of Llanover, M.P. for Marylebone [illegible] son has sought, during the last few years of his life, to obtain Royal permission to resume the ancient name of his family, Herbert, or Herberten, [illegible] at his decease. The patronage of [illegible] and Herbert, and head chief of Vernandale, was the Prince [illegible] Lord Herbert, and filled the office of Chamberlain to William Rufus. From [illegible] of Herbert's descendants sprang the families of [illegible] Worcester, and of Jones of Llanarth, uniformly the [illegible] the elevation of the Earls of Pembroke, the Lords Herbert of Cherbury, &c. The noble house of Raglan is also a scion of the Jones's of Llanarth.

The deceased's great-uncle, who was eldest son of John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth and Upton Court, had six brothers, the second of whom, William, now of Clytha, inherited the great property of his grand-uncle, W. Jones, Esq., of Clytha

LADY MARY FITZROY.

The Sydney papers bring intelligence of a [illegible] accident to the wife of the [illegible] governor. While driving in a carriage, by which Lady Mary Barry, wife of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.C.H., Governor of New South Wales, was killed, the reins were consigned to the grave at Sydney, the funeral solemnities being attended by nearly the whole of the Government Officers and Ministers of the Colony. Upwards of 3000 persons were present.

Lady Mary Barry was daughter of Charles, late Duke of Richmond, K.G., by Charlotte, wife, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Yarmouth

MARCH OF THE TROOPS THROUGH THE CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

(*Continued from page 275.*)

who are chiefly from the dregs of the people, that showed how easily the French can adapt themselves to acting new parts. The effect of the ever-advancing battalions was frequently curious enough: some had placed green branches in their muskets, and came on like Burnam wood; others had nosegays and branches of lilac in theirs, and looked like moving flower-beds

ining the "Chant du Dé
ran the same moment.
one g a different one. It w
ful suppose that the
cial
ng rly hour of the day. It was
shouted, it was only and
cmed to have sunk in
evens of the last few days have taught the masses to appreciate
an of peace and order.
below the mark must be every attempt to convey the faintest notion of the

aspect of the capital, the countless throngs of the troops; the effect of the seemingly endless
and time. It was a
at eleven o'clock; it
dusk had gathered, that the tail of
th up the Boulevards! The night
had long fallen when it reached the
of the Arch of Triumph, at about
half-past eight. From five in the morning had the poor fellows been on foot.

It must be said, in praise of the Parisian population, that nothing but the ex-

TROOPS DEFILING BEFORE THE ARC DE L'ETOILE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

tremost good-humour and order were established among the troops up to the latest hour. There was never a symptom of disturbance or of the slightest ... weariness until the last legion—the first of the National Guards—came ... and then ... which ... after ... longed fatigue ... astonishing. It must not be forgotten that these ... Republic to speak for itself, the established power ... protection ... and ... and ... cipline and fatigue, who showed this spirit. When, at ten o'clock at night, they were returning to their homes, they might be heard laughingly saying, "Well, now we'll go to breakfast." The whole effect of this seemingly interminable review was such as to make it seem almost incredible that, like processions on the stage, the troops were continually passing round and round again, having passed back behind the scenes through the streets.

The ferment of the returning troops and the swarming crowds continued until long after midnight. The whole city was very brilliantly illuminated, as were the Champs Elysées with their usual holiday show. But this time there was no cry of "*Des amphions!*" no ill-will displayed towards the very few houses that remained dark. It was now the spontaneous triumph of the cause of order. It was expected that during the night, at a moment when all the National Guards were harassed with fatigue, a fresh attempt would be made by the Ultras; but nothing of the kind took place. The number of men under arms during the day amounted to 400,000.

At night the illuminations in the Champs Elysées presented a fairy like scene. Lights, festooned from tree to tree were hung from the Place de la Concorde

THE FLOWER-MARKET IN COVENT-GARDEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

all the way to the magnificent triumphal arch, and then the vista was terminated by a splendid display of various coloured lamps. The pale moon looked on from above in full sail, but her ineffectual fires were paled by the brilliant [illegible] Chamber of Deputies and the noble edifices on the Place [illegible] red with lights, and added to the effects of the scene. In the midst of all this, [illegible] of peaceful Republicans, male and female, sang the [illegible] that *cannot be sung* for which the Parisian stands unrivalled amongst the children of the capitals of Europe.

The following is a description of the new standard: The Landlubber's [illegible] by a [illegible] beam which is a medallion, on which is engraved, in relief, the Gallic cock, and under the medallion an oblong plate, with the letters "R. F." engraved in relief. In the midst of what is technically called the white part of the flame, in the centre of a wreath of oak leaves, are written, "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," and in the midst of "*Unité*." "*Républicaine Française*" [illegible]

[illegible] by M. Arago to the Colonels of Regiments, me [illegible]

[illegible] the Provisional Government is about to confide these standards to your honour and to the honour of the citizens and the soldiers whom you command.

"Let these Republican colours, the history of which is consecrated by glorious remembrances, everywhere recal to your eyes the living image of free and regenerated France.

"Let your hearts be penetrated with the holy mantle of the Republic, henceforth to become [illegible] with the colours of the country.

"If that country should require your arms, let this standard serve as the guide to your courage.

"Let it be in peace the symbol of discipline and of order—a rallying point for the defence of those great principles which the Revolution has proclaimed, and which the Republic will verify.

"Citizen soldiers—soldiers, citizens, all children of the people, equally dear to them, carry with pride this emblem of the strength and of the grandeur of the armed people.

"It is for the Republic a pledge of union and power, for all free nations a guarantee of alliance and of friendship, for oppressed people a hope of enfranchisement.

"Colonels, in the name of the Republic, we take God and men to witness that you swear fidelity to this flag."

The soldiers of the regiments of the line that had entered Paris for the grand "*Fraternité Fête*" had been billeted on the inhabitants, most of whom had displayed eager hospitality on the occasion.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of these striking displays of Republican pageantry shows the vast body of troops on their march through the Champs Elysées—a brilliant assemblage of gleaming bayonets, crowned with bouquets of flowers—a strange juxta-position of the emblems of war and peace.

The second engraving shows the destiny of the troops before the Arc de l'Etoile, at night; the massive triangular structure blazing with illuminations, and a host of torches blazing around its base, and the whole scene bathed in a flood of festal light.

[illegible] station of the New Colours is the impressive *tableau* of the third [illegible] the foreground are the Standard-bearer and Colonel, each [illegible] forward, and swearing to the colours, which M. Arago is in the act of [illegible]. On his right is Lamartine; and on his left are Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Armand Marrast, with other members of the Provisional Government, and behind them are gallant officers *en grande tenue*.

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

### CHAPTER IV. COVENT GARDEN.

COVENT-GARDEN MARKET is the ever-open flower-show of London. Here, when "the wind and rain beat dark December," the costly chrysanthemum may be purchased, with which beauty decks her waving ringlets, as she shoots the arrows of love from her eyes, or and ess on whom they may alight. In spring, summer, autumn, or winter, the choicest treasures of the floral world are here collected: from the conservatory, and the humble cottage-garden, blossoms of all hues are gathered to grace the Covent-Garden colonnades. Few places surprise a stranger more than when he emerges suddenly from that great, crowded, and noisy thoroughfare, the Strand, and finds himself all at once in the little world of flowers. In this spot are to be found the first offerings of Spring; the snow-drop that comes "like an unbidden guest," violets and primroses which have been gathered in many a far-off dell and sunny dingle, come to tell us the progress that Nature is making in the green and out of-door world. Many a sad and many a pleasing thought must have been awakened in the bosoms of thousands who have long been in-dwellers in this mighty city, by walking through the ranks of flowers which are here placed. They must have recalled the image of some old home far away, and probably never again to be visited by them—the porch, over which the woodbine or jasmine trembled, and the garden-flowers, along which the clustering moss-roses hung. Many a flower is thus borne away and treasured for the old memories it awakens, for the tender recollections it recals—feelings to which the heart had long been a stranger. For Byron has shewn how small a key can touch in the human heart—how slight a chord may be struck, and some slumbering affection be in a moment aroused:—

It may but be a sound
A tone of music—summer's eve—or spring—
A flower—strains the electric chain.

Here are purchased the cut flowers that decorate the banquet and ball-rooms—the posy which the blushing bride bears with downcast look in her hand—the bouquet which is rained down at the feet of our favourite actresses; and here, also, affection comes for its last tribute to place beside the pale face of the loved dead, or plant around the grave in the cemetery. The house of mirth and the house of mourning are both supplied from the same common store. Pride, love, interest, fame, and [illegible] have [illegible] garland.

Here the young lover purchases for his fair one the blue forget-me-not; the graceful acacia, emblem of elegance; the myrtle, the old Grecian symbol of love; pansies—"that's for thoughts;" the red-streaked woodbine, which denotes devoted affection; the lily, that ancient representative of purity of heart; the rose, the queen of beauty, and for the richest of which five or six shillings is no unusual sum to pay; with every flower that makes up the great alphabet of love.

The epicure may here feast his eyes with delight; and, if he is wealthy enough, purchase the natural produce of April or May while the snows of February are whitening the ground: for so has science triumphed over nature, by the skilful treatment, that almost anything scarcely anything too difficult for our forcing-gardeners to accomplish. New potatoes, peas, and fruit of almost every description, are here to be found, fresh gathered, before spring has hung out a single leaf upon the oak. Green April is made to produce green gooseberries; and summer-fruits come in with the blossoms of May. Here conservatories are also formed over the colonnades; and the choicest and most delicate flowers that ever bloomed in kingly gardens, may be found as healthy and beautiful, amid London smoke, as if flourishing a hundred miles away in the country.

Those Itinerant dealers who make the streets of London r[illegible] with the pleasant [illegible]-cry of "All a-blowing, all a-growing" as they move along with barrow, basket, and cart, are generally supplied from this market; and few would credit the many hundreds of pounds expended in the metropolis for the purchase of flower-roots to be re-planted in the little back-yards called gardens, which are a peculiar feature in most of the London streets, beyond the city boundaries. Places which, to pass in front, a stranger would think no green thing had ever grown for years near such a neighbourhood; but in the rear they contain choice wallflowers, sweet-williams, carnations, Canterbury-bells, hollyhocks, sun-flowers, and fancy dahlias, which have been grown within a mile or so of the bridges, and have been set forth to "dispute the prize" at a flower-show. Many a poor man has often expended his shilling when he could ill spare it, to purchase a choice tulip or dahlia, which he treasured as the pride of his garden; and this is one amongst other pleasing sights to witness in this market. Those here finds enjoyment as well as the wealthy; [illegible]n or the aristocratic lady, who treads with "mincing gait" through the arcade, attended by John the page, and all his "eruption of buttons." Fine specimens of English beauty are often met with here—faces that look not unlike our own island roses; the fine blue-eyed Saxon cast of countenance, and the long fair hair, such as centuries ago drooped about the brow of Rowena, and were the cause of King Vortigern losing his kingdom and his life.

In contrast to these are our Covent-Garden portresses—sturdy daughters of Erin, clad in almost manly attire, and, with scarcely an exception, every soul a smoker and drinker of neat gin. Wonderful are the loads which these "juvenile antiques" carry; they would [illegible] the neck of a strong man, unused to bearing such burthens, ache [illegible], were he only to carry one a moderate distance. Their faithfulness and honesty are deserving of the highest praise: no matter how valuable the load may be that you purchase, or how great the distance it has to be borne into the [illegible]burbs, you have but to mix the trifle upon, furnish the right address, and when you return home, there you will find every bud and blossom uninjured, for Buddy may be trusted with untounted gold. They [illegible] caryatides, strong enough to support a temple, although such forms never mingled with the dreams of our ancient sculptors. Beside a good-natured, it requires a strong-armed man to help to replace the load upon their heads when they have rested; and few gentlemen, we [illegible] "Will your honour please to send a bit to the basket?"

At a very early hour in the morning, and while the rest of London—except [illegible]—seem wrapt in sleep, the whole of the street which open into Covent-Garden are thronged with vehicles, and buyers and sellers—for either the greengrocer or his man must be here early, if our dinner-table is to be supplied with first-rate vegetables; and from the most remote street of the suburbs the greengrocers are compelled to come out into the Borough, to Farmington, or Covent-Garden markets, for their stock—for these, with the exception of spot-fields, which is celebrated for potatoes, are the only garden markets. From one or other of these places have all those tempting shows of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, which give such a country-look to the greengrocers' shops, been brought at an early hour.

Here an imaginative lover of good living may feel [illegible] feast his eyes with the first rhubarb pie of the season—or pure up the roast shoulder of lamb that is to accompany the asparagus—catch the new potatoes with the brown veil called—see a couple of ducks lying prostrate beside a dish of green peas—and streaks of bacilful pass between the rich lines of raspberries—thrust bundles of sage and onions inside some stubble-fed goose, or call up the plump leg of mutton that is to be boiled along with those lily-white turnips; while cauliflowers, spinach, broccoli, and greens of every description may be found to match with the finest joints that either Leadenhall or Newgate markets can produce; for here they are to be seen "thick as leaves that strew the Vale of Vallambrosa."

The poet may also ramble here, and call up visions of the Garden of Eden, where our first mother stood "half-spied, so thick the blushing roses round about her blowed;" or the golden fields of Enna and Prosperine, and her nymphs; and the whole of that gloomy chaos, which ploughed up the waving flowers,—of Cupid and Psyche; and the beautiful vale of Arcady, and Venus mourning over her beloved Adonis, from whose blood there sprang a rich array of peerless blossoms.

But, independent of these associations, Covent-Garden has an interest of its own. Above six hundred years ago it bore the name of Convent Garden, and originally belonged to Westminster Abbey. A pleasant walk must it have been, a few centuries ago, from that grave and venerable pile, to the garden, before even the village of Charing existed, and when probably the whole line of road, from the Abbey, consisted of avenues of trees, and open fields, where the dasies blowed, and the skylark built and sang. We can picture those early fathers of the Church, with the rich missals in their hands, wiling away the hours in pleasant meditation, as they sauntered leisurely along between the Abbey and the Convent Garden, "in cope and stole arrayed." Within the last three hundred years it was walled round, and covered with trees, whose blossoms waved white and beautiful in the breezes of spring, and in summer displayed a rich array of trembling green; while half-a-dozen thatched cottages, and a convent, were the only habitations that then heaved up in this small neighbourhood. A few noblemen's mansions were all that at this time stood beside the river from Temple Bar to the Abbey; and these, with their beautiful gardens, sloped down by the edge of the water. Only a few years ago Covent-Garden consisted of a mass of unsightly wooden sheds and open standing-places, inferior to the market of many a common country town; and it was not until about 1828, that this mass of rubbish began to be swept away, and the present market to be built. The foundations of the old convent, from which, no doubt, this place takes its name, are not yet wholly swept away, a considerable portion being at present enclosed within the house occupied by Mr. Bohn, the bookseller, in York-street. Here two or three bulky piles of masonry, no doubt containing the remains of the early fathers, who wandered about this ancient neighbourhood, while, with the exception of the convent, it was all one garden-ground, may still be seen. This convent, if we remember rightly, has escaped the notice of several of the London historians, who, because it was built on land belonging to the Abbey, seem to have lost sight of it as a separate structure.

It was not until the time of Charles the First that any material improvement commenced in this neighbourhood. The name of Inigo Jones is connected with the first advances architecture made in this direction, through the agency of the fourth Earl of Bedford. A few of the princely mansions which rise up in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn, are fine specimens of the buildings which were erected about this period.

What an uncomfortable place must the old City have been, with its little poking market in Honey-lane, now covered by the City of London School, and the Stocks Market, long since removed, and with only one bridge leading into this large London, which was then rapidly bursting its ancient barriers and shooting out far beyond its weather-beaten walls, while all propositions for improvement were considered as death-blows aimed at its old and barbarous privileges. Our forefathers never knew, nor needed, such places as the present Covent-Garden Market.

We read, in old plays, of the apple-woman at the corner of the street, and the vender of herbs who passed through those ancient thoroughfares: but of the greengrocers, like those of our own days, we find no mention, for they had no predecessors; and excepting the onions and the parsnips, peas and beans, and the radish mentioned by Izaak Walton, there seems but to have been a scanty supply of vegetables. The potato is of comparatively modern introduction, while fruit-trees appear to have been grown in England from time immemorial; even as far back as the days of the Saxons, we find the vine cultivated in the gardens of the monasteries, and that the monks made their own wine. Their vegetable diet was simple indeed, and we need no further proof than the quantity of cattle slaughtered for the winter consumption, and salted for the sole purpose of saving the food they would require. Indeed, with the exception of beans, peas, wheat, barley, and a kind of cabbage called kale, we scarcely find any other mention of the vegetables used by our Saxon ancestors in the days of good King Alfred, according to old Tassor, a supper of bacon broth was not to be despised, and a breakfast off the same substance cold, with the addition of a piece of [illegible] bacon in the cold stand, and a lump of barley bread, formed the chief diet of the English in the days of Edward the Confessor, by a draught of beer.

Still the Londoners seem always to have been a flower-loving people, [illegible] Britons banished their may-poles and Whitsun[illegible] games, they revived again at the Restoration, and continued [illegible] at little alteration until the middle of the last century. Even the old Pepys allowed his wife to go down into the Woodyard under Greenwich, so that she might rise early and [illegible] on May-day; and Bluff Hal, attended by his Queen and nobles, went out to "do observance to the May" at Shooters-hill. We cannot help marvelling, while such a love for the flowers of nature prevailed, that no such thing as a regular flower market should exist. It is true the dramatists and poets of the smell that pervaded Ruckersbury: and no doubt a few centuries back this was the chief spot where the country-people assembled and sold the flowers and herbs they brought from the country. That thoroughfare came, eventually, to be called Hungerford, Hampstead and Highgate, or from the wilder wastes on which Norwood now stands, each bearing their burthen into Ruckersbury at simple-time," when only one bridge [illegible] led across the [illegible].

Yet it must have been a merry London, when, to quote the words of an old chronicler, "[illegible] hums [illegible] in the morning to fetch may or green boughs—himself fresh and ruddy apparelled; all his knights, squires, and gentlemen clothed in white satin; and all his guards and yeomen of the crown in white sarsenet. And so went every man with his fair and green arbours, hasting to the wood; and so repaired again to the court, every man with a green bough in his cap." This was the time when, although London was without its Covent-Garden Market, in May, according to Herrick's description—

Each field became a street—each street a park,
Made green, and trimmed with trees.
Devotion gave each house a bough, a branch;
Each porch and door
With whitethorn neatly was inwove,
As if they were the cooler shades of love.

## THE THEATRES

### HER MAJESTY'S.

[illegible] proceeded on Tuesday [illegible] is announced, for the [illegible] consent of Parliament, who was to have filled the *Giovanni*, [illegible] situated, and was followed by a scene from "[illegible]," in which Celletti personated the *Page* with [illegible] dress, the closing scene being [illegible] as usual, a rare combination of vocal and dramatic power. Madame Grevelli also sang with great spirit and taste in the "Matrimonio," Lablache was irresistibly humorous in the popular ballet of "La Tarida" concluded the performances.

Thursday night was signalised by the re-appearance of Mademoiselle Cerito and M. St. Leon in the *divertissement* of "La Vivandière," which almost on its [illegible] introduction at the [illegible] as Ondine," from the "Lac des Fées," as the Polka" were the favourite gems on Thursday. Lablache [illegible] than sustained his [illegible] character.

The advance in the [illegible] encored, and Cerito was [illegible] for at the close of the *divertissement*.

[illegible] night next, (a subscription night,) Mlle. Jenny Lind is announced to make her first appearance [illegible] the season, as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula."

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Tuesday, "La Donna del Lago" was performed at this theatre, with unprecedented success, both as regards individual and entire effect. The cast was greatly strengthened by Tamburini's *Rodrigo Dhu*, which was almost faultless in dramatic effect. It was complete. [illegible] as *Elen*, and Mario as *Kenn James* sang with even more than their wonted vigour; and Alboni as *Malcolm* won with the brilliancy of last season. The ensemble [illegible] and concerted music of the opera was given with wonderful precision [illegible] excellence of the orchestra contributed to render this the most effective performance of the season. The house was crowded; and in one of the boxes might be observed Mrs. Jenny Lind, who was by no means [illegible] in her applause.

On Thursday, "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated.

### ST. JAMES'S.

An amateur performance, under the immediate patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Tuesday evening last, at the above theatre, "in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution;" and we were pleased to see the house well filled. The play was George Colman's amusing comedy of "The Heir at Law," in which *Lord Duberly*, by Mr. J. Wilson, jun., was very creditably played. Mr. R. J. Hamerton, as *Dick Dowlas*, was well up in the part, but wanted the buoyancy of the *Dick* we have seen in bygone days. Mr. S. Holl's *Dr. Pangloss* was excellent. Mr. Poole's *Zekiel Homespun* was a good sketch of the gentleman, the best played part in the piece. The *Henry Moreland* of Mr. J. Tennier, the *Steadfast* of Mr. W. Angell (aspita), and the rest of the amateurs who filled the [illegible] and Miss Cooper's *Cicely Homespun* [illegible] to be considered [illegible] performance. After the epilogue by the characters, as [illegible] and admirably given by the actors and the ladies, a burst of applause and a call for [illegible] followed, and was played with a fair portion of [illegible] on next week's Monday [illegible] on of the play. The [illegible] [illegible]ion to [illegible] length the performance took place cannot be too extensively made known, or too extensively patronised.

### PRINCESS'.

Lebrun is a name of note in musical history. There was Louis Auguste Lebrun, the famous oboe-player, who was the husband of the celebrated Madame Lebrun, the German *prima donna*; there was Jean Lebrun, the horn player, [illegible] Sebastien Lebrun, the French composer, born in Paris, 1764, who [illegible] one-act opera, called "The Nightingale," at the Princess', on [illegible] produced at the Théâtre Feydeau, in 1816, under the title of [illegible] and has since been a popular production, being generally [illegible] *grand duncan*, who has extraordinary agility of voice, to show off her skill in roulades. Madame Albert Hymn was the original representative, and on the renewal of the performances [illegible] The Brussels Company, when at Drury Lane Theatre, performed this operetta for Madame Lalande. Vocal mechanism is second only to Madame Persiani. It was the revival, with Madame Laura Addison as *Phillis*, Mr. Barker as *Lubin*, Weiss as the *Bailiff*, and Bodart as *Mathurin*, *Phillis*'s father, is likely to please the public. The plot is simple, merely having reference to the mystification of an old stupid *Bailiff*, who aspires to the hand of *Phillis*, and whose lover, *Lubin*, by playing a flute, is passed off as a nightingale. The lovers, of course, succeed in their contrivance, and are eventually united. Lebrun's music is melodious and simple; the instrumentation being somewhat dry and old-fashioned, but free, at all events, from the modern system of overloading the score with brass. Madame Thillon sings and acts charmingly, especially in the piccolo song. Mr. Leder conducted the band with tact.

[illegible] Monday brought with it its customary novelties at the different [illegible] and we are happy to add, that all of them were more or less successful. The number of houses open on the evening compels us to be more brief than usual in our notices; but the following will be found a careful report of their various claims to patronage from our play going readers.

Miss Lane was put forward at its first—human—appearance—in a variety of novel scenes in the circus, any one of which would have made an amphitheatre populer some little time back. "The Festival of Flowers" was a very pretty piece, performed by eight ladies and eight gentlemen besides Lane and Messrs. Henri and Leroy, lying on their backs, on a series of table-cloth, danced four [illegible] on their feet, in an extraordinary manner, spinning and twirling and tossing from one to the other about. Mr. Lane stood on the top of a ladder, surrounded by fireworks. The Siegrists, Newsome, Bassin, and Herrman, performed some wonderful feats on "rapid courses;" and all the pretty *ensembles* appeared in their most effective garb, while the dresses of Mr. Leclar kept the house in a roar of laughter. "God save the Queen" was lustily called for, and as [illegible] raised, and one hapless discontented foreigner, who tried to get up a little agitation for the "Marseillaise," was treated in a manner that must have given him a most decisive opinion respecting the unshaken loyalty of England. The entire entertainments gave such general satisfaction, that those who thought of introducing in the conventional strain of regret that "Old Drury" should be turned into a circus, &c., ended by confessing what a capital evening's amusement they had found there.

Fires and fetes—and fur beyond all the others, the LYCEUM piece again promises to run all its competitors off their boards. The new burlesque, "Theseus and Ariadne," is by Mr. Planché, to whom the daily papers have been so lavish of compliments, that we have none left to pay him, albeit we much wish to do so. It is true that in his present extravaganza we miss the continuous [illegible] of the author of "The Golden Branch," and the [illegible] perfect *ensemble* of the performance, the exquisite taste displayed in every department concerned in its production, the choice selection of music, the inimitable smoothness of the writing, and first-rate style in which the pointed lines are delivered, [illegible] more than compensate for the absence of very broad fun. Mr. C. Mathews and Miss Marshall, Madame Vestris, Miss Fitzwilliam, Mr. Hall, and the Gilberts, a beautiful group of *caryatides*, and a clever chorus, with an admirable mechanical effects, all combine to make this piece even more perfect, than "The Golden Branch;" and when we first saw that extravaganza we thought that it was impossible for any [illegible] to surpass it. [illegible] Mr. Planché, the brothers Cormon, and [illegible] managers—to one [illegible] combinations they never can [illegible] the times of the [illegible] Bacchus [illegible] Chevreul d'Or." The [illegible] revelry, deserves especial notice. Nothing has been done [illegible] indeed, the scenery of "The Vines," with its open trellis [illegible] arbours, speaking vistas, and sunny back landscape, has only been surpassed in "Acis and Galatea." Thanks to him for the high gratification he has afforded us; thanks to Mr. Planché for his elegant extravaganza; and, above all, thanks to the [illegible] for the LYCEUM for the exquisite taste and unbounded liberality so palpably evident in every part of the [illegible] night into use in "Theseus and Ariadne."

[illegible] as of the best kind, with others equally amusing from the [illegible] badness," and an unceasing fire of allusions to everything that has happened of late, at a period so rife with events for burlesque-writers to seize upon at once, [illegible] the chief characteristics of "The Castle of Otranto," the leader piece written by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett for the HAYMARKET. Indeed, [illegible] the first one has scarcy time to collect them, even if he is [illegible] to do so, for the [illegible] of the scenes and of the slow of compensation, we may [illegible] pity the hopeless confusion into which his ideas must be thrown. We never could exactly make out what "The Castle of Otranto" was about, and the burlesque does not much assist us here. Mr. Beckett has contrived to make us laugh, so that we do not care to pause for an enquiry. Mr. Keeley and Miss Reynolds, Mr. J. Bland and Mrs. W. Clifford, and Miss P. Horn, support the chief characters, and some very [illegible] are sufficient to prove the care with which the [illegible] are delivered. The gem of the piece is a parody on the "Swiss Boy," so deliciously sung by Miss P. Horn that it merely escaped [illegible] double encore. It is also worth a hearer, Keeley's address to the "spectators" to the air of "Sweet while Anne, also loudly [illegible]nded. Mr. Bland [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Phillips confri[illegible] scene [illegible] writer; and Mr. Gem an Reed [illegible] as arranged some catching music [illegible]. It was a dangerous [illegible] to [illegible] as were the two Misses [illegible] Carlotta's acute interpretation of the part in the minds of many of the audiences; but the *debutante* acquitted herself remarkably well. Her dancing was easy and [illegible] and her pantomime [illegible] above the average. Mr. Flanders was very quaint and droll in Perrot's part of *Pierre Grugnyre*, and in the renowned "Tyrolienne" with Mdlle. Auriol was loudly applauded. M. Le Clerc threw a great deal of dramatic force into *Quasimodo*, and he was well accom-

panied by M. Deulin's *Claude Frollo*. M. Zavyatowski, who was at Drury-Lane with Mr. Bunn, and subsequently at the Surrey, played Pandaz. The ballet has been well mounted. The costumes are good, and the *tableaux* effectively arranged; whilst some excellent scenery, portraying old Paris, has been painted by Mr. Bruning, assisted by Mr Grey. The new scenario was called before the curtain at the conclusion to receive the usual honours; and the ballet altogether ...

Mr Wyndham and Miss Woolgar are, according to established rule, the chief attractions in the Easter piece at the ADELPHI, which is written by the prolific Mr. Starling Coyne, and called "The Fountain of Zea, or the Child of Art." The ball informs us that in the island of Zea there is a fountain; and that whatever good spirit touches its waters once becomes subservient to the will of the drinker for evil; but that, should the waters touch the good spirit a second time, the evil one loses its power, and in his turn becomes the servant of the benefit he sought to subdue. Upon this legend the story of the piece is founded, and the adventures of the child of art, *Aglea* (Madame Celeste), furnish the action. She becomes the slave to the *Genius King* (Mr. O. Smith), who imprisons her in a box and throws her into the sea, as the gem is created in the Arabian Nights—whence she is picked up by *Pietro Flammoso* (Mr. Wright). She next, according to the prop ... of ... of this description, falls in love with a mortal, and is persecuted by the *Genius King*, until, being once more sprinkled with water from the fountain, she ... of her own. The spectacle is very well got up, and the ballet is ... Mr. Wright is, as usual, enormously droll, and Miss Woolgar, as his sweetheart, the essence of liveliness and coquetry. Madame Celeste's pantomime is very expressive ... and the result of all is ... that the certain fulls to it in due season.

The SURREY opened last ... manager, that of Mr Kershaw, who has contrived to bring together many of the old favourites attached to the property ... summer, whom are Mr and Mrs. Honner, Mr. N. T. Hicks, Miss Terrey, and Mr. E. F. Saville. The first piece was "The Bohemians," a translation of a Boulevard drama, "Les Bohémiens de Paris," and one that has been long before popular drama, "Les Bohémiens de Paris," and one that has been long before popular favour in the theatres, as well as at the Adelphi, Lyceum, &c. We noticed it at length when it was first produced. The interlude of "Ladies Beware" was played almost in dumb show, Mr. Honner and Miss Terrey being the only pantomime of "Cinderella," which concluded the entertainments. Mr H. Berry, from Astley's, was the Clown, and a very capital one he made. The old ... were closely followed in the opening, and the burlesquade at the ... events were unsparingly ridiculed. One of them—the Chartist petition demonstration—created some difference of opinion in the gallery; but, upon the whole, the pantomime went famously, and promises to repay the out-lay of the theatre of producing one at Easter.

The OLYMPIC put forth Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus," in which Mr. Brooke sustained the principal character, and followed afterwards a new extravaganza, called "A Mission to Borneo, or the Second Voyage of Sindbad the Sailor," written with a fair degree of smartness, but too long and unmeaning, as the audience seemed to think. It wants considerable pruning at this moment, if, it will, without doubt, serve its purpose.

The little theatre in the Strand was not behind-hand in the production of novelty, and, under the new management of Mr Oxberry, a neat burlesque, entitled "Sir Rupert the Fearless, a Legend of the Rhine," was brought out in a most creditable manner. It is very well written, with plenty of allusion and hits at passing events, and a fair sprinkling of puns; and some very excellent dancing was introduced all of which appeared to afford the highest gratification to the visitors

Mrs. Warner did not put forth any novelty at the MARYLEBONE, and we think she acted wisely. The company is of holiday entertainment that she could have availed herself of was burlesque; and burlesque, to do anything, requires a very peculiar style of acting, an experience *sans en sous*, and not very common vein of authorship. But she carried out the praiseworthy mission of her theatre by engaging Mr. Macready, who appeared as *Hamlet*. The performances to see by engaging Mr. Macready, who appeared as *Hamlet*. The performances to see will known to call for a criticism. The house was very full; and the admirable manner in which the tragedy, generally, was performed elicited the heartiest and most judicious applause

Mr. Love appeared at SADLER'S WELLS, and marvellously delighted his patrons. His changes of face and costume were extraordinary; and the manner in which he surrounds himself by a most powerful company of celebrated nightingales is worthy of his reputation. He stands alone in his line; and his excellent performance will repay the journey even to Sadler's Wells

On Wednesday evening, at the HAYMARKET Theatre, a smart *a propos* sketch, called "Lola Montez," from the exhaustless pen of Mr. Coyne, gave Mrs. Keeley an opportunity of appearing in one of those inimitable bits of character which she has only found so few opportunities of favouring us with. The piece is of the same style as Mr. Reach's "Jenny Lind" which some of our readers may remember at the Lyceum, and the fun turns entirely upon the assumption of the character of the celebrated *danseuse* by an ambitious little German laundress, who allows herself to be arrested by mistake. Mrs. Keeley is, of course, the heroine; Mr. Tilbury is an odd noble whom she captivates; and Mr. Keeley is the lady's real sweetheart. The various dilemmas and comic adventures of these parties keep the audience in a roar of laughter, from the beginning of the piece to its end; and the curtain descends amidst very hearty and general demonstrations of approval. "Lola Montez" will prove as attractive to the London public as she was to the Bavarian Monarch

## MUSIC.

### LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The new society formed by Mr. Surman, the late conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, met at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, to give a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," in aid of the funds for the relief of English operatives driven out of France. Mr. H. Blagrove was the leader of the band, and Mr Surman wielded the *bâton*. The solos were sung by the Misses Williams, Miss Birch, Miss Byers, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr Machin. In the execution of the oratorio there was the same amount of uncertainty which characterised the old society. A new national hymn, by Vincent Wallace, the words by Mr. George Linley, entitled "Queen Victoria God protect," was received with the greatest enthusiasm. It is arranged for chorus, and soprano, and tenor solos, sung by Miss Birch, and Mr Reeves, and is in C major. It is simple in the construction, finely harmonised, and the effect of the whole clear and musician-like.

WHITTINGTON CLUB CONCERTS. The first concert given by the members at their Club House (the late Crown and Anchor Tavern) was very gratifying. Miss Miran, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Bodda were the vocalists. Beethoven's beautiful melody of "Adelaida" was given with impassioned feeling by Mr. Reeves, and demanded a second time. Miss Miran sang the romantic cavatina from "La Donna del Lago," "Elena," and was encored in the second movement. Wallace's popular trio from "Maritana," "Turn on, old Time," sung by Miss Miran, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Bodda, was one of the most attractive items in the scheme, in which three madrigals, by Festa, Dinland, and J. Benet, were judiciously introduced. Mr. Lazarus played a cadenza fantasia; and a Mozartian trio was performed by Mr. T. H. Severn (piano), Westlake (cello), and Mr. Lazarus (clarionet). Mr. Carte was the director of this agreeable entertainment.

MR. FRASER'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF ENGLISH MINSTRELSY AND SONG.—Every singer who visits the United States thinks that he is qualified, on his return, to give a musical entertainment, at which he is to be the only source of attraction. This practice has become a nuisance, and it is no wonder that there have been so many failures. Mr. Fraser is an effective tenor singer on a small scale; and in a concert-room, with other artists, would take his proper position; but there is nothing either in his dramatic or musical qualifications to authorise him to attempt to bear the entire responsibility of an evening's amusement.

SUSSEX HALL.—The Committee of the Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution gave a Concert on Monday night, at their room in Leadenhall-street, Miss Lanne F. Lablache, Mrs. J. Lea (late Miss Sara Hobbs), Misses Messent, Holmes, and Solomon; Messrs. Harrison, Farquharson Smith, and J. Lea, were the vocalists. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion, amidst general plaudits.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Mr. Dando's sixth and last Quartet Meeting took place on Monday, at Crosby Hall. Mr. Gerhard Taylor had a Harp Recital at the Hanover-square Rooms, and Miss A. Purcell a Concert at the Princess', on Wednesday; at the meeting of the Melodists, the same evening, Mesdames the violinist, Richardson the flautist, and Sims Reeves, and Signor Marras were the artists invited by the Club. The Amateur Musical Society gave their Concert on Friday night. The Catch Club will meet this evening. This morning will be the rehearsal of the fourth Philharmonic Concert, to be given on Monday. On Tuesday, the third meeting of the Musical Union; and on Wednesday, the third Ancient Concert, and Mr. G. Case's concerting *soiree*. The Italian Opera at her Majesty's and the Royal Italian Theatres, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the English Opera every evening at the Princess'.

ARRIVAL OF MDLLE LIND.—Mdlle Lind arrived at Blackwall on Monday, at four A.M., by the *Countess of L ...* steamer, from Hamburg. She appeared in excellent health and spirits. Her departure from Stockholm was attended by the most extraordinary demonstration. It was on the 16th of March; the weather was beautiful, from 15,000 to 20,000 people lined the quays, military bands were placed at intervals, and she embarked amidst cheers and music. The regulars of the vessels in the harbour were manned, the "Hurrahs" and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued as long as the vessel which bore her remained in sight. Her last performance in Stockholm was for the benefit of a charitable institution she has established. The tickets of admission on this occasion were put up to auction, and fetched immense prices.

MDLLE LIND AND THE QUEEN'S HOUNDS.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather, with a cold north-east wind and a drizzling rain, an immense number of persons were present on Stoke Common on Monday morning; some merely to witness the uncarting of the stag, and others (including several officers of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, and many from Hounslow and the metropolis) to join in the chase. The field of well-mounted horsemen numbered not less than between three and four hundred. The families of all the principal residents for miles around Stoke were present in carriages, which extended in all directions in the vicinity of the heath. The celebrated stag Rory O'More, which has afforded such excellent sport during the past three seasons, was selected for the Easter hunt. Rory, upon being uncarted, took away in beautiful style to the soft, down to Fulmer Bottom. He then went right ahead for Kiddington's Park, on to the village of Longford, where he was taken and safely housed, after a slow run throughout of about two hours

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Omega*."—*Problem No. 221 is perfectly correct, and an extremely ingenious little end-game; but to appreciate its merits a little more experience in the game is required than you at present possess.*

"*A. Z.*"—*You are unlucky in fault both in your suggestion and solution of No. 220, and ...*

"*C. P.*"—*The solution you submit of Problem No. 221 we have received from at least ... Correspondents, all, like you, perceiving it so unluckily at ... nevertheless, quite wrong, at a moment's reflection might have shown you. Suppose ... Black, on the second move, claim a Kt for his Pawn, how, then, will you effect ...*

"*P. P.*"—*Your solution is wrong. See the notice to "C. P."*

"*R. B.*"—*Thanks. It shall have our early attention.*

"*Amicus*."—*Look again at No. 220. The Queen cannot move on account of the ... Bishop. You are equally in error regarding No. 201.*

"*Hunter*."—*You have failed both in Enigma 201 and Problem 221*

"*H. A.*"—*The solutions in your second letter are correct.*

"*Mr. ...*"—*We must take leave to differ from our correspondent's estimate of ... latter part of No. 218 problems to find us the favour to send our ... which he considers them. As regards Problem 221, in referring ... to "C. P." he will see the error he is labouring under as to a ... For ... has received must be ascertained.*

"*M. P., Aberdeen*."—*We admire your ardour to join the St. George's Chess Club. You will then have opportunities of engaging the ... you to ... every degree of strength and wealth.*

"*C. H. A.*, Yarmouth."—*Vol. I. of the "Chess Magazine," and the new work, "Chess for Middle ... Beginners," should be forwarded to us through Wiley and Putnam.*

"*W. C.*"—*Jun.—You may have two or more Queens on the board at once, under the circumstances mentioned*

"*E. C.*"—*The Problems would be very acceptable, if we could be certain of your diagrams; but they, as yours, are so ill written, that we cannot trust them.*

"*T. B.*," *Liverpool*.—*No. 201 can assuredly be solved in three moves, as we will show next week, unless you previously discover the way. You have fairly mastered No. 202.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*They are right welcome; and your request as to the mode of publication shall be complied with.*

"*W. L.*"—*We have no remembrance of the position, but this may be owing to the very slight way in which you transcribe these things.*

"*J. B. T.*"—*Unless you wrote out your problems in a bold unmistakable hand, they are not available.*

"*A. Z. B. Y.*"—*You are wrong in "J. D.'s" clever Enigma 201*

"*J. G. T.*"—*The reason that Sir Charles, or any other player of the old French school, could give odds to the best English players of this day, is mere absurdity. So much has the knowledge of the game progressed within the last ten years, that it is much more reasonable to suppose the old amateur, in a encounter with the new, would have to accept odds rather than give them*

*Solutions by* "*P. R. S.*" "*M. P.*" "*G. T.*" "*R. T. S.*" "*R. B.*" "*Almavia*," "*W. L.*" "*A. B. A.*" "*A. Z. B. Y.*" "*R. B.*" "*J. M. H.*" *are correct. Those by* "*H. E. K.*" "*H. D.*" *are wrong.*

*** Correspondents not replied to this week shall receive attention in our next.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 222.

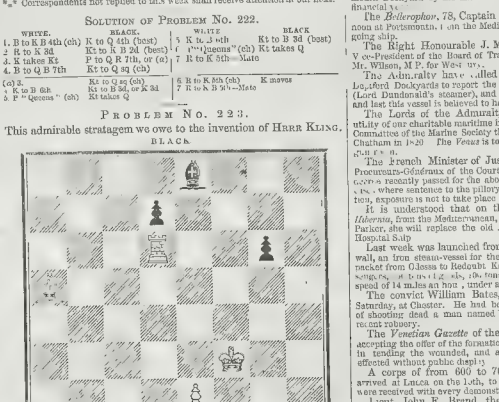
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to K 8th (ch) | K to Q 4th (best) | 5 K to 5 5th | Kt to B 3d (best) |
| 2 R to K 3d | Kt to K B 2d (best) | 6 "Queens" (ch) | Kt takes Q |
| 3. K takes Kt | P to Q R 7th, or (a) | 7 R to K 8th—Mate | |
| 4. B to Q B 7th | Kt to Q sq (ch) | | |

(a) 2. K to Q sq (ch) | 6 R to K 8th (ch) | K moves
3. K to B 6th | P to B 3d, or K 3d | 7 R to K 5th—Mate
4. P "Queens" (ch) | Kt takes Q

### PROBLEM NO. 223.

This admirable stratagem we owe to the invention of HARR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 304.—By H. B. B., of Lynn

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 4th | K at Q 4th | B at Q 6th | |

Playing first, White engages to mate in five moves.

No. 305 By C. STANLEY, Esq.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K Kt 6th | K at his 4th | P's at K B 5th, K 2d, | |
| P's at K B 2d, K | P's at K B 2d, K | and Q 2d | |
| 3d, Q 2d, 4th, | 3d, Q 2d, 4th, | White to play, and mate in four | |
| and 5th | and 5th | moves. | |
| B Q R 2d | | | |

No. 306 By Mr. NORRIS.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his sq | K at his 5th | B at K R 7th | |
| K at Q 5th | | B at Q 6th. | |

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No 307. By the same

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 6th | K at Q 4th | B at Q Kt 7th | |
| R at Q B 6th | Kt at K 3d | P at Q 4th | |
| B at K 7th | | | |

White to play, and mate in two moves.

ST. MARYLEBONE VISITING SOCIETIES.—At a meeting of the five District Societies of St. Marylebone, it was found, during the past year, 3884 persons had been relieved by their visitation, and that the sums distributed amounted to £.765 15s. 9d.

THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—Before the removal of the body of the deceased from the house of his son, in Lafayette-place, New York, the coffin was placed in the hall, and the doors thrown open; when thousands rushed in, until the place was crowded almost to suffocation. The coffin was covered with rich black velvet, and bound with bullion fringe, over which was a velvet pall of beautiful workmanship; over the face a glass had been set in, that all might have a look upon the face of the richest man in the country. Mr. Astor has bequeathed by will 400,000 dollars for erecting suitable buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for free general use. To this portion of his bequest he has manifested the deepest and undivided, or for the improvement of the young, 50,000 dollars. The German Society, 20,000 dollars; Institution for the Blind, 5000 dollars. Half ... phan Asylum, 10 00 dollars; Juvenile Asylum, 2000 dollars. The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estate perhaps as much more; so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum which is the income of his wife alone.

POST-OFFICE.—According to a recent order of the Postmaster-General, on any case where the party in whose favour a money order is granted is unable to write his or her name, it must be witnessed in writing. "The witness must own a name, with his address, in the presence of the paying officer, who must then certify the payment by adding his initials. The witness must be known to the paying officer; but it is desirable that he be not connected with the Post Office. In no case must the paying officer act as witness. No paid order requiring such attestation will be passed to the credit of any postmaster, by the Money Order Department, unless this regulation shall have been strictly complied with." This will be a serious check to the usefulness of the money order system, for it has happened that the person in whose favour the order is granted may be at a distance, utterly unknown to any of the inhabitants of the place at which it is payable, while, even if they can obtain a witness, that witness may be unknown to the paying officer. The regulation is absurd on the face of it; for it assumes that persons have friends in every place they visit, and that the Post-Office clerks know every person in the places at which they are stationed

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A committee, whose members include the Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, the members of the present Government, &c., has been formed to receive subscriptions and take the requisite measures to found a testimonial in honour of the preservation of peace and order in the metropolis on the occasion of the Chartist Demonstration on the 10th inst. A free hospital, ... public baths and washhouses for the poor are suggested as the most fitting "memorial of public order."

On Monday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave the accustomed Easter entertainment to a numerous and distinguished party at the Mansion-house.

The Government intend to encourage the emigration of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital to British North America, in order to colonise the debatable land near the United States frontier, and in furtherance thereof a detachment of 45 men, 35 women, and 29 children, leave the river for Quebec during the ensuing week.

The Princess Sophia is indisposed at her residence at Kensington.

There was a Chartist movement at Greenock on Saturday last, and a collision with the authorities took place, in which some broken heads were given by the staves of the constables.

The Israelite inhabitants of Paris have addressed to the Provisional Government a prayer for the dissolution of the Consistory, which is composed of a Rabbi and of 600, or rather less than one-fourth of the capital, notables.

Dr. Hampden, the Bishop of Hereford, preached his farewell sermon to his parishioners at Eweline on the afternoon of Easter Sunday

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave her usual annual entertainment to the members of her household on Tuesday evening, at Gloucester House, in celebration of the birthday of her Royal Highness.

The most extensive dinner ever given in England was that of Lord Chaplain to the Kent Volunteers, when upwards of 1100 retrieved them near Maidstone. The tables were seven miles and a half long, and the boards for the tables cost £15,000.

Lieut. and Adjutant Wightman, of the Royal Artillery, invalid battalion, who was only appointed a military knight in February last, expired, after a short illness, on Friday evening (last week)

The Rev. W. T. Shields has found, by an examination of the register of burials at Morpeth during the last 16 years, that of the whole number who have died (1897), more than one-fourth (443) survived threescore years and ten, attaining an average of 80 years! Three-tenths died under five years of age.

Who can have survived that period the average is so.

J. Smithson, Esq., has set apart two fields, at Chapel-row, Shildon, near Durham, for the purpose of sports and healthful recreation for the young miners. They are working very industriously at their little plots when not employed in the pits.

The depression in ship-building at Sunderland has caused a further number of shipwrights to be thrown out of employment, and the wages of such as have still work have been reduced 3s. a week

A steam sloop of the first-class, to be called the *Furious*, of 1200 tons and 400 horse-power, upon the paddle principle, is ordered to be built at Portsmouth Dockyard by the master shipwright, and launched within the present financial year.

The *Bacchante*, 78, Captain Baynes, arrived on last Saturday afternoon at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean, to be armed and manned as a sea-going ship.

The Right Honourable J. Milner Gibson has resigned his office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. It is said that he will be succeeded by Mr. Wilson, M.P. for Westbury.

The Admiralty have called upon the authorities of Chatham and Deptford Dockyards to report the number of experiments tried with the *James* (Lord Dundonald's steamer), and the expense incurred on her account. First and last this vessel is believed to have cost the country less than £200,000.

The Lords of the Admiralty, duly appreciating the great national utility of our charitable maritime institutions, have placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Marine Society the 42-gun frigate, *Venus*, of 1068 tons, built at Chatham in 1820. The *Venus* is to have no poop, and the school is to be in the ...

The French Minister of Justice has just addressed a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux of the Courts of Appeal, giving a return active effect to the decree recently passed for the abolition of exposure on the pillory. Thus, in all ... cases where sentence to the pillory has been passed and not carried into execution, exposure is not to take place

It is understood that on the return of her Majesty's three-decker, *Hibernia*, from the Mediterranean, after her term of service as flag-ship of Sir W. Parker, she will replace the old *Dreadnought*, off Greenwich, as the Seamen's Hospital Ship.

Last week was launched from the yard of C. J. Mare and Co., Blackwall, an iron steam-vessel for the Russian Government, intended to run as a packet from Odessa to Redoubt Kali. She will have accommodation for 70 passengers, and her dimensions of tonnage, draught of water of 9 feet, with a speed of 14 miles an hour, under a very heavy pressure.

The convict William Bates, the highwayman, was executed on last Saturday, at Chester. He had been found guilty at the late Cheshire Assizes of shooting dead a man named Wyatt, who pursued him on the occasion of a recent robbery.

The *Venetian Gazette* of the 13th publishes a decree of the Republic, accepting the offer of the formation of a female battalion, who will be employed in tending the sick and wounded, and all those military employments that may be effected without public display.

A corps of from 600 to 700 Neapolitans, headed by their band, arrived at Lucca on the 10th, to take part against the Austrians. The troops were received with every demonstration of joy by the people of Lucca.

Lieut. John F. Brand, the Admiralty agent attached to the Royal Military steamer *Great Western*, died at Tampico on the 12th of March

The Right Honourable Lord Howden arrived on the 20th of February at the Cape of Good Hope, in good health and safety, after a pleasant voyage of two months from England.

A vessel, arrived at the port of Liverpool from Halifax, Nova Scotia, has brought 1094 barrels of flour, some packages of pickled cod-fish, and also some boxes of preserved mackerel.

Dr. Martin has been appointed supendiary magistrate in the colony of British Guiana.

Among the candidates for the department of the Seine in the elections for the French National Assembly, are Victor Hugo, and the celebrated composer Halévy, together with two literary men and a painter

The ex miners have appointed Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, at half-past nine in the forenoon, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery-lane, for the examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys. The examination will commence at ten o'clock precisely.

A great number of crabs and lobsters have been taken along the coast at Whitby already, and the season promises to be abundant. The fish is very firm and of good quality

An importation of nearly 200 packages of an article termed mineral copper has taken place by a vessel arrived in the docks from Santa Marta.

His Excellency Lord Elgin is expected to arrive in this country, from the Brazils, on the 20th proximo. Lady Howden has arrived in London from Paris.

His Excellency Baron de Beust, the Saxon Minister, has returned to London to resume his diplomatic duties, after a brief absence in Germany.

M. Breuil, an *avocat*, has been appointed second Secretary of Legation of the French Republic in London; and M. Solange Bodin, ex-Consul at Magador, to a similar post at Madrid.

A deputation of Israelites, headed by the Grand Rabbi of Paris, presented last week a patriotic offering of 1275 francs to the Provisional Government.

The steam-ship *United States*, Captain Hackstaff, arrived for the first time in the Mersey on Saturday last, brought £6000 in specie

On Friday (last week) a deputation of Socialists from England, with Mr. Goodwyn Barmby at their head, waited on the French Provisional Government, to congratulate the Republic, and to offer their suggestions for the organisation of labour

Mdlle Lablache, the celebrated basso, who has enjoyed the friendship of Prince Metternich for many years, was honoured by his Highness with an interview last week at the Brunswick Hotel, where the Prince and Princess are now staying.

The total export of tea from China to Great Britain, from 1st July, 1847, to the 24th of Feb. last, is.—Black, 35,855,210lbs.; green, 8,813,220lb.; total, 39,668,430lbs.; and of silk in the same period, 17,063 bales.

Instructions have been issued to the Local Poor-law Commissioners, for ascertaining the alterations which may be beneficially made in the number and boundaries of Poor-law unions and electoral districts.

The *Journal de Marseille*, of Paris, says that a decree is about to be published ... relative to the Knights of the Legion of Honour created since 1830 will be stripped of their honours

The only accident mentioned as having occurred at the grand *fête* of fraternity in Paris, arose in consequence of a National Guard having discharged his gun in the air on the Quai Carrousel, the ball from which killed a man on the Quai Voltaire.

Austria has called upon the people of Hungary to take upon themselves one-fourth of the national debt, the interest of which will require an annual quota of about 16,00 ,000 florins.

## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

RETURNING FROM THE BEACH.—PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.

We resume, from page 263, our notice of this Exhibition with two pictures of high merit:—

194. "Returning from the Beach," J. H. Mole. A charming sunset picture. The bright light falling upon the faces of the three figures, and especially upon the chubby child, is very effectively managed; and the little incident of the dog, who has found a crab upon the sand, is good. Altogether, this is a very pleasing work. It is the largest size of the artist's contributions: most of his smaller pictures have been disposed of.

127. "Sebastian Gomez, commonly called 'El Mulato de Murillo,' discovered by his Master at Work," E. H. Wehnert. Gomez, who slept in the studio of Murillo, used to practise painting, unknown to his master. On one occasion, whilst painting a picture of the Virgin, he was [illegible] that he neither noticed the approach of daylight [illegible] with some of his pupils into the studio. Murillo was so struck, [illegible] admiration of the genius evinced by the boy, that he not only at once gave him his freedom, but also took him as a pupil, and Gomez subsequently became one of the most eminent painters in Spain. Such is the incident chosen by Mr. Wehnert for his great picture of the present year. The slave is intently at work, touching in the ear of the Child by the side of the Virgin. Murillo is looking on, with a surprise of great delight, while he waves his hand behind him, to keep his pupils back. The grouping is good; the story well told; and the furniture and odds and ends of a painter's studio correctly and carefully introduced. [illegible] Mr. Wehnert has as yet produced, and his friends may still confidently look for his making before very long a further advance in the art he loves.

Next week we shall conclude our notice of the Collection.

[illegible] MURILLO.—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

GYMNASIUM, PRIMROSE-HILL.

## GOVERNMENT GYMNASIUM.

By desire of Viscount Morpeth, the Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, a Gymnasium has just been erected for the use of the the public, near the foot of Primrose-hill, and was opened on Good Friday. The attendance was then but trifling, owing to the unfavourable weather; but on Easter Monday and Tuesday the spot was visited by many persons. The apparatus is inclosed, and a keeper is in attendance to preserve order.

The regulations to be observed by the public are inscribed upon a large board within the ground. Among these, no person is allowed to occupy any one part of the apparatus exclusively longer than fifteen minutes; any person wilfully damaging the apparatus will be prosecuted; use of gross or abusive language is to be punished by exclusion from the Gymnasium during that day; and the public are requested, by another regulation, to assist the keeper, if required, in maintaining order.

## ASTLEY'S.

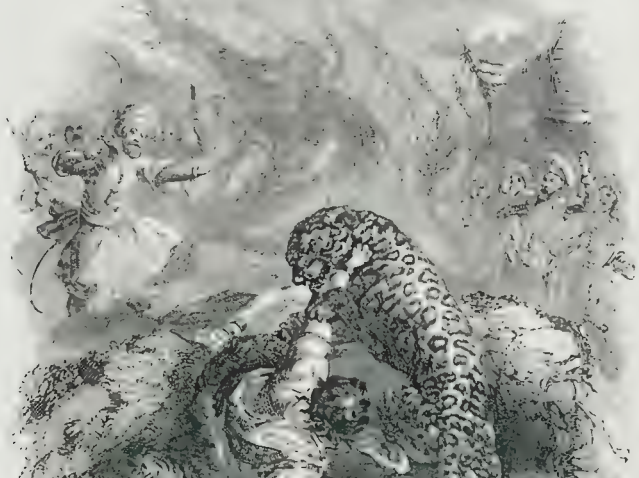
Astley's comes out, this Easter, very strong indeed, with a capital zoological spectacle called "Morok, the Beast Tamer," written by Mr. Bayle Bernard, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Van Amburgh and his trained animals; and founded, as may be supposed, on incidents taken from Eugene Sue's mysterious romance of "Le Juif Errant." A drama of this description does not come within the rules of criticism. The author is trammelled with certain situations and effects that must be introduced; and in writing up to these he is compelled to make everything give place to them. Mr. Bernard, however, is a skilful dramatist, and he has managed his plot remarkably well; the peculiar performances of Mr. Van Amburgh falling appropriately into the course of the story—no less as regards his combat with "the panther of the jungle," than his final well-known exhibition in the cage, with his entire menagerie, as a prisoner who has been offered the alternative of embracing an infidel faith or being thrown into a den of wild beasts.

A true holiday audience were, on Monday, uproarious in their demonstrations of delight, and very heartily, applauded the spectacle, which will prove a good card for the management; as well as the equestrian performances which followed.

We have engraved one of the most exciting scenes of the spectacle—that in which *Morok* (Van Amburgh) is attacked by "the panther of the jungle," whilst seeking refuge in a cavern from the pursuit of the Arab's troops, who, coming suddenly on their fugitive in this situation, start back alarmed, and form with their torches and arms an effective background to the fearful struggle.

The Late Lord Cowley, G.C.B., P.C.—Probate of the will of the Right Honourable Henry (Wellesley) Baron Cowley, who died at Paris on the 27th of April, last year, leaving personal property in this country which has been estimated for duty at £50,000, was granted on the 18th instant, by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to his son, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles (Wellesley) Lord Cowley, the executor appointed in the will, together with the Right Honourable Georgiana Charlotte Augusta Dowager Baroness Cowley, the relict, the executrix also appointed therein, to whom a power was reserved to prove the will hereafter, whenever her Ladyship might apply for the same. The will was executed by his Lordship on the 20th of February, 1841, by which he leaves to his son, the Baron, his freehold estate at Calcutta, also the sum of £6000 Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, in addition to £10,000 like stock settled upon him on his marriage with the Hon. Olivia Cecilia Fitzgerald de Ros; bequeaths to his lady, the Dowager Baroness, the use and enjoyment of the estate at Twickenham (called Riverdale), together with the furniture and wine, as well as such furniture, plate, books, and pictures at his residence in London, as she might require, besides that which was her own; and upon her demise leaves the same to his son, Lord Cowley, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of his property, both real and personal. His Lordship was in his seventy-fifth year, and the younger brother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The Chartist Convict Williams.—The Launceston papers received by the late Sydney mail, dated the 18th of December, state that Zephaniah Williams, who was transported for life with Frost and Jones, for participating in the Chartist riots at Newport a few years since, has been sentenced to one year's hard labour in chains at the settlement at Port Arthur, for attempting to escape with another convict from the colony. At the period of the alleged offence he was employed at a tavern in Van Diemen's Land on ticket leave. The sinking of a vessel in which they endeavoured to escape to New Zealand led to his detection.



SCENE FROM THE NEW SPECTACLE AT ASTLEY'S.—MOROK (VAN AMBURGH) ATTACKED BY A PANTHER

## THE LATE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Another, and almost the only, link which binds the political history of our country's present to the past era of her first existence as a nation," says a New York Journal, "has been broken by the death of this venerable statesman. It is the fate of no common life to contain within the span of its earthly rising and setting such experience as his embraced; the growth of a feeble colony into one of the mightiest empires of all time—the spectacle of a total revolution in the world's politics, science, and philosophy—the birth and developement of wonderful age. Yet such a life was his, whose loss we deplore."

John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams was born at Braintree (afterwards Quincy) Mass on the 11th of July, 1767. He received his name from his great-grandfather, John Quincy, who, in the early part of the century, was honoured with many civil distinctions from the Governor of the Province, and who died a few hours after the birth of the boy who took his name. His childhood was passed during the stormy times of the Revolution, and even as a child he participated in some of its most memorable occurrences. When John Adams was appointed Joint Commissioner to France in 1777, with Franklin and Lee, John Quincy accompanied him, though at this time but 11 years of age. He spent 18 months in Paris at school, and returned to America with his father in 1779. During this visit he enjoyed the instructions of Franklin, who conceived a strong attachment for his young countryman. In three months after their arrival, John Adams was again dispatched by Congress to Europe, and set sail, with his son, in a French frigate for Brest. They had a perilous passage, for the ocean was at that time thronged with British fleets, and their capture was only avoided by the daring and courage of the commander. The frigate was driven by violent storms into the port of Ferrol, in Spain, whence they travelled by land to Paris. They went soon after to Holland, where he studied for some time at Amsterdam and in the celebrated University of Leyden.

In July, 1781, Francis Dana, (father of Richard H. Dana, the poet,) who had accompanied John Adams as Secretary of Legation, was appointed Minister to Russia, and took with him young John Quincy, then but fourteen years of age, as his Private Secretary. After a year's residence in St. Petersburgh, he left Mr. Dana, and in the fall of 1782 and the following winter travelled alone through Sweden, Denmark, and Hamburgh to Holland, where he arrived in April. His father was then in Paris, but visiting the Hague in July, he took his son with him on his return. The treaty of peace was signed in September, and from that time till May, 1785, he resided with his father in England and France, having intercourse with the most distinguished society of those countries. In London he was introduced upon the floor of Parliament, and heard some of the finest efforts of Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan. His acquaintance with Jefferson, who was then Minister to France, dates from this period, and he was afterwards strongly recommended to the notice of Washington by that great statesman.

When his father was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James', in 1785, he obtained permission to return. He then entered an advanced class in Harvard University, and graduated at the end of two years. Making choice of the law for his profession, he studied in the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and afterwards established himself in Boston where he remained four years, satisfying himself with extending his knowledge of the principles of [illegible], and writing occasional political essays. But when, in 1794, the [illegible] aroused and excited by the appeals of the French Minister, Genet, [illegible] ams entered the field as a political writer, urging the obligation of neutrality concerning the policy or conflicts of other nations; and his political foresight, thus honourably established, introduced him to the notice of Washington, to whose esteem and confidence he was at once admitted.

At the recommendation of Jefferson, he was appointed Minister to Holland in

Mar., 1794, and from that time until 1801 he remained abroad, serving the country in various diplomatic capacities. Immediately before the expiration of Washington's term he received the appointment of Minister to Portugal, but, while on his way to Lisbon, his destination was changed by President Adams to Berlin, where he resided four years. During this period he visited the Reisengebirge, the wild mountain district of Silesia, the haunt of German fairy tradition, which at that time was hardly known to tourists. He was the first American who ascended the Schneekoppe, which is considered the highest mountain in Central Europe, north of the Danube.

In 1802 Adams was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and in the same year to the service of the United States. In all these he had high distinction, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University, and, during the recess of [illegible] a series of lectures, which were attended by crowded audiences, and afterwards published in two octavo volumes.

In the Senate, he was considered a moderate Federalist: he was, however, above the dictation of party, and for this independence, in relation to the Embargo, he received the censure of the Massachusetts Legislature, and on this account resigned his seat in 1808. Immediately after Madison's accession to the Presidency in 1809, he received the appointment of Minister to Russia, and during his residence of five years in St. Petersburgh he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the Emperor Alexander to a degree seldom bestowed upon the representatives of other nations. It was this esteem which induced the Emperor, after the Peace of 1815, to offer his mediation in the then existing war between the United States and England. Though this was declined by England, it produced an effect on her part of direct negotiation, and John Quincy Adams was placed at the head of the Commissioners, who met at Ghent.

In February, 1815, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and continued to act in that capacity until Monroe's accession, in 1817, when he was recalled, and appointed Secretary of State, a station only second in responsibility to the Executive office itself. During his eight years' secretaryship, he retained the full confidence of Mr. Monroe; and among his official labours may be mentioned the recognition of the independence of the South American Republics, first advocated by Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives, and the successful acquisition of Florida, and adjustment of the Spanish claims.

After Monroe's retirement, the claims of Mr. Adams to the Presidentship were not overlooked; at the first ballot he received the votes of thirteen states, which constituted a majority, and he at once accepted the office.

During the four years of his administration, large sums were expended upon internal improvements—more, indeed, was effected in the permanent improvement of the country than during all the administrations of his predecessors; upward of five millions of dollars were appropriated to pensions and private bounties, and yet three millions of the national debt had been paid off at the end of his term.

Notwithstanding these servi[illegible], he met with virulent and bitter opposition. The friends of Jackson and [illegible]ward combined in a hostility to the measures of his administration, which rested not until it had procured his defeat at the Presidential election in 1828.

After Jackson's inauguration he retired to the old homestead at Quincy, where he passed a year or two in the enjoyment of tranquil domestic life, and surrounded with the happiest social relations. But such a man as he could not long be spared long from the councils of the nation. In 1830 he was elected to represent the Congressional district in which he resided, and in the following year took his seat in the House of Representatives. He was subsequently elected to nine successive Congressional terms, the duties of which he faithfully performed, till, after sixty-seven years spent in the service of his country, he laid down with his hand to the last labours of his last words uttered in her Hall of Council.

His youth, almost his childhood, was consecrated to his country's service: his long life and wonderful energies were consumed in rearing the fabric of her greatness; and he drew his last breath under the shelter of her legislative dome. His nearer relatives will lament his departure, but they will be left most vacant at his loss—who will be chief mourner[illegible]as he grave.

## THE MONTAGNARDS

For some weeks past a small body of desperate men in Paris, known by this [illegible] name, have attracted attention by their conduct and bearing. They [illegible] the satellites of a *Cincyen* Sobrier, who had been a [illegible]ate of the Police, but was dismissed some short time back by the Provisional Government. He is at present the principal editor of *Commune de Paris*, and it is said that from his office, in a house in the Rue Rivoli, opposite the Tuileries, and in which the Duchess of Orleans rented apartments, while the National Guards are employed in arresting the *vères* of the people, issue the most inflammatory bulletins, and raise suspected of imaginary *réactionaire* and *contre-révolutionaire*, that is, of moderate principles—in fact, the new *suspects* of the day. By what authority this is done no one seems to know certain is it that arrests are made in the name of the editor of the *Commune de Paris*; and that the *Citoyen* Sobrier him self accuses, browbeats, and bullies with menace and threat, as enemies of the true Republic, those who are brought before him.

We find the following notice of the recent proceedings of this [illegible] in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*: "The Montagnards, whose effective force, somewhat variable, amounts to from 600 to 800 men, were formed at the first[illegible]reform of Police, the first of them having been that small knot of republican combatants, who, headed by M. Cavaignac and M. Sobrier, took possession of the hotel on the Quai des Orfèvres, in the struggle of the 24th February. The first idea of the organisation of this corps has never been regular, neither have its uniform and equipments. The Montagnards, without joining any other corps, and it must be said without consenting to submit to the severe rules of discipline, placed themselves at the moment of danger, with praiseworthy devotedness, at the disposal of the Prefect of Police. They have, however, acquitted themselves with zeal and intelligent energy of the difficult mission entrusted to them. As a proof of their want of discipline, it may be stated that [illegible] ago, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the staff, the company of the National Guard, which was to have taken the post of the Prefecture of Police, was behind time: and when they did arrive, the Montagnards, who had [illegible] manœuvre done the service in conjunction with the National Guard, refused to allow them to enter the court, saying that their orders were inconsiderable, withdrew his men in order to prevent a collision. On the two following days other companies of the National Guard were relieved, admittance to the hotel by the Montagnards, a refusal against which they constantly protested. On Tuesday, the day on which the *rappel* was beaten, several individuals were arrested for distributing Communist pamphlets or uttering Communist cries. These individuals, who were protected from the vengeance of the crowd by the National Guard, were sent by the commissaries of police before whom they were taken to the Prefecture of Police, some of the National Guard escorting them. On reaching the Hotel of the Prefecture, the Montagnards, who occupied all the entrances, refused to allow the National Guards to enter; they required that the warrants for detaining the accused should be given up to them, and they then selected certain of the prisoners, saying that they knew them, and would answer for them. In vain did the National Guards insist on being allowed to place the men in the custody of the regular authorities [illegible] and threatening, and when at length they retired, the prisoners were set at liberty, without any other formality. On being informed of these circumstances, the Prefect, M. Caussidière, assembled the Montagnards, and expressed his [illegible] at their conduct. He told them that no one should be allowed to [illegible] above the laws, and that they must submit to the usual rules [illegible]. He added that they should leave the Hotel of the Prefecture [illegible], and be located in the building formerly occupied by the Institute [illegible] Avocates. At the same moment[illegible] of discontent were heard, whereupon the Prefect declared that they would not be allowed to oppose [illegible] existing discipline would be respected, and that they must obey willingly, or he should be obliged to employ measures to enforce obedience. On the same day the Montagnards evacuated the Prefecture, and went to occupy the building prepared for the Rue Saint Victor. It was, however, arranged that twenty of them should do the service of the hotel, in conjunction with the National Guard and the Garde Républicaine. The Montagnards have since been guarded by the Montagnards, and the Garde Républicaine, the National Guard being at the review. On Friday a company of the 1st legion, under the command of Captain Mauvais, came to the Prefecture to take possession of the post, in arming they found the Montagnards in[illegible]ed before the vestibule, and barring the passage; and their chief declared that as men would not allow the National Guard to enter the Prefecture, Captain Mauvais might [illegible] Le Montagnards, that, as an old soldier, he must, in obedience to the orders he had received, occupy the post of the Prefecture in spite of all resistance. His men made an attempt to overthrow the Montagnards, who the [illegible] were present at, but took no part in the contest. "I am an old soldier," said "the Republican as those who prevent me from entering—but I [illegible] Vidame, perhaps, for I have the honour to command a company of the Montagnards, who prove, the sincerity of their convictions by the loss of their [illegible] on the scaffold. I appeal to you, young citizens! I have an order, and I must push on or recede. I order the publication stated as a ruse. *Vive la Garde Républicaine! Soldat, brave Capitaine!* This put an end to the conflict, and since the National Guard has done the service at the Prefecture, in conjunction with the Garde Républicaine and the Montagnards.

[illegible] Admiral Dundas, senior Sea Lord, left the Admiralty on Saturday for Liverpool and Birkenhead, to make an inspection, whence the gallant officer proceeded to Kingstown (Dublin). He was expected to return by Monday next.

BANKRUPTCY OF M. JULLIEN.—The first of M. Jullien's bankruptcy has been granted to him at Commissioners' Hall, and Mr. Cannan has been appointed official assignee. His debts are said to be between £900.0 and £10,000, and his assets and Mr. Banks, of Lamb street-hill, has been retained by M. Jullien to make up [illegible] accounts. His[illegible] are stretched to his bringing out the opera at [illegible] Jullien, before[illegible] g himself a bankrupt, offered his creditors £1000 per annum out of his future professional earnings, which [illegible] general Lady would have accepted; but, as a few individuals pertinaciously pressed their demands against him, and refused his offer, he was driven into the Bankruptcy Court for protection. The first meeting for the proof of debts and choice of assignees has been appointed to take place on the 1st of May, at eleven o'clock.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

Fracto crura——plurima manet
Lesyrna. HORAT

Inasmuch as hope exceeds fact in interest, so the First Spring Meeting at Newmarket excels all racing occasions of the season. Epsom and Doncaster, indeed, are mighty in their results, but in effects effective they yield to that week which *prophetically*—in more senses of the word than one—in the neighbourhood of *The Devil's Dutch*, "casts its shadows before." That epoch of account has now played out its play a deep game, with its tricks and honours, its science and experience, its luck and good guidance. Pouring its "finesses" and "revokes" (scratches), its "tenaces" and "loose cards," we confine our notice to its chief "point"—the race for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, if not the absolute touchstone of the Derby, at all events an index to much of its machinery.

Jockeyism and[illegible]

The Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, with an entry of thirty-one, contained several of the marked horses, headed for the great Derby contest. These were Surplice, Glendower, Loadstone, Assault, Fern, Flatcatcher, Rosslyn, Sunnyside, John Orridge, and others. Of the list of 31, only five ran—the winner being an animal most emphatically called *The Flatcatcher*, whose price for the Derby a few weeks ago was fifty to one. The most clever two-year-old performance of '47 was that by Flatcatcher when he overthrustled the rest of his field at Chester. Subsequently he was beaten, or "finessed," and now he'll strive in vain to save himself from his friends. Loadstone was declared not to start an hour or so before the race; and Surplice was scratched a few weeks previous. Thus, the "cracks" of the Goodwood stable are preserved from becoming "stale and cheap to vulgar company." Glendower, in his two-year-old form, was anything but "owing" Glendower; he paid his way, and was a game animal for the Two Thousand. But how speaks that for the field? Fern was unknown before, and his *debût* will not make him fame. [illegible]'s engagements, and at Epsom, calls for no remark; and Sunnyside rather made his Craven trial a very bad one, or this one whose verdict should not be despised.

A more dangerous Derby for the backers of horses has not been known for many years, and that is saying much for speculation. Last season's two-year-old stock was to close together to be good, but we no other criterion. The system of compromise spreads fast, and the better an animal is the more the probability of his being "safe"—the owner understands the risk is against himself, and is content with half a loaf rather than no bread. What's the public to him? If there happen to be two horses engaged in one event in the same stable, it matters little to chances whether they can't tell whether the [illegible] to win with the best or the worst, if with either.

Hedge then your hopes, ye that have drawn the "cracks" in Sweeps or Lottery; and hold on patiently, ye to whose "lots" the scum has fallen. There is nothing certain under the sun: your horse comes in first, and turns out to be not himself, as with Running Rein in 1844. And is there any limit to the contingency of luck? Is the fate of one dependent upon the corner being bad—being shut out—being knocked down—being dead? One of the latest cases before the Jockey Club was that of a master who charged his jockey with having feloniously stolen his race. The case, for off when backing horses for stakes and mates will ensure a pass for Bedlam.

### LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 to 2 agst Prairie Bird | 5 to 1 agst Attraction |
| 5 to 2 —— Lola Montes | |
| CHESTER CUP. | |
| 12 to 1 agst War Eagle | 20 to 1 agst Mrs Taft (t) |
| 20 to 1 —— Magnet (t) | 25 to 1 —— Intrigue |
| 25 to 1 —— Poor Jack | 25 to 1 —— Ripple |
| [illegible]ning | 30 to 1 —— Lauria |
| | 50 to 1 —— Rufus |
| | 100 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First |
| | 100 to 1 —— Congleham (t) |
| | 4000 to 60 —— Sharston (t) |
| DERBY. | |
| [illegible] | 10 to 1 agst Swiss Boy |
| [illegible] | 20 to 1 —— Bassett |
| 9 to 1 —— Gemmeuse | 20 to 1 —— Flatcatcher |
| 10 to 1 —— Surplice | 25 to 1 —— The Stranger |
| OAKS. | |
| 10 to 1 agst Lola Montes | 14 to 1 agst Prairie Bird |
| 13 to 1 —— Iodine | 16 to 1 —— Attraction |

NEWMARKET RACES THURSDAY.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canezou | .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Vexation | .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h f, for colts, three-yr-olds, 8st 7lb each, D.M. | | |
| Mr. Lowther's Glutton.. | .. .. .. | ..(Rogers) 1 |
| [illegible]. Greville's Rosslyn .. | .. .. .. | (Nat) 2 |
| The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for 4 yr. olds. | | |
| Lord Orford's Lucetta | .. .. .. | (Nat) 1 |
| Lord Lonsdale's Jericho | .. .. .. | (Rogers) 2 |

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The difficulty of employment is the most unfashionable that the leading discount houses have reduced the rate to two-and-a-half per cent for money [illegible] to limit transactions to actual requirements everywhere ensues like it, and the unsettled state of continental affairs renders such a course one of sound prudence. The comparatively small trade doing is nearly confined to cash payments, which, coupled with the liberal terms on foreign paper, makes good Lilla difficult to procure. To these causes may be added a belief that, depressed as the funds generally are, a greater depression is probable. Combined, the sun ent of capital awaiting temporary investment is thus unusually increased, and it may be doubted if even the present low rates can be long maintained, unless the [illegible] exportation of gold now existing should largely increase.

From Good Friday until the Wednesday following, in quiet times, is what is regarded as almost a continuous holiday, the little business transacted being nearly confined to private investments. At present, however, the unsettled state of affairs has materially lessened these mercantile vacations, the attendance at the Stock Exchange on Monday was, of course, rather thinner than usual, but would have been comparatively numerous, had it not happened to be also an Hebrew holiday. Unusual, however, as the attendance was, it did not produce much activity, Consols standing at 82¾ ⅞, until the announcement of a telegraphic despatch from Hull, with the news of the Danish fleet having captured several Prussian merchantmen, decline to 82½ ⅝ was the immediate effect, and closing price. On Tuesday the market was dull [illegible] only for a short time quoted 82 to ⅝, and until the same hour[illegible] were declared Consols remained at 82½ ⅝, but a large sale by a Chancery broker, added to some sales by the Government broker, caused a decline to 82¼ ⅜. The relatively low price of Reduced, which has now a full dividend, and the Long Annuity, has caused several changes from Consols to that stock. Together the supply of Money Stock equalised the price of Consols for money and account, the intervening day being that of the sale of stock being greater if paid for immediately than if paid for a month hence. Consols on Thursday opened firmly, and the news from France bringing improved prices of the Rentes, caused a further advance of ⅜ this week there was a firm market at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 18[illegible]; Reduced Annuities, 80¾ ⅞ per Cent. Consols Annuities, 82¼ ⅝ New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 91¼ ⅜ Long Annuities, 18¼ Ditto 30 years, Jan. 1885, 24¼ India Stock, 230; Consols for Account, 82¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 43 pm.; £500, 44 pm.; Small, 43 pm.

Little has been less activity in the Foreign Market this week, and the rise of last week in several instances has been barely maintained. In Brazilian securities as low as 68 has occurred, but prices have since risen to 69. The news from Spain has slightly depressed Spanish, but in Peruvians some bargains have been done at improved prices. The hopes of the bondholders are again aroused by [illegible] that a loan agent at Madrid is waited for, to commence an adjustment. Ditto, stock has slightly improved. In Portuguese there is little doing. The closing quotations are:—Brazilian Bonds, 69; Do. New, 1829 and 1839, 66; Chilian Bonds, 3 per Cent, 41; Equator Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, 27; ferred, 9½; Mexican 5 per Cent, 1845, 15½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 29; Portuguese 4 per Cent, 15½; Do. Account, 15½; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 12; Do. Account, 12½; Do. 3 per Cent, 24½; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 5½; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 40¾; Do. 4 per Cent, 61½.

The Railway Market closes heavily, at a slight depression in both French and English lines. Amiens and Boulogne, Boulogne and Calais, 3½ dis.; Caledonian, 29½; East Anglia, 2⅜, L and E and L and D, 6½; Ditto, 2½ 10s; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, ditto, No 2, ⅜ dis: Great Northern, 3½; Great Southern and Western, 67½; Great North of England, 37½; Great Western, 87½; Ditto, Half Shares, 80; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 43; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70½; Ditto, Fifths, 14; London and [illegible]W, 84¾; Ditto, New, 25½; Ditto, Fifths, 5¼; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30½; Ditto, [illegible] 6½, 19½; London and Greenwich, 8¼; London and North-Western, 126¾; London and [illegible]W, 42¾; Ditto, New, 25½; Ditto, Fifths, 5¼; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½ dis; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, 2 10 1, reference, 7½; Midland, 97½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, [illegible] Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 8 per Cents, 91 dis; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; South Eastern, 22; Ditto, No. 1, 13½; Ditto, No. 3, 9½; South Wales, 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 27½; Ditto, Extension No. 1, 15½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 9½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 60; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of [illegible] France, 42; Paris and [illegible], Rouen and Havre, 8; Sambre and Meuse, 4. London and Westminster Bank, 20½

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was steady yesterday, and advanced a point upon the arrival of improved prices from Paris. At the close Consols marked 82½ ⅝ for Money and 82¾ ⅞ for Account. In the Foreign and Share Markets there was no alteration of importance.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of wheat, coastwise and from Essex and Kent, have very moderate. To-day the show of sam ples of both red and white was very small. Although the accounts received to-day are unfavourable as regards the appearance of the winter wheat the demand for all kinds of wheat of home growth continued the pressure of foreign parcels, was dull, and scarcely active, yet previous terms were steadily supported in every instance. Nearly 12,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. The parcels marked off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Fine barley both English and foreign commanded a ready sale, at extreme currencies, a shade dearer. Other kinds were wholesome. Malt is steadily request, but we have no improvement and fine grades realise readily.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS in London, wheat, 3660; barley, 1760; oats, 200 quarters. Irish wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 3380 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 11,060; barley, 6300; oats, 13,180 quarters. Flour, 5000 sacks and barrels. Irish 4680 quarters.

ENGLISH WHEAT.—Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 46s, ditto white, 46s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 42s, ditto white 47s to 52s, rye, 32s to 34s, grinding barley, 22s to 31s; chevalier ditto, 28s to 31s; malting ditto, 31s to 32s; Norfolk ma. lascila malt, 34s to 36s brown ditto, 46s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 60s, Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 20s; beans, new, 30s to 34s; ditto old, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Essex to 36s; maple, 32s to 38s; white, 34s to 38s; tick[illegible], 28s to 42s [illegible]

FOREIGN.—Wheat, 40s to 44s; barley, 22s to 24s; oats, 14s to 15s; rye, 30s to 32s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 34s to 36s; flour, per barrel, 24s to 27s per barrel; Irish, 24s to 25s per barrel.

*Liverpool Market.*—We have scarcely a transaction to notice in the market and our quotations are[illegible] nominally the same as last week.

LONDON MARKET.—Since Monday, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Lincolnshire 38s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 22s per cwt; brown mustard, 6s to 8s per bushel; white ditto, 6s to 8s per bushel; tares, 30s to 34s; English rapeseed, £36 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 5s, ditto foreign, £11 10s to £12 10s; rapeseed cakes, £9 to £9 10s; coriander, £9 to £9 5s per ton. Hempseed, 38s to 42s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 42s to 48s; extra, 50s to 56s; white, 46s to 50s; extra, 52s to 56s. Foreign, red, 40s to 44s; extra, 46s to 48s; white, 44s to 46s; extra, 48s to 52s.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d, of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

*Imperial Average.*—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 19s 10½d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 32s 2d; peas, 32s 2d.

*Liverpool Corn Market.*—Wheat, 50s 7d; barley, 31s; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 6d.

*Mincing Lane Corn.*—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 0d; [illegible]s, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

*Smithfield Cattle.*—Although the reporters are somewhat more firm in their demands, the amount of business passing in this market is trifling, at but little, if any variation in prices.

[illegible] Full quantities of hay were on sale at Whitechapel, at fully last week's currency.

[illegible] Rather more business has been done in potatoes from 7½d to 8d, of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

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*Provisions.*—We have again to notice a very steady demand for all kinds of Irish butter at fully last week's quotations. The stock is now extremely small. Cork, firsts, landed, 92s to 96s; ditto, seconds, 88s to 90s; Waterford, 84s to 86s; Limerick, 84s to 86s per cwt. Foreign is in good request. Fine kinds to new Dutch butter brown of steadily, at 104s to 106s per cwt for fine to fine and. Fine Friesland, 100s to 102s; fine Belgian, 100s to 102s per cwt. The supply of Bacon is fairly equal, to a full average amount of business in doing so, at 52s to 56s per cwt for fine. Second, 50s to 52s; middling and good, 46s to 48s per cwt. Hams, 52s to 60s per cwt. Hocon the supply of which is on the increase—is at a slow inquiry at late per cwt less money. Prime singed flitches, landed, 52s to 54s; heavy, 48s to 50s; prime Waterford flitches, 54s to 60s; and heavy 46s to 48s per cwt. In lard and fresh cuttings, very little is doing, at late rates. The prices of cut and new tending downwards. Irish marked lard is steady. Prime pork is selling at 90s to 92s 6d per barrel.

*Cheese.*—This market is in a very inactive state and prices have a downward tendency. Fine, on the spot, is quoted at 60s 6d to 64s 0d and for forward delivery, 48s per cwt.

*Spirits.*—Very few transactions have taken place in the article, the prices of which are very nominally supported. The value of proof Leewards is 1s 9d; and East Indian, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d per gallon. Rums and corn are with[illegible] last[illegible].

*Coals.*—Stewart, Meadow bay, 23s to or £4 0s clover ditto, £4 6s to £5 0s, and steam £1 7s to £1 10s per ton[illegible].

*Coals (Friday).*—Carr & Hartley, 18s 6d, Gosforth, 18s, Eden Main, 18s; Hartlepool, 17s, Tees, 16s 9d; Russel's Hilton, 16s 6d, Belmont, 16s 9d per ton.

*Hops (Friday).*—Several letters were received to-day from the large hop districts in Sussex and Kent. The blue is represented as having, as yet, made very little progress, and in Worcestershire the plants are unhealthy everywhere, new markets for all kinds of hops, of which a[illegible] no means large, is in a very sluggish state, at last week's quotations. Mid[illegible] were dull, at prices varying from £14 10s to £19 each, including their small [illegible].

*Smithfield (Friday).*—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts [illegible] number, though their general quality was good. The primest Scots, &c. were [illegible] Monday's quotations. In other breeds the beef trade was in a sluggish state. The supply of English sheep was by no means large; but that of sheep and calves was somewhat [illegible] the amount. The primest Downs were readily disposed of at 5s per 8lb; but the wool trade state of the west so far slaughtering, the loins of fat sell[illegible] of sheep was somewhat [illegible], but we have no actual decline to notice in prices. Lambs were a very slow inquiry, and but few came to hand, with selling at unprofitable rates. Calves were dull, at our quotations. Milch cows were dull, at prices varying from £14 10s to £19 each, including their small [illegible].

Per 8lb to sink the offal, &c.—Coarse inferior beasts 3s 2d to [illegible]

[illegible] 3s 4d to [illegible]

Inferior sheep 3s 10d to 4s 0d [illegible]

Lambs 5s 0d to 5s 6d [illegible]

Calves 4s 0d to 4s 4d [illegible]

Pigs 3s 8d to 4s 0d [illegible]

*Newcastle and Leicestershire (Friday).*—Our markets were fairly supplied with cash kind of meat, but the weather was unfavourable for the sale of it.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d, lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 7

CLOWN OR PECK, APRIL 29

MEMBER returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—The Honourable William Francis Stanley, commonly called Viscount [illegible] having been declared void.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

G and J H. REAVES Manchester, fancy dress manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS

J E DOLD, Grosvenor-street, Pimlico, builder. J HOWCROFT, Pentonville-square, Middlesex, bookseller. H A HART, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, linen-draper. J B GOBLE, Church-row, Limehouse, engraver. J BAGNALL, Beaufort, Brecon, innkeeper. W DAVIS, Liverpool, Monmouth, tin plate manufacturer. T AVIATT, Ammanford, Carmarthen, Breeches-maker, and Bristol, timber merchant. J H HALL, Plymouth, veterinary surgeon. R HARLAND, Stockport, draper. W BIRRELL, Commercial-road, Middlesex. F SUTTARD, 3, school, Bankmaster. M TAYLOR, Liverpool, merchant. J GRAY, jun, Liverpool, hotel keeper. D M'DONALD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber dealer. W H. SMITH, H WATSON, L WARLESS, T HARRISON, and D STOKER, Chatteris, Cambs, and Bishop Wearmouth, ship-owners

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

A M MARTIN, Alva, innkeeper. CALMANN, BROTHERS, and CO (

C SIMS, Perth, merchant. J and B ROSS, Edinburgh and Leith, merchants. A LIXON, Greenock, spirit merchant.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 28

1st Life Guards: Cornet G H Farrell to be Lieutenant, vice Somerland Sub-Lieut, vice Greenall. 2nd Regiment Guards: Lieut C H Key to be Captain, vice Ley, Lieut H R Keane, to be Lieut, vice Key.

2nd Dragoons: Cornet and Sub-Lieut T P Gaisford to be Cornet, vice the Hon. [illegible] Lieut. Lieut. regiment added.

Lieut. Lieut. regiment added.

To be Lieut, vice Sutton 13th Foot.

14th Foot: Lieut to be Captain.

Captain Wm Stavell, Exeter W H Mansfield to be Lieutenant, vice Dundas, 2 Dragoons, vice Sandilands, 96 Foot. Lieut Hon Arthur Gore, 2 Dragoons, vice Bagot, 1 Foot. Lieut A Barnett to be Captain, vice Pulet Knight to be Lieutenant, vice Wright. Lieut Hon Arthur Gore, 2 Dragoons, vice Bagot, 1 Foot. Lieut Wm Smith Knight to be Lieutenant, vice Barnett. Lieut J S H Farrer to be Captain, vice Matson, vice Knight. Ensign F H Wilkinson, to be Lieut, vice Farrer. Ensign W Gore to be Ensign, vice Wilkinson. Lieut Farrer to be Lieut, vice Matson, vice Knight. Ensign Wm Cleaver to be Lieut, vice Cleaver. Ensign J W Gore, 2 Madras Fusiliers, to be Ensign, vice Farrer. Lieut Hon Arthur Gore, 2 Dragoons, vice Bagot, 1 Foot. Lieut Matson, vice Knight, 2 Foot. Ensign Farrer, 2 Foot, vice Matson, vice Knight. Ensign Wm Cleaver to be Lieut, vice Cleaver. Ensign J W Gore, 2 Madras Fusiliers, to be Ensign, vice Farrer.

BANKRUPTS

T WADDELL, Glasgow, merchant. T LOCKETT, Glasgow, engraver. T BOWSHALL

BIRTHS

On the 16th inst. at Fern Hill, near Whitby, Yorkshire, the lady of William Fenwick Esq, of a daughter.—At Maxwell Hill, Berwicy, the wife of Robert Burley, Esq, of a son.—At Hanbury, Staffordshire, the lady of Richard Bagnall Esq, of a son.—At Leigh, the lady of Christopher Musgrave, Esq, of a son.—At Wyverton, the lady of Christopher Musgrave, Esq, of a son.—At the Rectory, Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev George Rogers, Rector, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Ingoldsby, the wife of the Rev Charles A Oak, of a son.

MARRIED

At St Giles's, Camberwell, Edward Thomas, son of the late Rev Oliver Lodge, Rector of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, to Rachael Sara, only child, second daughter of John Smith, Esq, of Camberwell.—At Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire, the Rev John Thompson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Lancaster, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev Edward Wilson, Incumbent of the same place.—At St Mary's, Bryanston-square, Edward Wilson, Esq, of Bryanston-square, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Cooke, Esq, of Portland-place.—At Hornsea, Yorkshire, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Hall, Esq, of Hull, to Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq, of Hornsea.—At Bath,

## PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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# PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

LONGCHAMP WALKING DRESSES.

In France, in Paris at least, nothing can depose "Longchamps," or it is there that the annual congress of fashion is held, in the name of good taste, and under the auspices of talent and genius. If, however, this year "Longchamps" has not presented all the exterior elements which have distinguished preceding years, the tradespeople, who, in spite of bad times, consider "Longchamps" rather as an epoch than as a fête, which lasts for a few hours, have prepared and kept in reserve the most delightful novelties; thoroughly convinced that whatever may happen in France, dress will never suffer diminution, since the country possesses all the essentials which contribute to its success. Besides, what the Republic neither can nor will stop, is *fashion*. For a short time, we feared that the eccentric and too republican dresses in their shape and colour, might prevail this year at the commencement of spring; but the good taste of the majority has had the ascendency, and very slight variations have been observed. The magazines of fashions and dress-making, whose business was suspended during the Revolution, have resumed their accustomed activity, and it is to be wished that it were the same in all the other branches of industry. The only fashion which is completely new, and which will be probably adopted, is the diminution of length of the skirts of dresses, principally in front, so as to disengage the foot and allow it to be seen. This fashion must be approved: in truth, it was no longer important to have a fine ankle and a little foot gracefully turned out; you could with the long dresses conceal a deformed foot and disproportioned legs; but with dresses a little shortened, intended for walking, the ground will be scarcely touched. We believe, nevertheless, that for elegance of figure and deportment, the dresses should remain long behind.

As we have said that "Longchamps" is the designation of a period, rather than the obsolete indication of three poor days, there will be worn during that period, according to the best authorities in these matters, plain dresses with open bodices; some with "*bamoyeus*," or capes turned back; others with capes added on, in the form of a shawl, which, passing over the shoulders, makes an angle and terminates in a point at the waist. Some of these dresses have received the name of "*robes de* ," in commemoration of the toilettes of a grand epoch.

In the large Engraving of walking dresses for "Longchamps" which we give, our readers will notice that the shape of the bonnets has rather varied. Brown bonnets of white crape, Tuscan bonnets, rice straw bonnets, separated by fullings of four little folds of taffeta, be it pink, lilac, or green, ornamented with branches of flowers or bows of ribbon, or with feathers, are at present the novelties most sought aft These bonnets, of white, pink, green, or lilac crape—all of very delicate hues—are trimmed with puffings of tulle of the same colour, as well as the interior of the poke: the crown is always round.

The most fashionable colour for dresses and mantles is bronze, infinitely variegated, and shot with every shade—*bronze moderne*, *bronze rouge*, *bronze vert*, &c. Plaids of the same colour are much worn also. Dresses are less ornamented with flounces than formerly; the sleeves half full, with under sleeves in *guipure* lace, or application, or tarlatan. The home toilette is a dress with large satin stripes on a light ground; the bodice *carré* in front: the skirt is open, so as to show an under slip, embroidered down the front *en tablier*.

The Ball Dress has two flounces of lace over the slip in *taffeta d'Italie*, which is extremely fashionable for evening dress. The sleeves are trimmed with little bows of ribbon without ends. The head-dress is composed of real flowers in bunches, hanging downward, or of the tips of feathers shaded pink and white.

Basques of braided cloth, resembling riding-habits, are much worn, and are extremely becoming: the sleeves of these are open, and discover full and puffing under-sleeves in *batiste* confined at the wrist with an embroidered insertion. The tucker, which goes up to the throat, is small-plaited very finely, and closed by a pretty little ribbon of black watered silk.

The great question of mantles and outer garments is not ready to be solved, and our legislators will sooner have projected and passed twenty Acts of Parliament, than our "artistes" will have decided if the Mantle will take precedence of the Visite, or even this of the Paletot. [illegible] been shamefully perverted; but it is not because they have [illegible] cut, or from the questionable *caste* of the wearers, that we are to renounce them. A visite of handsome material, trimmed with beautiful lace, is a charming accessory, which females of the most *recherché* taste will always be desirous of possessing. The mantilla is a *fantasie* of no consequence, but very useful for the morning.

The lady's *paletot* is no matter of indifference, be it in the cut, the choice of the material, or even in the manner that it is worn. The *pamelle* is not the hood for it. It is [illegible] ridiculous, a burlesque or a "*portail comme il faut*." But if the *paletot* is in excellent substance or *armure*, if it is lined with *vair*, and if the covering the upper part of the body it displays the form of an elegant waist, an enchanting figure, to appear—if, in short, it is [illegible] with trimmings, or surrounded with a light lace, the *paletot* is really splendid.

BALL DRESS.

TARLETAN GLACÉ DRESS.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 29, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 315.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848. [Sixpence.


## INSTALLATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

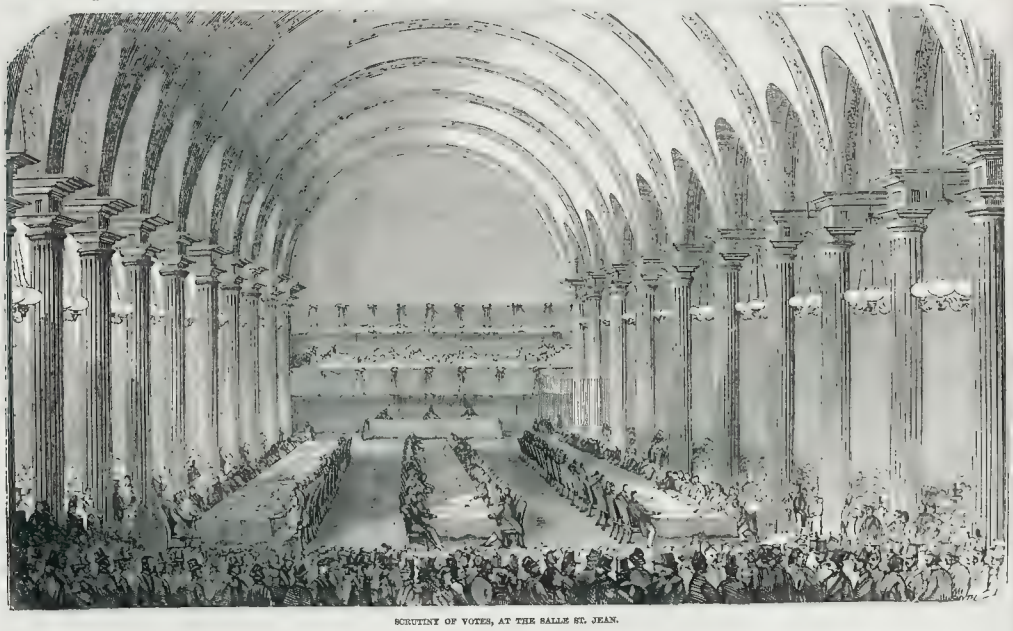
IN another part of our paper we have given an account of the enthronisation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The ceremony was not merely grand and imposing but full of serious solemnity, and no one appeared to feel this more sensibly than he who was the chief personage in it, towards whom all eyes were turned, and on whom all thoughts were for the moment centered. The most careless observer of the times cannot but be conscious that Dr. Sumner has been called to his high office at a season of peculiar difficulty. A life of comparative indolence and ease cannot be the lot of the present inmate of Lambeth Palace. There is a cry throughout the whole length and breadth of the land for a reform in the Church—a reform in its discipline, a reform in its revenues. We do not speak of men of harsh thoughts and rude hands, who, without considering the effects of such an act, would destroy her utterly. But we refer to that numerous class of the sound-thinking, who, conscious of the abuses which exist, and of the changes that are necessary, are desirous of seeing the one removed and the other effected. And such are the best, and soundest, and surest friends of the Church.

Men's eyes are open and their tongues are free; they see the evils and will speak of them, and speak strongly too. The days are passed when a few honied phrases would gloss over what is wrong; the truth must be spoken, and must be heard, and heeded too. The present Archbishop knows well what is needful to be done, and we trust that he will have both the manliness and the honesty to set about it. He has passed many years in the energetic fulfilment of the onerous duties of one of the largest dioceses in the kingdom; he is, therefore, a practical man; not elevated to his high station from some academic retreat, or from the soft luxuriance of a dean's easy chair, but passing from a station of activity which gave him ample opportunities of knowing the condition and the wants of both the Church and the Clergy. He will now have to exercise less personal labour, but far greater anxious superintendence. There is even among the Clergy a feverish state of unsettlement. They see, on the part of many of the Bishops, a desire to possess an increase of power, which, if granted, will be used neither to their own comfort nor the well-doing of the Church. They therefore look with concern to him who is the head of the Church to watch their interests, and to protect them in the proper liberty and independence of principle which they ought to enjoy. They have good hopes, and we trust they will not be disappointed—indeed, we feel they will not—in placing confidence in the Archbishop. He has been raised to the Metropolitical See—not by political party—not by the favour of Court influence—not by the recommendation of his Episcopal brethren—but on account of his talents and his character alone. He comes, therefore, an unbiassed and independent man. He has embraced no party. As a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission we trust he will not lend his sanction to that gross and unpardonable injustice which has led to the squandering of tens of thousands on Episcopal parks and palaces, while so many of the hard-working, poor, parochial clergy are without a roof that they can call their own. He is the first Archbishop of Canterbury whose revenues have been diminished by a Parliamentary decree; and we trust, that for his own sake, and for the sake of the suffering clergy, he will not tamely see the surplus lavishly squandered on objects which cause shame and scandal. When we speak of the suffering clergy, we mean those who groan under the burden of a poverty which [illegible]ation ought to be free from, which fills their [illegible] with solicitudes and cares, and which, however great may be their piety, their zeal, or their learning, cramps their energies and lessens their usefulness. Say what people will make as many fine speeches as you please about worth, talents, &c.—as long as the possessor of them is poor, he is, if not actually looked down upon, at least not valued as he ought to be. That great gulf which at present separates the curate or poor vicar from the wealthy dignitary, must be narrowed. There must be gr[illegible] in the Church, we know, as well as in every other branch of society; but there ought not to exist what so frequently calls forth our observation now—that unbecoming, that painful contrast between the threadbare coat and scan[illegible]urnished table of one, and the luxurious equipage and sumptuous board of another.

The vast difference between the two destroys, or at least weakens to an infinite degree, that bond which ought to exist between them. Their sympathies are lessened, while heart-sinking comparisons, which lead almost to envy on the one hand, and a distant coldness too evident on the other, form an insurmountable barrier to that cordial co-operation, without which the effects of both lose half their weight. This must be amended; it cannot longer be borne, that one who has been educated as a gentleman, whose position in society renders him a fit companion for the noblest and

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"CHEQUERED SHADE."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.—(SEE PAGE 229.)

# THE PARIS ELECTIONS.



SCRUTINY OF VOTES, AT THE SALLE ST. JEAN.

Ten details of the French Elections will be found in another part of our Journal. The present Engravings show the closing scenes of the Election of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine.

The best accompaniment to this pair of Illustrations is the following passage from the *Moniteur*:—

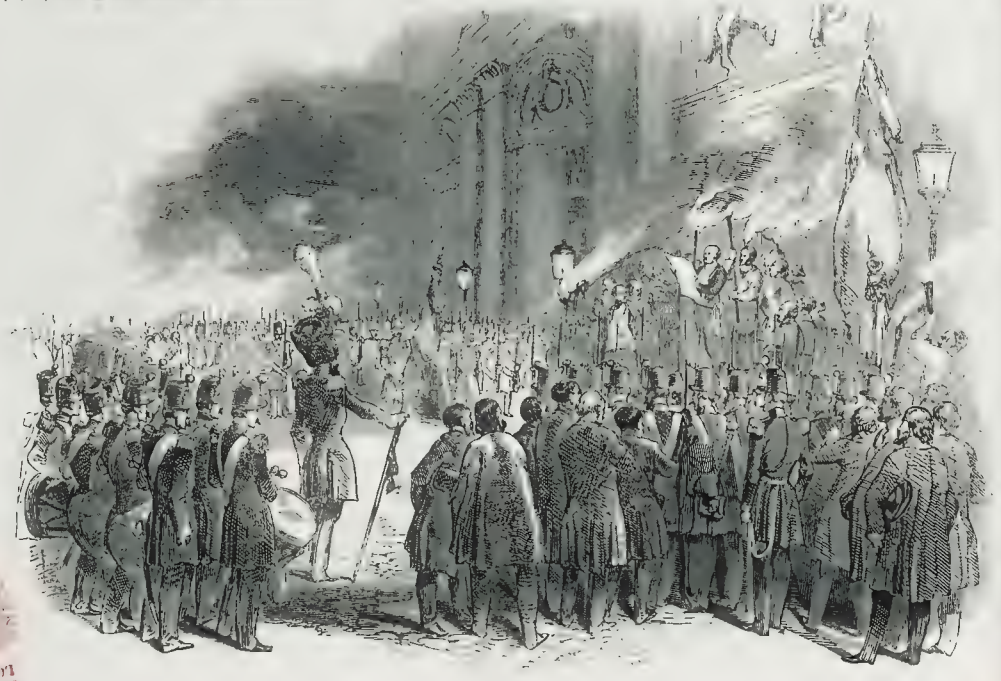
"On Friday night, at half-past ten o'clock, the Mayor of Paris, M. Armand Marrast, accompanied by the three deputy Mayors, and the Secretary-General of the Mayoralty, all the Mayors of the capital and *banlieue*, amongst whom was Citizen Wée, the oldest among them, and Citizen Pagnerre, Mayor of the 10th arrondissement and Secretary-General of the Provisional Government, descended to the square of the Hôtel de Ville to proclaim the names of the 34 representatives elected by the department of the Seine. The night was dark, and the population, which had awaited since morning the result of the ballot, enthusiastically filled the Mayor when he mounted the platform erected behind the railing in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The square was filled by the crowd of the National Guard, and Municipal Guards, anxious and joyous. Each name that was proclaimed elicited deafening applause, cries, flourishes of trumpets, and patriotic songs. The Mayor of Paris read first proclaimed the names of the deputies in the great hall of St. Jean, in presence of the presidents and scrutators of all the sections. But here the proclamation took place before the multitude, which could not have been present at the counting of the votes, and whose curiosity was excited by the long expectation. It would be impossible to give an idea of the joy which pervaded the crowd when the last name proclaimed announced the close of that grand operation which had kept all Paris in suspense during five days."

Another account states:—"Towards night torches were lighted by the National Guards, and the murmur of curiosity from the crowd around became louder and louder. At length there was a general movement, as it became known that the names of the elected were being declared within. Men with hats came hurrying out of the Hôtel de Ville. There was a general shout of 'The names! the names!' In obedience to this call Marrast, as Mayor of Paris, appeared upon the low balcony before the building, and in the midst of this strange torchlight scene he read aloud the list and the numbers of votes obtained by each. As the name of 'Lamartine' at the head, with his immense majority of 293,800, it was impossible to control the shouting, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was at length obtained, the other names were read over with comparatively less tumult. At the conclusion came cries of '*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*' the military bands struck up the 'Marseillaise,' amidst the usual shouting, the crowd gradually dispersed, and the different detachments of the National Guards disseminated themselves throughout the city, returning in picturesque bands, with torches and music to their different quarters."

The Salle St. Jean, in which the scrutiny was held, is the principal apartment on the ground-floor of the Hôtel de Ville. It has detached Doric columns fronting pilasters to correspond, and supporting an elliptical roof. Various chambers and corridors communicate with the courts and the pavilions, which are occupied by various public offices. At the three long tables on the floor of the saloon are seated the mayors of Paris, and other towns of the department.

In an adjoining column we give a correct representation of the new Republican flag.

POPULARITY OF LAMARTINE IN FRANCE.—A scene occurred at the Opera in Paris on Wednesday night (last week), which shows how high the moderation and ability of M. Lamartine have placed him in the estimation of the Parisians. On that evening the result of the elections was already partially known. The opera was over when Lamartine was discovered in a box. "Lamartine! Lamartine is here! *Vive Lamartine!*" was cried by a few, and then the whole theatre took up the shout of "*Vive Lamartine!*" M. Lamartine, however, could not be persuaded to come forward to accept the homage of the crowd. A partial silence was at length obtained, when the curtain rose. The ballet was about to commence. But no. The actors came forward, and presented arms. The "Marseillaise" was sung, and then the whole chorus shouted "Vive Lamartine!" Everybody stood, hats and pocket-handkerchiefs were raised, and the universal cry. The poet statesman alone did not rise from his seat. He had his face in his hands. His feelings seemed to have completely overpowered him.



ARMAND MARRAST READING THE NAMES OF THE RETURNED DEPUTIES, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE

## ABD-EL-KADER AT PAU.

THE Provisional Government of France having, at length, assigned a resting-place for Abd-el-Kader, the preparations for his removal thither are stated to have been conducted with great secrecy. On the decision of the Government being communicated to him, he strove to repress his feelings, but those who surrounded him "saw the iron enter into his soul."

On Sunday, the 23rd ult., whilst the elections occupied the whole population of France, a hackney-coach and several omnibuses conveyed Abd-el-Kader and his suite from Fort Lamalgue to Castigneau, whence the Arabs, about 70 in number, were transferred on board the steamers lying in the roads. The Emir and his nearest relatives, with Colonel Lheureux, Governor of Fort Lamalgue, and Colonel Daumas, who has been for some time on a mission at Toulon, embarked in the *Mineo*, and the Arabs of the suite, forming two bodies, in the small steamers *Pingouin* and *Diamond*. These vessels were to convey the passengers to Cette. The latter were thence to proceed by canal to Toulouse,

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN FLAG.

where carriages were to be placed at their disposal to continue their journey to Pau.

On the 26th, according to the Toulouse journals, the Emir arrived in that city; and on the 29th the whole party reached the Castle of Pau.

Besides his family, which was composed of his mother, three wives, three concubines, five legitimate sons and daughters, and an illegitimate son, Abd-el-Kader brought a wet-nurse, nine women, and six children, four Arabian servants, and a native cook. His relatives and friends consisted of twenty-six men, fifteen women, and fourteen children; in all, eighty-nine persons.

Pau is the ancient capital of the little kingdom of French Navarre and

ABD-EL-KADER.

Béarn, now the principal place in the Department of the Lower Pyrenees. It stands on a lofty ridge, forming the right bank of the river, or Gave de Pau. Its situation is, perhaps, scarcely surpassed by that of any town in France; and, says "Murray's Handbook," "The English have shown their good taste in having chosen it for their residence, especially in winter." From this accredited work we select these additional descriptive details

The range of the Pyrenees, as seen from Pau, presents a strikingly-beautiful and varied outline of peaks, cones, and ridges, often cut like a saw, rising against the south horizon; the Pic du Midi de Pau and the Pic du Midi de Bigorre being the most prominent points. These members of the great central range are disclosed to view through the gaps of a subordinate chain of round-backed and wooded hills, forming the middle distance; while, in the foreground appear the venerable Castle of Pau; the torrent, or Gave, its banks beautifully fringed with trees; the picturesque bridge, and the ruins of another bridge destroyed by its inundations. Within the scope of this view appear Jurançon, a village famed for its wines; and Bithàre, where Henri IV. was nursed. It is a glorious prospect, to be feeit upon, and seen over and over again.

Pau owes its chief renown to its having been the birthplace of the "Bon Roi," Henry IV., who drew his first breath (December 13, 1553) in its ancient, time-honoured, historic Castle, the most conspicuous object in the annexed Illustration. It stands stately upon the mountain ridge, looking over the river, at the point of a sort of promontory formed by a small rivulet which cuts its way through the town, and behind the Castle walls, at the bottom of a deep ravine, to throw itself into the Gave, just below it. The five towers of the Castle, and the outer wall which unites them, and serves to support the upper stories, are the oldest part, and supposed to date from the time of Gaston Phœbus, Count de Foix, who founded the Castle about 1363. The tallest tower, or donjon, named after Gaston, rises at the east end 115 feet high. In the gutted and half-ruined *Tour de la Monnaye*, rising on the side of the Castle next the river, from the bottom of the eminence on which it stands, to a level with the terrace, Margaret de Valois, *et in sanè*, gave an asylum to Calvin and other persecuted Reformers. This tower was used as a gaol until 1814. The *Tour de Montpezat*, on one side of the courtyard, contained, according to popular belief, the oubliettes. It is about 80 feet high, and its walls, to a height of 40 feet, were originally destitute of any opening, the gate at the bottom having been broken through in 1793, when the Castle was sacked by the Revolutionists. It stands within and detached from the outer wall of the Castle, from which a small drawbridge, thrown over the gap, gave access to it through a little door.

Opposite the tower of Montauret is the grand staircase, among the sculptured vaulting of which are the letters H. M., the initials of Henri II. of Navarre, and Margaret, the grand-parent of Henri IV., by whom it was built. The entire restoration of the interior was undertaken by Louis Philippe, and, as far as completed, has been executed with good taste and splendour. The King revived, as nearly as possible, the ancient decorations injured by the Revolutionists, who first stripped and ruined this ancient palace, and then degraded it to a barrack; and he has replaced those which they destroyed by others as far as possible in accordance with the age and style of the edifice. The walls of the chief apartments have been covered with tapestry, and the rooms filled with ancient furniture of the period, collected at a vast expense.

In an apartment on the first floor is preserved the cradle in which Henri IV. was rocked; it consists of a large tortoise shell, inverted, and suspended by cords, like the scale of a balance. In a room of the second story of the Castle Henri was born. On the day of Henri's death, in 1610, there is a tradition that the Castle was struck by lightning, which broke in pieces the Royal escutcheon! Jean d'Albert was also born in the Castle, 1528. It was alternately the prison of Reformers and Romanists during the religious wars and troubles of Béarn, and was the refuge of Theodore Beza and other Protestant teachers whom Jean de Navarre protected from persecution.

Such is the history, in brief, of the prison-house of Abd-el-Kader.

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BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.—The number of births within the metropolitan and suburban districts during the above week was 1511, of which 729 were males and 782 females. This number exceeds that of the previous week by 213. The deaths during the week were 966 (515 males and 451 females). This number exceeds by 23 the average for the last five springs, is less by 23 than the deaths of the preceding week, and less by 345 than the births given above.

THE CASTLE OF PAU.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 11, on which occasion Mdlle. JENNY LIND will appear in one of her favourite characters.

Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—First Appearance of Mdme PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA.

The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia will have the honour to make her first appearance on THURSDAY NEXT, May 11, on which occasion will be performed, Auber's Opera, LA FONANDULA. Artists, Mdme Pauline Viardot Garcia, Tersan, Mdme Balderi Lisa, Mdlle Corbary Rodoli, Sig Tamburini, Assezio, Sig Polonini, Elvino, Sig Marino Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.—To conclude with a Divertissement.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT

First Appearance (Mdlle STEFFANONI.

First Night of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO

On THURSDAY NEXT, May 11, a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place when Mdlle Steffanoni will have the honour to make her first appearance this season, in [illegible] "La Nozze di Figaro," which will be supported by the following eminent [illegible] engagements.

Mdme Grisi, La Contessa, Mdlle Steffanoni; Cherubino, Mdlle Alboni; Marcellina, Mdme Bolini; Il Conte Orsinesa, Mdlle Strebinger; Susanna, Mdlle Corbari; Barbina, Mdlle Rodoli; Il Conte Almaviva, Sig Tamburini, Basilio, Sig Lavia, Bartolo, Sig Rovere; Antonio, Sig Polonini; Figaro, Sig Lablache.

[illegible] new Ballet Divertissement, entitled "Nicrite, ou les Sens [illegible] the New Amphitheatre, 2s 6d; to the Amphitheatre Stalls 5s. [illegible] engagements will commence at Eight o Clock.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, May 12, 1848

In consequence of the universal satisfaction evinced at the performance of the "Stabat Mater" on the occasion of the last Concert, that celebrated work will be repeated in its complete form. The following extraordinary combination of artistes will appear:—Mdme Grisi, Mdme Viardot Garcia, Mdlle Alboni, Mdlle Corbari; Mdme Rosconi and Mdme Gibel, Sig Mario, Sig Gabbi, Sig [illegible] Sig Lablache and Signor Tamburini. The Orchestra [illegible] Mr. Costa. Sig Corradi-Setti and Sig Lavia, Acts, Monsieur Charles Halle, the eminent pianiste, [illegible] will make his first appearance in England on this occasion.

Conductor, Mr. Costa

The Concert will commence at One o Clock

Prices of Admission—Boxes, £4 4s. 0d., £3 3s. 0d., £2 2s. 0d., and £1 1l. 0d. [illegible] Stalls 10s 6d. Box Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s. Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. Pit, 3s. [illegible] Gallery, 2s. 6d.

Tickets, Boxes, Stalls, &c., may be secured on application at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—LAST WEEK.

CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—The Public is respectfully informed that on the Performance of the CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS will positively TERMINATE on the 15th of MAY, the whole of the Equestrian Troupe being obliged to return to France immediately after that date.—ON MONDAY, and during the Week, the Act of Riding with Mr. Adam and Miss Grace, and the complete Management of the Horse, illustrated by Mdlles Caroline and Mathilde Duval and Antonio Franconi, Messrs Auriol, Adolphe Franconi, Amedée Auriol, Amadeo Hadwiger, Camille Dubois, F. Stanley, E. Lambert, le petite Amedée &c., and the Manage, exhibiting the perfection of Equestrian Training displayed by M. Adolphe Franconi.—Gymnastic Exercises.—Dancing and Intrepid Feats of Horsemanship.—Pantomimic Representations, &c., by MM. Lolard, Leroy, Newsome, Rogers, Austin, Mdlle Josepha, Stanley, Nicholson, Lonsot, &c. &c. Original and Grotesque Performances, by the Clowns, MM. Auriol, Leclair, and Auriol fils.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, MAY 10th and 12th.—Acting Manager, Mr. Eugene Macarthy.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The surprising and interesting performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN (Members de Plusieurs Sociétés Savantes, of the Academy, Paris), having been received with the most enthusiastic admiration, he will continue his extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES at the St James's THEATRE every EVENING, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Doors open at Eight; the Entertainment commences at Half-past Eight, and terminates before Eleven o Clock. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager. THIS EVENING, by Particular Desire, the Tragedy of HAMLET Hamlet, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Laertes, Mr. H. Holl; Claudius, Mr. E. Mathews; Ghost of Mr. Bennett; Horatio, Mr. H. Lee; Ophelia, Miss Mary Gertrude, Miss Maree Duval; Queen, Miss J. Hamilton. To be followed by the Laughable New Farce (by the Author of the "Man in the Moon"), entitled THE SPECIAL. Dollop, Mr. Davidge; Frederick, Mr. Hicks; Scratch, Mr. Atwood; Mrs Simon Dollop, Miss Kate Howard; Rose, Miss Hamilton. To conclude with an entirely New BALLET. Principal Dancers—Mdlle. Melanie Duval, Mdlle. Rosa Maria, Mr. Georges Martin, La Petite Ryan, and the Corps de Ballet.—Mr. G. V. Brooke's Engagement for Evening, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., of Mr. DUGDALE, at the Box-office, from 11 till 5, and at all the Libraries

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—SECOND and unprecedented Season of Mr. VAN AMBURGH and his Unrivalled Troupe of Performing Animals, on MONDAY, MAY 8, 1848, the curtain will rise at seven o'clock, with, for the 18th time, Bernard's Eighteenth original and highly successful drama of MORSE THE NEW TAMER; or, the Wrath of Van Amburgh; in which appear in his extraordinary performances with his menagerie of [illegible] Lions, Panthers, Leopards, &c. Mr Batty's Arabian Steeds in the Arena, in the Grand Equestrian Evolutions. Artistes will display their unequalled exercises. The whole to conclude with a laughable petite pantomime, called the GOLDEN-FOOTED STRIPED, or the Charmed Horse of the Black Valley.—Doors open from 6 to 7. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each on all days, except Saturday.

April 7, 1848. D. W. MITCHELL, Sec

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, FIFTY THREE PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—

INSTITUTION for the FREE EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, HYDE-PARK CORNER (late Colnaghi's buildings), OPEN DAILY from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. And every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 9 to 10 in the evening, with gas. Admission 1s. Catalogues, 6d. The Gallery will be open to the Public on and after Monday, the 1st day of the season

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES, Princess's Concert Rooms.—Last Nights, MONDAY, MAY 8, and MONDAY, MAY 15, being the close of the Season, and termination of the present Subscriptions. Single tickets 7s each. Weippert's Palace Band at Full, conducted by the Signor M. C. Mr Corri's Refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury-lane Theatre and Covent Garden Theatre.—Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at Mr. Sedgwick's. On MONDAY, JUNE 5, Mr. WEIPPERT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street, is now RE-OPENED with GREAT ADDITIONS [illegible] capable of containing one thousand five hundred visitors. Specimens of Art, Machinery, and the great Discoveries and Inventions of the present age, have been collected in the Optical Department. Popular Lectures [illegible] by Professor Buffam, on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. A Diorama of Views by Mr. Wyatt. Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell. The Music will be conducted by Mr. W. Gardiner, assisted from Eleven till Five by the Evening, but [illegible] from Seven to Half past Ten. Admission, to Saloons, Half-price

NOW EXHIBITING, BEDFORD GALLERY, 393, Strand, the Rev R HARRISON'S MODELS of the TABERNACLE, the first sanctuary and the TEMPLE of ISRAEL.—Under the Order of the Tabernacle represent every article and material of the splendid [illegible] Altar of Burnt Offering; the Ark and Mercy-seat; the golden candlestick, the sacred Table of Shewbread, Figures displaying the routine of sacrifice, and the vestures of Priests and Levites. The beautiful Landscape Model representing all the Encampments on the Plains of Moab, with a View of the Dead Sea and River Jordan.—Admission, 1s. Twelve doors from Exeter Hall

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. |
| 1 45 2 5 | 2 30 2 50 | 3 6 3 27 | 3 45 4 10 | 4 30 4 55 | 5 20 5 50 | 6 15 6 45 |

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 7.—Second Sunday after Easter.

MONDAY, 8.—Half-Quarter Day. Saturn rises at 2h. 51m. A.M.

TUESDAY, 9.—The Sun rises at 4h. 40m., and sets at 7h. 38m.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 2h. 57m. A.M.

THURSDAY, 11. No real night in Scotland, but constant twilight.

FRIDAY, 12.—Equal the length of the day and night at 5h. 19m

SATURDAY, 13. Old May Day. Day breaks at 1h. 16m. A.M., and twilight ends at 9h. 37m. P.M

See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the relative position of Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, and Venus during the remainder of this month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. J. W."—Apply for the [illegible]

"H. H. W."—*The Chinese Junk will be ready for exhibition next week.*

"B. A."—*Tickets to view the New Houses of Lords are obtainable at the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain.*

"Ignorus," Wathy.—*The Hôtel de Ville is the Town Hall of the city of Paris*

"A. C." *should apply at the New York Packet Offices We cannot be expected to give information which may be found in the advertising columns of our contemporaries.*

"An Old Correspondent" *recommended not to trouble Mr. Rogers by sending him the MS*

"A. S."—*Cockermouth.—Advertise for the copy, &c.*

"I. A. M."—*Write to the Ballet-Master of the Theatre*

"Heffod."—"*Mackenzie's Emigrant's Guide to Australia.*"

"Papyrus" *and four one of Mr. Lane's pictures among our Illustrations to be given from the present Royal Academy Exhibition*

"M. J. [illegible]"—*Crown Prince of Hanover married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Mary, second daughter of Joseph, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg*

"Senatus"—*Don Miguel de Braganza is uncle to the present Queen of Spain*

"A Lady."—*We regret that we cannot undertake the recommendation.*

"T. G. S."—*A landlord can seize on goods for the recovery of rent; or proceed in the County Court.*

"B. J.," *Edinburgh.—Tools for wood engraving may be had at Fenn's, Newgate-street.—The History and Practice of Wood Engraving" contains practical instructions in the art.*

"J. W. J." *Doncaster.—Thanked; but we have not room.*

"A Subscriber," *Swansea.—Lebahn's "German in One Volume"*

"Young M."—*Miss Strickland is decidedly Protestant.*

"J. M." *Forres.—Your etching is scarcely of any value*

"J. E. B."—"*Pauline Viardot Garcia's* [illegible] *at the Opera House are at times towards the end of 1847, Mr Macready performing the hero.*

"A. G." *and "S. S." Chelsea.—Received.*

"Clericus" *should complain to his nose agent*

"C. B. L." *See "Innes's Rhetorical Class-Book."*

"A Constant Subscriber," *Inverick.—"Booth's Treatise on Brewing."*

"O. R."—*A Correspondent ("Veritas") informs us that the maiden name of Madame Lamartine was Birch, and that she is descended from Governor Holwell, of Calcutta celebrity.*

"Mademoiselle Sophie." *Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia made her first appearance on any stage at the King's Theatre, London, in 1839. Her last appearance in London was in 1841*

"F. M."—*Apply to the "Ecclesiastical Gazette."*

"M. J. M."—*Gutta Percha*

"H. J."—*We have not space to make the addition.*

"W. H. W."—*We know nothing of the matter*

"J. F. G."—*The Sketch shall appear, but we cannot state when*

"C. M."—*Apply to Messrs. Longman and Co.*

"J. S."—*The price of Dr. Chalmers's "Astronomical Discourses" is 5s.*

"H."—*Selby.—We have not room for the subjects proposed. The residence of the Russian Ambassador is in Carlton-street.*

"A Subscriber," *Clonmel. The Back Numbers are 1s. each*

"L. M. H."—*The Meal for Index, with Southampton, is now [illegible] the Index of the 3rd and 23rd of every month.*

"A Constant Subscriber," *Islington.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.*

"W."—*We have not room for the lines.*

"A Subscriber," *Dunstable.—See the Times.*

"A Constant Subscriber," *Cambridge, had better await the announcement of the Government School of Naval Architecture.*

"Dundalk" *and "Fabian."—The issue of the next large print will be shortly announced.*

"S. B. W." *The English monarchs had the style of "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," until Jan. 1, 1801, when the style and arms were formally relinquished*

"S. S." *The music of "God save the King" was composed by Dr. John Bull, in the reign of James II. It is not to certain who wrote the words. It first became a popular song through Dr. Arne, who set it in parts, and introduced it at one of the London Theatres, during the Irish rebellion.*

"H. B. W." *"Peter Ingle and Company."—"J. P." Cranbrook; "N. M." Monkstown; "A. S." Tralee; "A. G." and "Ignorantia."—Your questions are not of a class to be replied to in our Journal.*

"H. J. R."—*The Archbishop Stephen is son of the Archduke Joseph, Governor and Captain-General of Hungary, and nephew of Francis II., late Emperor of Austria.*

"T. K. K."—*The present Earl of Dundonald bore the title of Lord Cochrane in the years 1825 and 1832. His Lordship held for a period the command of the Chilian Fleet, and was the captor of the* Esmeralda.

"Grace."—*At St. Bo's, in Durham.*

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—Next week we shall give several large views descriptive of this important Epoch in the History of the World.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848.*

PUBLIC attention, attracted so intensely to the proceedings of the French Republic, and to the election and probable character of the National Assembly, has not yet been fixed with sufficient earnestness upon the mighty revolution that is now in progress in Germany. A larger, more industrious, and better-educated population than that of France, living under the dominion of thirty-seven independent Sovereigns, and occupying a district extending from the Adriatic to the Baltic, and forming, even in their present anomalous and disjointed condition, a barrier against the semi-barbarous power that holds in subjection the north-east of Europe and a large portion of Asia, are effecting a revolution, which, if successful in its objects, will be one of the grandest events in modern history. The people of these thirty-seven States speak the same language, glory in the same literature, have the same traditions of the past, and form the same aspirations for the future. They desire the Unity of Germany, and, unappalled by the numerous difficulties to be surmounted before such Unity can be realised, pursue their object with a calmness and steadiness which show a conviction of success, and impress the other nations of Europe with the utmost respect for their cause and for the manner in which they advocate it. The first ebullitions of excitement have passed over—Prussia has entered the career of Constitutionalism—Austria has recounced her Metternich and her ultra-Absolutism—Bavaria has liberalised herself—Saxony, Wurtemberg, and the other minor states, have joined the movement; and Germany, from one extremity to the other, has secured to itself two out of the three great objects for which it has been struggling. These are freedom of speech and freedom of the press, which are guaranteed, for the future, in every state in Germany. The third object is unity of the Fatherland, an object more difficult, on account of the pretensions of Austria and Prussia—to say nothing of the Kings and Princes of the smaller states—to the leadership or Emperorship of the Federation. This object, however, has not been lost sight of by any of the States, even amid those isolated efforts for individual rights which have signalised the last ten weeks.

A new movement has just been made, and seventeen "MEN OF TRUST" have been despatched to Frankfort by several of the States, to aid the Diet now sitting in that city in the preparation of a scheme for the Union of Germany. A sketch of the proposed Constitution has been published. As it must have been evident to all the Kings, Princes, Dukes, Electors, &c., of the German States, that no project of Union could be at all feasible which should not diminish the powers of each Sovereign, none of them can feel surprise that under the Constitution now proposed each Potentate is called upon to renounce some portion of his privilege and authority for the general good. Whether they call themselves Kings or Dukes, their powers will closely resemble those exercised by the Governors of the several States of the American Union. Accordingly, we find that in the scheme proposed to the Diet, by these seventeen "Men of Trust," they are to be reduced to that condition —Chief Magistrates in their own States, but governed in all matters relating to the entire Confederation by the superior authority of the President or Emperor of Germany. It is proposed to elect the Emperor from amid the existing Royal or Ducal houses, and to make his office hereditary. The relations of United Germany with the rest of Europe and the world are to be conducted not as at present by the Consuls and Ambassadors of each State, but by the Consuls and Ambassadors of the Emperor. The military and naval forces of the United States of Germany will be one, and not several; and the central authority commanding over both will have its jurisdiction over the Post-office, the Mint, the Railway system, and the Custom-houses of the whole Union. In fact, an approximation will be made in all important and national particulars to the system of the United States, with the sole difference that neither the Presidenship of each State nor the Presidenship of the Union will be elective as in America, but hereditary, and confirmed to the present holders in the several States.

The only election necessary will be for the general Presidenship or Emperorship of the Union; after which it will be hereditary in the family of the potentate that shall be chosen. This, however, will be the grand difficulty to be overcome. If the House of Hapsburg be chosen, the House of Brandenburgh may resist. If the House of Brandenburgh, which is evidently and indeed avowedly putting itself forward as the chief of United Germany, by intrigue or by violence, or even by fair election, be elevated to the high position which it seeks, will the House of Hapsburgh, the successors and representatives of Charlemagne, be content of with inferiority? This point once settled, all other matters will be of easy execution. It is proposed that the Emperor shall rule by means of responsible ministers, and two Houses of Legislature. The Upper House is to be composed of all the Sovereigns of the existing States, who may sit by deputy; and of 161 senators, to be men of forty years of age and upwards, paying a certain amount of taxation, and to be elected for twelve years. The Lower House is to be chosen from the political assemblies of each separate State, in the proportion of one member to every 100,000 inhabitants. The seat of Government is to be at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. In addition to these two legislative bodies, a third is proposed, to be called the Supreme Imperial Court of Judicature, and to hold its seat at Nuremburg. This Court is to be composed of twenty-one judges, of whom one-third are to be named by the Emperor, one-third by the Upper, and one-third by the Lower House. They are to hold office for life, and their functions are to embrace the decision of all questions of federal law, arising between States or individuals; the determination of legislative bodies; the trial of political impeachments, both of Ministers of the Empire, and Ministers of the separate States; and generally all questions of arbitration that may arise between the States and the Empire, or between one State and another. This is a grand project—to our mind infinitely grander and more practicable than any of the projects of the French. It is to be hoped that its discussion will be peaceable, and that the Germans will realise the vision of their true patriots.

The Irish sedition has at length taken a mock-heroic turn. Nothing could have been more unexpected, after the dangerous denunciations and appeals to lawless violence of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Meagher, than such a catastrophe. Nothing could have been more fortunate for the Irish Government and for the cause of order—nothing more ludicrous—nothing more satisfactory. Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other two heroes of rebellion and republicanism, after having made a progress through the east of Ireland, bethought them of trying a similar experiment in the west. They fixed upon Limerick as the scene of their demonstration, and a grand tea-party, with speechifying and sedition to give it a zest, was got up in their honour. It so happened, however, that in Limerick there resided a priest of great influence, who held the memory of the late Daniel O'Connell in especial reverence. The Young Ireland party, and Mr. Mitchell more especially, having been assaulting the name and fame of this once great leader of the Irish people, Dr. O'Brien, the priest alluded to, resolved to show them that whatever might be the opinions of "Young Ireland" with regard to Daniel O'Connell, those of "Old Ireland" were still enthusiastic in his favour, and that the people of Limerick held his enemies to be no true Irishmen. Mr. Mitchell in his paper having been more than usually defamatory of O'Connell's memory, the extract was reprinted in the form of a hand-bill, and widely circulated through Limerick by Dr. O'Brien, with such comments as he thought the occasion warranted. The result was, that, instead of receiving a triumph, Mr. Mitchell and his friends sustained a reverse. An effigy of Mitchell was publicly burnt by the populace, who, somewhat ludicrously, under the circumstances, called themselves the moral force party. As there was danger that the house in which the physical force tea-party was held would take fire, the effigy of Mr. Mitchell that was blazing against the door was removed, and a riot ensued. The moral force O'Connellites invaded the physical force Mitchellites, and peaceable "Old Ireland" set upon rampant "Young Ireland" with virulence as well as vigour, and inflicted such personal damage upon them, that the usual contenders and desires of the Saxon and of the Saxon were saved from a worse fate by the interposition of the police and military. Mr. Mitchell had to defend his life, not against Englishmen and Saxons, but against Irishmen; not with sword and spear, but with a piece of a broken chair; and Mr. Smith O'Brien received from the fists or weapons of his Celtic countrymen the degrading infliction of a black eye—and the more serious calamity, according to one report, which we hope is incorrect, of two or three broken ribs. The disturbers were routed by the anti-disturbers. The three heroes of the pike, the sword, and the vitriol bottle were beaten with sticks, and driven to an ignominious retreat. Laughter, so fatal to all big projects, has thus made the cause of Mitchell and O'Brien its own. The Repeal delusion has received from the hands of the mob at Limerick a more severe blow than all its soldiers could have administered to it; and if Lord Clarendon follows up this accidental advantage with spirit and discretion, the mouthing patriots may be very soon, very summarily, and quite finally disposed of. Mr. O'Brien, it appears, was so disgusted at the treatment he received in his own county town, that he resigned in a huff the representation of Limerick, and expressed his determination to forsake the ungrateful trade of politics, and cultivate his own domains for the remainder of his life. He has, according to some accounts, re-considered this determination. He is certainly the unluckiest of public men. One time he braved the authority of the House of Commons, and instead of being sent in his dignity to the Tower, he was ignominiously imprisoned in a coal-cellar. At another period he headed a physical force faction, whose whole talk was of blood, pikes, muskets, and barricades, and received no other reward for his daring and his magnilocuence than a black eye, in an inglorious scuffle with a portion of his own countrymen. *Punch* and the Government will gain greatly by the result. Even Mr. O'Brien himself may have cause to congratulate himself hereafter that his ambition was thus nipped in the bud, and that his black eye saved him from the fate that awaits the bolder Mr. Mitchell at the instance of the Attorney-General.

### THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very fine, exhibiting a great difference to that of the preceding weeks. The following are some particulars of each day.—On Thursday the sky was for the most part covered by cloud, consisting of cumulus and circumstratus at times, however, it was nearly free from cloud; the direction of the wind was very variable; and the average temperature of the day was 41°. The temperature of the air early on the morning of Thursday was as low as 29°. On Friday rain was falling heavily during the morning, and the sky was about one-half covered with cloud during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was variable; and the average temperature for the day was 46°. On Saturday the sky was mostly covered by clouds till 9h. P.M., and it was cloudless afterwards; the directions of the wind during the morning were N. and N.N.W., and it was E.N.E. afterwards; the average temperature for the day was 49°. From Sunday to Tuesday the sky was nearly always free from cloud, and the wind was blowing from the E., and the air passed quickly from that quarter on Monday. The average temperature of the air for Sunday was 49°; for Monday was 49°; for Tuesday was [illegible]; and for Wednesday was 53°; and that [illegible]

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday, April 28 | ..... | 39 |
| Saturday, April 29 | ..... | 49 |
| Sunday, April 30 | ..... | 61½ |
| Monday, May 1 | ..... | 60 |
| Tuesday, May 2 | ..... | 65 |
| Wednesday May 3 | ..... | 70½ |

Blackheath, Thursday, May 4th, 1848.

T. G.

TRANSMISSION OF MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC., BY POST.—By a Treasury warrant, which came into operation on Monday last, it is ordered that every packet forwarded by post, containing any printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet, shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, and shall contain printed matter only, and that there shall be no writing or marks on the cover other than the names and addresses of the sender, and of the person to whom it is to be forwarded. Any other writing may, however, be on any leaf of any book, &c., so sent, or on the binding thereof, provided that all such last-mentioned writing be on one and the self same page of the book or corresponding portion of the binding. If these regulations be not complied with, or if any packet shall exceed in length, or breadth, or width, or depth twenty four inches, or shall contain more than one book, &c., then, if the postage shall not be duly and properly prepaid by stamps when posted, such packet shall be chargeable with a postage of double the amount of postage it would otherwise have been liable to; or, if the stamps affixed to such packet be less than the rate of postage required, there shall be charged thereon a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of such stamps and the full postage.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Election Recognizances Bill and the Leicester Cemetery Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Campbell.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

SPAIN.—Lord HENLEY, in moving for copies of the correspondence which had lately taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Government of Spain, took occasion to censure strongly the spirit of interference in the purely internal affairs of foreign countries manifested on that and other occasions by Lord Palmerston. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the conduct of Lord Palmerston, and stated, that the letter addressed by the noble Viscount to Mr. Bulwer, and which had been censured, was intended solely for that gentleman's guidance, and was not intended to be made public. Lord BROUGHAM also defended the conduct of Lord Palmerston. The motion was then agreed to.

At a later period of the evening the Marquis of LANSDOWNE changed the day for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill to Monday, the 24th inst.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

ALIEN BILL.—The House went into committee on this bill, the discussion on the various clauses of which took up a great portion of the evening. The bill ultimately passed through committee, the chief amendment effected in it being, that any foreigner resident for three years in this country before its enactment, should be exempt from its provisions.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. URQUHART moved, as an amendment, that the House go into Committee that day six months. A lengthened debate ensued, and Mr. BROTHERTON having moved its adjournment, the motion was lost by a majority of 225 to 54. Ultimately, however, the debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—On Thursday evening an influential meeting of the electors of Marylebone was held in the Westmoreland-rooms, George-street, Manchester-square, for the purpose of forming an association to co-operate with the Equitable Taxation League, to secure a reduction of taxation, the extension of the franchise, &c., and resolutions in support of those objects were passed unanimously.

THE West India Mail arrived at Southampton yesterday (Friday), but bringing no news of the slightest interest

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a loud explosion took place in a building situated in Shoemaker-row, Doctors' Commons, in the occupation of Messrs. Dakin and Co., lace-dealers, of No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, by whom the premises were occupied for the purpose of roasting coffee by a new method lately patented. The apparatus consisted of a steam-engine and boiler on the ground-floor, from which iron pipes formed the medium of conveying the steam to the upper floor. Mr. Dakin, the senior partner of the firm, had lately been very anxious concerning the erection of his new apparatus, and had been on Wednesday night and Thursday personally superintending the working of the process. At the time mentioned, Mr. Dakin was standing in contiguity to the pipe on the upper floor, when it suddenly burst, and the unfortunate gentleman was struck violently upon the forehead, immediately above the left temple, inflicting a dreadful gash, which caused his instantaneous death. Another gentleman and four of the workmen were in the room at the time, but almost miraculously escaped any injury, except the engineer, who was severely wounded.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.—OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday the National Assembly of the Republic was opened with all due pomp and solemnity.

The National Guards, who had been summoned by *rappel* at an early hour of the morning, mustered at the various places of rendezvous, and at 11 o'clock took up the stations assigned them in the Place Vendôme, Place de la Concorde, the Boulevards, the immediate neighbourhood of the Assembly Hall, &c. The troops of the line were also present, and the entire force under arms numbered about 35,000 men. The throng in the vicinity of the Hall was beyond all expected, very great.

The Deputies began to enter about 12 o'clock.

But few wore the prescribed white waistcoat, and none the tri-coloured scarf. The *ouvriers* dressed *à la bourgeoise*, and one member is peared in the Hermes costume. Three clerical members were in the *Soutane*, and one fine celebrated Abbé Lacordaire, attracted not a little notice by his tonsured head and the white robe of the Dominican order of Friars Preachers.

Among the foreigners present were the Marquis and Marchioness Normanby, Mr. Rush, the American Minister, &c.

At one o'clock M. Pairaveau, the senior member, took the chair; the members of the Provisional Government shortly after entered amidst the salutation of all present; and M. Dupont (de l'Eure) immediately ascended the tribune and read a short address. The members then proceeded to their several committees to verify the powers of representatives of the people.

On Thursday morning the Provisional Government issued a decree granting an extraordinary credit for war purposes (supposed to refer to interference in Italy) of £3,200,000

### GERMAN STATES

CONSTITUTION OF A FEDERAL GERMAN EMPIRE.—The fundamental law for the constitution of a German Empire, as presented to the German Diet at the sitting of the 26th ult. by the committee of seventeen men of confidence has been published. Its bases are—1st. "The countries which have hitherto appertained to the German Confederation, including the Prussian provinces which are not now incorporated, and the Duchy of Schleswig, constitute henceforth an empire (federal state). 2nd. The independence of the different German States which constitute the confederation is maintained, but limited in so much as the unity of Germany demands it. This limitation consists in part, that some especial affairs of state will come under the exclusive domain of the Imperial power; in part that certain fundamental rights and certain institutions will be guaranteed to the people." The details are then set forth at very great length.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

### THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in Whippingham Church. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked during the day in the pleasure grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children took their usual airings. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, who had the honour of receiving an invitation from her Majesty, and had arrived on the Thursday evening, remained until Saturday morning, when the Right Hon. Baronet and his lady took their departure.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, went to the beach, and took walking and pony exercise. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing.

### RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Helena and the Princess Louisa, and the infant Princess, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Hon. Miss Dawson, General Rowles, Col. Grey, and Col. Bouverie, left Osborne at two o'clock in the afternoon, crossed the Solent Ferry steam yacht to Gosport, and proceeded thence by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway to the terminus at Nine-Elms. The august party quitted the terminus in five carriages and four, and was escorted by a party of the 12th Lancers to Buckingham-palace, where the royal party arrived at six o'clock. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen after her arrival at Buckingham-palace.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also took a drive in the park. Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, the Equerries in Waiting, attended on horseback. The Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Viscount Clifden, and Captain F. Seymour. The Duchess of Kent visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. The Prince of Prussia visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and partook of a *dejeûner* with their Royal Highnesses and the Princess Mary, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, at Kew.

HER Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Queen Dowager took an airing in a carriage, accompanied by the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar. The Count and Countess of Neuilly visited the Queen Dowager. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge also visited her Majesty at Marlborough-house.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Neville, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny, with Miss Caroline Johnstone, daughter of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness Hall, in the county of York, and granddaughter of the late Archbishop of York, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families

ALMACK'S.—The opening ball at Almack's has been postponed from Thursday last to Thursday, the 11th inst.

STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR.—Notice has been published, that in consequence of excavations now in progress in Windsor Castle, the floors in some of the passages are necessarily removed, and it is impossible to admit visitors to the state or private apartments. The issue of orders is, on that account, unavoidably discontinued for a short time.

A DEPUTATION from the coroners of England and Wales, consisting of Mr. Brownridge, M.P., coroner for Devon; Mr. Carttar, coroner for Kent; Mr. Payne, coroner for London; Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster; and Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, had an interview, on Tuesday, with Sir George Grey.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The twenty-third annual meeting of this useful society, which has for its object the promulgation of evangelical religious truth, irrespective of denominational differences, was amongst the smallmans of the metropolis and its vicinity, and the circulation of religious tracts, was held on Tuesday evening, in Finsbury Chapel, S. N. Peto, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The receipts for the past year were £703 3s. 11d.; but this sum did not include all the resources, as several of the local societies did not report the amount of their funds. The report was adopted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-fifth anniversary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Exeter-hall, and was, as regards number, rank, and talent, the greatest religious occasion of the season. Lord BEXLEY, the venerable president of the society, took the chair, in which he was supported by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Norwich, St Asaph, and Winchester, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earls of Chichester and Harrowby, Viscount Mahon, and several other noblemen and gentlemen. Dr Brandram read an abstract of the report, which described the society's operations in various parts of the world. The entire receipts for the year ending March, 1848, amounted to £90,149 8s. 4d. The total amount payable to the general purposes of the society is £43,586 16s. 11d., including £31,303 4s. 4d. free contributions from auxiliary societies; showing an increase in this item of £451 12s. 8d. The receipts for Bibles and Testaments amounted to £46,189 11s. 8d. The issues of the society during the year amount to 1,194,057, viz. from the depository at home, 837,361; from the depôts abroad, 356,706. The total issues of the society have been 20,860,837 volumes. The expenditure during the past year has been £105,042 19s. 1d., being £14,896 10s. 9d. beyond the receipts. The society is under engagements to the extent of £41,860. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the adoption of the report, and Lord Morpeth seconded the motion, which was carried. Resolutions in furtherance of the society's objects were supported by the Bishop of St. Asaph and several clergymen and gentlemen, and the meeting separated.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The fifth anniversary festival was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, where a large number of gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Thos. Trevor presided, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution," stated that the ladies' committee had during the past year investigated 1719 applications for temporary relief, and had made grants to the amount of £2245. The amount of stock invested for the purchase of election annuities was upwards of £14,000, securing annuities of £700 for twenty governesses. Nearly 400 ladies had contributed for provident annuities, and had thus been enabled to invest safely upwards of £33,000. A house had been purchased and furnished in Harley-street, where in the last two years 300 governesses had found a temporary home. About 2500 governesses had been registered there since the branch had been commenced in 1843, and 1250 provided with situations without any charge. The asylum was to be erected immediately, the tenders being about to be issued. The college born her Majesty's name, and enrolled amongst its professors some of the most distinguished men in the literary world. Many certificates had already been given after examination, and classes would shortly be commenced on all the subjects of female education. The society had thus, in five years, produced benefit to 3800 governesses, and when the charter was granted from the crown he did not doubt but that they would be enabled to carry out their views. The toast was drunk with acclamation. It was announced that a fancy fair would be held on the 6th and 7th of June next, on behalf of the building and endowment fund of the aged asylum, in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £1136.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this society was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street; Mr. F. Graham in the chair. The report for the past year stated that the society had been making steady progress in its objects, and had been found to be of great value and importance to the trading community. The great feature of the society was establishing inquiries with regard to the character of persons seeking to obtain credit, and the result had been that the society's registry of names of persons who were either swindlers or unworthy of credit had increased, during the past year, from 7492 to 17,600. Amongst those described as persons unworthy of credit, were persons who had been frequently applied to, unsuccessfully, for the payment of their accounts, and could not, therefore, be considered entitled to credit. Various gangs of adventurers had been obliged to give up their nefarious projects of obtaining credit; and thus the society had been saved an immense amount of bad debts. During the past year less than £5295 had been obtained on the written application of the secretary, although the account had been considered bad before the society was applied to. The subscribers, during the same time, had increased from 1020 to 1960. Several petitions had been presented to Parliament for increasing the stringency of the County Courts Act; for altering the law as relating to married ladies separated from their husbands; for abolishing Grand Juries, as attended with inconvenience and expense; and for making the property in this country of individuals, going abroad available for the purposes of their creditors. Various resolutions tending to carry out the objects of the society were then adopted, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

## *IRELAND.*

### THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Mitchell pleaded in abatement that the original process under the bills of indictment had not been set aside and vitiated by the *nolle prosequi*

The Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown, on Tuesday, demurred to the plea in abatement entered by Mr. Mitchell, and applied to the Court to compel the defendant to join *instanter*. The Court ordered a rejoinder in four days from the service of the order.

This decision is a most important one for the traverser (Mitchell), as it precludes the possibility of his trial taking place before the sittings after Trinity Term; and in case of conviction he cannot be brought up for sentence before November next; consequently the determined opposition, which is now discerned, may be said to be at an end.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has put in a plea of "Not Guilty;" and having thus offered no technical difficulty, his trial is expected about the 12th inst.

Mr. Meagher, it was understood, would take the same course

On Friday last, at a meeting of upwards of eighty magistrates of the county of Dublin, an address was agreed to, to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to take energetic measures to repress the organization of political clubs, and other proceedings of the disaffected, and promising his Excellency their strenuous support and assistance in such a course.

The editor of the *Nation* has in last week's number of that paper given an exposition of the political "faith that is in him," in which he says:—"I believe the public opinion of Ireland to be as well-disposed to peace at this hour as ever it was, or ought to become. Peace upon honourable terms. I am well convinced there is no possibility of preserving the connexion either by force or by unworthy compromise. An independent Irish Parliament, elected by the widest popular suffrage, a responsible Minister for Ireland, and a Viceroy of Irish birth, will content the country; and they will defend such settlement against all aggression from without or from within. Such a Parliament will inevitably establish tenant right, abolish the established church, and endeavour to settle the claims of labour upon some solid and satisfactory basis. would, probably, settle the Church question, by providing out of it a fund for the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian clergy, according to the actual wants of the country. Under a native Government, the support of the clergy, as in France, I hold to be a primary duty of the state. But no further is the direction of revolution I do not believe it would go." This sentiment, Mr. Duffy believes, would be preferable to a Republic won by insurrection, an idea thus explained:—"Not from any unmanly abhorrence of war, which would be a glorious waged for our country, but because insurrection would plant deadly animosities between men of the same Irish race; and because the sudden transition of a people from provincialism to republicanism, meaning though no intermediate state, is a doubtful experiment."

THE proprietors of the press at which the *United Irishmen* (Mr. Mitchell's paper) is printed, having refused to work off any copies of that journal unless the objectionably violent passages in "the leaders" were struck out, Mr. M. had no actionable ground to go upon in Parliament to "come out" in very moderate guise indeed. He promises this will not occur again.

Great sensation had been created in Dublin, on Monday, in consequence of a proclamation from the Lord-Lieutenant prohibiting the intended assemblage of the Council of 300 and the enrolment of a National Guard.

Serious disturbances took place at Limerick on last Saturday evening, in consequence of Mr. Mitchell, who has so often thrilled the memory of O'Connell, being invited to attend the Young Ireland *soirée* of the Sarsfield Club. The populace (O.d Irelanders) attacked the building with volleys of stones. Shots were fired by the members of the Club, many of whom attended armed, and it was said (but the rumour wants confirmation) that one man fell pierced by a bullet. The police and military were called out. Mr. Smith O'Brien was seriously injured, and has consigned to bed at Penrhyndeudraeth.

It was understood that Messrs. Meagher and Mitchell were also about to retire into private life, on finding their peculiar efforts in favour of Repeal so badly appreciated. Limerick city has also been proclaimed subject to the provisions of the Coercion Act passed last winter.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This body held its usual weekly meeting at the Corn-exchange Hall on Monday. The proceedings were of no special interest during the week, *i.e.*

The Young Ireland Demonstration at Cork on Monday, passed off quietly.

THE PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION have issued a temperate and able address to their co-religionists, in which, having declared their principles to be "a determination to avoid mixing religious with political questions; the protection of vested interests; loyalty to the Queen: and, as a necessary consequence, opposition to Republican principles, so far as concerns our own country they proceed to remove the objections which the Protestants might still entertain towards a repeal of the union, and state, in conclusion:—"We claim the right of appointing, collecting, and controlling our own revenues, of regulating our own internal affairs; in a word, of minding our own business in our own country. This we shall continue to demand, and this we are convinced we shall obtain."

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby dined on Saturday evening with M. de Lamartine, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. This was the first time their Excellencies accepted the hospitality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs since the Revolution.

The total number of barrels of beer exported from Great Britain in 1843 was 146,681; in 1844, 171,937; in 1845, 165,132; in 1846, 137,879; and in 1847, [illegible].

At a meeting held on Friday evening, last week, in Edinburgh, resolutions were adopted for the formation of a National Guard. The meeting was not by any means an influential one

The importation of gutta percha continues to take place in large quantities. A vessel just arrived in the London docks from Singapore has brought 1,000 blocks and 415 packages, consigned

The new Austrian constitution enacts, that the heir of the crown shall be considered as of full age at 18.

The quantity of spanish imported in the following years was—in 1843, 3426 cwt.; 1844, [illegible] qrs. 4lbs.; in 1845, 19 cwt.; in 1846, 99 cwt.; and in 1847, 153 cwt.

Mr. W. D. Christie, of the Temple, late M.P. for Weymouth, is appointed Queen and Consul-General of Great Britain in the Mosquito Territory Mr. J. Toup-Nicholas is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mobile, State of Florida, United State

An American paper mentions, as a proof of the advanced civilization of the Cherokee Indians, that the tribe has incurred a public debt of 1,000,000 dollars

The eldest son of the Earl of Dalhousie is heir-apparent to the dormant title of the late Marquis of Bute, has been conferred on the Earl of Camperdown, and not on the Duke of Argyll, as erroneously stated

Mr. Thomas Lindsay, of Forfar, mentions (in the *Advocate*) the case of Euphemia Lindsay, known in that neighbourhood as "Sleeping Effie." She frequently slept two or three weeks without waking! In the winter of 1829 she slept for five weeks, and during the spring of 1836, six weeks

It is considered likely that, in imitation of the English system, the National Assembly of France will sit by night. It will, however, after the beginning, sit also by day

The following departmental banks have been united with the Bank of France, viz. those of Rouen, Lyons, Havre, Lille, Toulouse, Orleans, and Marseilles. They shall continue to act as branches of the Bank of France, in conformity with the regulations made by the decree of 16th March, 1808, and the ordonnance of 29th March, 1841

On Wednesday morning, last week, as the steam-boat *Conquest* was towing a vessel down the Tees, near Newport, she blew up, throwing bricks, hot water, steam, &c., in all directions. Two men were unfortunately severely scalded. The accident was caused by the tube being out of repair.

A decree of the Provisional Government reduces the military divisions of France to seventeen; namely, Paris, Lille, Metz, Strasbourg, Besançon, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Perpignan, Toulouse, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Clermont, Nantes, Rennes, Caen, and Bastia. The number of subdivisions are fixed at seventeen.

The coal trade of Whitehaven is in a very depressed state, owing to the great difficulty there exists in disposing of the article in Dublin—the place to which large exports have been usually made.

Monday last was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, his Grace completing his 79th year.

M. Ledru Rollin, the French Minister of the Interior, has been unsuccessful as a candidate in the department of the Sarthe, by which he was formerly sent to the Chambers. There were twelve candidates to be elected, and he only stood fourteenth on the list

A case similar to that of the Rev. Mr. Gorham and the Bishop of Exeter has just occurred in the diocese of Llandaff; the Lord Chancellor having presented a clergyman with a vacant benefice, and the Bishop of Llandaff having positively refused to institute him.

The American newspapers relate the suicide of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who poisoned herself in consequence of her father refusing to be doubled dyed her to adopt the stage as a profession, after having pledged her passion for it by allowing private theatricals in his own house She requested that a copy of Shakspeare should be placed upon her bosom in the coffin

A man employed on the South Devon Railway, named Kessley, was unfortunately killed, on Thursday evening week, by being jammed between the buffers of two carriages near Ivybridge

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the French government steamer, the *Salamandre*, 120-horse power, on the coast of Provence. The crew was saved.

A gentleman at the Astor-house table, New York, lately asked the person sitting next him if he would please to pass the mustard? "Sir" said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?" "Oh no, sir," was the reply; "I mistook you for a gentleman."

The inspector-general of railways proceeded over the South Devon Railway between Totnes and Plymouth on last Saturday, previous to the line being opened this week

The Chester and Holyhead Railway was opened on Monday for public traffic between Chester and Bangor.

Mr. C. Rea, tide-surveyor, at Plymouth, last week seized upwards of 7 cwt. of contraband stalactones, wrapped in canvas matting, in 37 packages.

Captain Sir William George Parker, Bart., R.N., who died at Plymouth on the 24th of March, at the age of sixty, has devised his possessions in Canada to his three sons, which estate consists of 1200 acres of wild land in the London district, and three farms in Cooksville, Canada West.

The French Provisional Government has ordered to be taken away the bonnets-rouges, which, after the days of February, were placed on the heads of the principal statues of Paris, viz. the Place des Victoires, and Louis XIII., in the Place Royale, now called Place des Vosges, in Paris. The monument of Molière is also cleared of the republican insignia with which it was decorated, which probably saved it from being destroyed

The hills on Dartmoor, Devon, were covered with snow on Thursday night, last week.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. John Thomas, rector of Wyke Regis (the Archbishop's son-in-law), to be his Grace's chaplain and librarian

M. Sobrier, the head of the *Montagnards* at Paris, has announced that he has withdrawn from the revolutionary committee of which he was a member, and that this committee, and the Club of Clubs with which it was connected, have ceased, as their objects terminated with the election

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have just presented 25 guineas to the Building Committee, towards the erection of a new church at Colnbrook, about five miles from Windsor, the first stone of which was laid on Tuesday, last week, by Colonel Clinton, who officiated upon the occasion for Lady Montagu. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has also given a donation of £20, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent £10, for the same purpose

The interest of M. Jullien in Drury-lane theatre has ceased; and Mr. Beale, the music publisher, of the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co., is now the lessee

The number of signatures in Birmingham to the memorial in favour of household suffrage, and the other reforms for which the New Reform party have declared, amounted on Saturday to seven thousand

The Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Eton intend celebrating their anniversary festival on Saturday next, at the Thatched House Tavern. The old scholars of Westminster School will celebrate their anniversary on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the same establishment.

At the annual meeting of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, held on Friday, last week, at Liverpool, the draft of a bill was approved to enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to lease their line to the Caledonian, the Lancaster and Carlisle, and the London and North-Western Railway Companies.

The Minister of Public Works in France has called for a return of all the ponds and useless or unhealthy marshes in that country, with a view to adopt means for draining them, and converting the land to agricultural purposes

The son of Lucien Bonaparte has been appointed *chef de bataillon* in the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion of France.

On Saturday last the members of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary dinner at their apartments in Trafalgar-square, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of guests of the first rank and talent

A new star of the fifth magnitude, and therefore visible to the naked eye, has made its appearance in the constellation Ophiuchus. It was first noticed at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's-park, in the regular course of examination of the heavens at present pursued there, about one o'clock on the morning of April 28.

The Duke of Buckingham's estates in Ireland, comprising several thousands of acres, were sold by auction last week in Dublin at a fair rate of valuation. Several lots of the Queen's County estates were disposed of, at prices varying from 20 to 25 years' purchase.

The expenses incurred for the settlement of North Australia amount, as far as the same can be ascertained from the accounts at present in the Auditoffice, viz. from Dec. 1, 1845, to Dec. 31, 1847, to £15,499.

Mr. C. Fletcher, of the eminent firm of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., of London, arrived at Calcutta by the last steamer, expired on the evening of the 22nd of March from the results of an attack of cholera.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and family have within the last week sustained a severe domestic bereavement by the death of Mrs Sarah Monck, venerable mother of the right reverend prelate, who died a few days back at Lowood, Yorkshire. The estimable deceased had completed her 100th year the week prior to her dissolution.

On Wednesday his Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand banquet to the Cabinet Minister

Their Serene Highnesses the Duke Bernard and the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday, evening with their presence

# ENTHRONIZATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

## THE PORTRAIT

THE most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1780; and after completing his education on the foundation at Eton, became in due course a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1800 he gained the prize for the Latin Ode. Being afterwards appointed Librarian to the King, he was directed by George IV. to publish the original Latin and to translate into English a treatise of Milton on Christian Doctrine. This interesting work was discovered among a heap of documents at the Record Office. We cannot say that it added much to the reputation of the poet.

In 1820 Dr. Sumner became Canon of Durham; and in 1828 was elected to the see of Chester. For almost twenty years he faithfully discharged the duties of his office. He consecrated, in that period, nearly two hundred new churches, a great number of which owed their erection to his own zealous exertions. In addition to his public employments, he found leisure to publish more writings than any other member of the Episcopal bench. Besides charges and occasional sermons, he obtained the prize of nearly £4000 for his "Treatise on the Records of the Creation." His "Apostolical Preaching considered" has passed through numerous editions. "The Evidences of Christianity" has met with similar success; and his Expositions on the Four Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, and some of the Epistles of St. Paul, have stamped his character as a theologian.

The following lines appeared in a contemporary journal soon after the Election:—

TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON HIS ELECTION.

Whom shall I seek for HOWLEY'S vacant chair?
What mind of Intellect, what man of Pray'r?
Where many claim 'tis difficult to choose—
Where parts are equal which can I refuse?
Thus may have thought the Queen's superior mind,
Just in her sway, and in her motives kind.
When the good spirit, reft of whose wise aid,
King's thoughts are foolish, and their aims betray'd,
Whisper'd—"The chair to pious SUMNER give;
In him shall TILLOTSON and SECKER live."

Go, chosen man! by bright example teach,
Reason like Paul, like Holy James beseech;
So at thy word shall England's Church rejoice,
And bless their Monarch's virtue in her choice.

## THE PROCESSION.

This Engraving shows the Procession entering the Choir from the Nave, up the noble flight of steps, through the enriched stone screen—a magnificent work of the fourteenth century.

THE ENTHRONIZATION.

THE ancient Cathedral of Canterbury, the metropolitan see of all England, was, on Friday week (April 28), the scene of the impressive ceremony of the Enthronization of the newly appointed Primate. No Archbishop having been enthroned in person since Archbishop Wake, in 1716, as anticipated, the demand for admission was very great, and many persons who did not apply early for tickets were deprived of the gratification of witnessing the interesting proceedings. The weather was showery; but long before the appointed hour for the commencement of the service, the Green Court and adjacent streets were filled with carriages, admission to the choir being obtainable by that entrance. For this purpose 1038 tickets were issued, besides a considerable number for the reserved seats and gallery over the west screen; yet a great number of applications were unavoidably refused. On the opening of the doors, every available part of the choir was instantly filled. Most of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this division of the county, and many of West Kent, were present. The Mayor of Canterbury, with other members of the Town Council, went in procession with the mace, and were afterwards joined by the Recorder, who wore his robes.

To preserve order, those provided with tickets were present half an hour before the time of Divine Service, after which there was no ingress. This and other means taken to promote the accommodation of the visitors were highly creditable to the Hon. Daniel Finch, whose anxiety and efforts had been unceasing, that, while affording accommodation to the utmost possible extent, nothing should arise to disturb the arrangements and quiet fitting for so solemn an occasion.

The Dean and Canons met in the Audit-room, at half-past ten o'clock, when the mandate for the enthronization was produced, on which it was, at the request of the Archdeacon Croft, decreed to proceed forthwith. The Archbishop, attended by the Dean and Canons, and the Six Preachers, then proceeded to the cloisters. Here a procession was formed by the Masters of the King's School, the King's Scholars, Choristers, Lay Clerks, Minor Canons, Six Preachers, Auditor, and Canons; the Archdeacons immediately preceding the Archbishop, and the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province supporting his Grace, two on his right and two on his left hand. The Bishop of Litchfield acted as proxy for the Bishop of London, Dean of the Province. The Bishop of Winchester, the Sub-Dean, attended in person. The Archbishop was also attended by his two chaplains and train-bearer. The procession advanced through the nave between two lines formed by the clergy of the diocese in their gowns; the choir chanting the 145th, 146th, and 150th Psalms to a fine old Gregorian melody; and entered the choir chanting "Gloria Patri," followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus;" the effect of which was most sublime. Mr. Jones presided at the organ.

On entering the choir, the procession filed off on each side, to enable the Archbishop to pass up the middle aisle to the Communion table, on the right of which he seated himself, with his two chaplains, while the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province took their seats on the left of the table. The Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and the Archdeacon, then returned to their stalls, and the other parties having taken their respective places, the service was begun by the Rev. F. Rouch, Minor Canon. The "Venite" was chanted to Tallis's, and the Psalms to two Gregorian chants. The lessons were read by the Rev. R. Moore, one of the Canons

At the end of the first lesson, the Archdeacon proceeded from his stall to conduct the Archbishop, attended by the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and his Grace's chaplains, to the throne: when the Vicar-General presented to the Archdeacon the mandate of enthronization, and requested him to proceed. The Auditor, the Hon. D. Finch, then read the mandate, and the Archdeacon the subjoined form of "induction:"

"I, James Croft, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Canterbury, do induct, install, and enthrone you, the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, Doctor in Divinity, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, into the Archbishopric and Archiepiscopal Dignity of the see of Canterbury, and into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the same, with all and singular the rights, dignities, honours, preeminences, and appurtenances thereof, and the Lord preserve your going out and your coming in, from this time forth for evermore. Amen."

After which the Archbishop remaining in his throne, the Dean, Vice-Dean, and Archdeacon returned to their stalls. The service then proceeded with the "Benedicite" to Purcell's chant; and the "Benedicta" was by Orlando Gibbons. The anthem was the following prayer by Farrant:

"Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake lay not our sins to our charge, but forgive that is past, and give us grace to amend our sinful life; to decline from sin and incline to virtue, that we may walk in a perfect heart before thee now and evermore."

Tallis's Litany was chanted by the Rev. J. Stratton, Precentor, and the Rev. G. P. Marriott, accompanied by the organ. At the conclusion of the morning service, the Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province descended from the altar and, accompanied by the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, conducted the Archbishop from his throne to the ancient patriarchal marble chair placed in front of the communion rails; whereon the Archbishop being seated, the Archdeacon repeated the form as above, but addressing his Grace as Archbishop of *the Province*, inducted him into the Archiepiscopric and *Metropolitical* dignity of the See of Canterbury. A distinction was thus made between the induction of the Archbishop at the throne, as Diocesan, and his induction at the marble chair, as Primate and Archbishop of the Province; and, on this account, the representative of the Provincial Dean and the Provincial Sub-Dean assisted in this part of the ceremony.

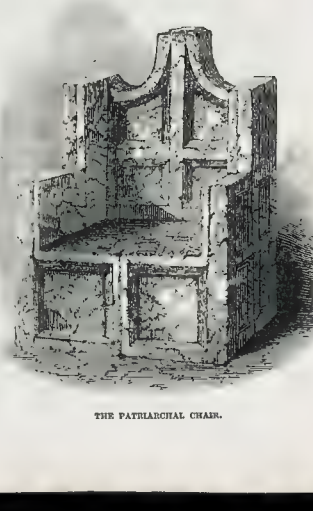
The Dean and Sub-Dean of the Province then returned to the communion table; the Archdeacon, attended by the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, conducted the Archbishop to the Dean's stall; and, while seated there, the Archdeacon said:—

"I, James Croft, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Canterbury, place you, the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, Doctor in Divinity, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in this stall or seat, in sign and token of your taking and having real and actual possession of the See of Canterbury, and of all the rights and privileges thereof."

The Archbishop remained in the Dean's stall, and the Archdeacon having returned to his stall, there was sung Mendelssohn's "Te Deum" in A; a very striking and powerful composition, which was performed with great accuracy and effect, and with which the Archbishop was so much gratified, that he requested it might be again performed on the following Sunday.

The Archdeacon next read the following suffrages, the choir chanting the answers.

"O Lord, save thy servant our Bishop,
*Ans.* Who putteth his trust in thee.



THE PATRIARCHAL CHAIR.

# ENTHRONIZATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Send him help from Thy holy place,
*Ans.* And evermore mightily defend him.
Let the enemy have no advantage against him,
*Ans.* Nor the wicked approach to hurt him.
Be unto him, Lord, a strong tower,
*Ans.* From the face of the enemy.
O Lord, hear our prayers,
*Ans.* And let our cry come unto thee."

And after the suffrages, the Archdeacon read the following prayer:

"Almighty God, the giver of all good things, who by thy Holy Spirit has appointed divers orders of ministers in thy Church; mercifully behold thy servant John Bird Sumner, who is now admitted to the high office and dignity of Archbishop of this province, and so replenish him with the truth of thy doctrine, and adorn him with innocency of life, that both by word and deed he may faithfully serve thee in this office to the glory of thy name, and to the edifying and well-governing of thy Church. Grant, we beseech thee, that he may long live happily to rule this Church, and that, having worthily fulfilled his course, at the latter day he may receive the crown of righteousness laid up by the Lord the Righteous Judge, who liveth and reigneth one God with the Father and the Holy Ghost world without end. Amen."

The Archbishop then pronounced the blessing from the Dean's Stall, which ended the service.

The Choristers, Lay Clerks, Minor Canons, Schoolmasters, six Preachers, Auditor, &c., next left the choir, by the north door, in procession, followed by the Archdeacon, the Archbishop, the Dean and Vice-Dean of the Cathedral, and the Dean and Sub Dean of the province, to the Chapter House, where, the Archbishop being placed in the chief seat, the Archdeacon said:

"Most Reverend Father in God, I, James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury, assign and appoint this seat to you, as Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

The Archdeacon then administered the following oath:—

"My Lord Archbishop, you swear to maintain the rights and liberties of the Church, and to observe the approved customs thereof, and, as far as it concerns your Grace, to cause the same to be observed by others, so far as such customs are not repugnant to God's Word, the laws, statutes, provisions, and ordinances of the realm, or to her Majesty's prerogative, and not otherwise. So help you God."

Then the Archdeacon said:

"I, James Croft, Archdeacon and Canon of this Church, do promise to pay canonical obedience to your Grace, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, as my Diocesan and Archbishop."

Then the Dean, the other Canons, the Auditor, the Six Preachers, the Schoolmasters, Minor Canons, and Lay Clerks, in like manner, promised canonical obedience.

"I, A. B., as C. of this Church, do promise to pay canonical obedience to your Grace, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, as my Diocesan and Archbishop."

The Archbishop was then conducted to the Audit-room, where an act of the proceedings was produced, and signed by the Dean and Canons, the Precentor, and several other persons who had witnessed the ceremony.

The following members of the Chapter and Clergy of the Cathedral were in attendance, and took part in the proceedings of the day:

The Very Rev. the Dean Lyall.

*Canons.*—The Rev. Robert Moore, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., Vice-Dean; Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, M.A.; Venerable James Croft, M.A., Archdeacon of Canterbury; Rev. J. Russell, D.D.; Rev. F. Dawson, B.D.; Venerable Benjamin Harrison, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone; Rev. F. V. Lockwood, M.A.

*Six Preachers.*—Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, Rev. T. Bartlett, Rev. C. Foster, Rev. W. Vallance, Rev. E. Penny, Rev. W. J. Chesshyre.

*Minor Canons.*—Rev. W. Bennett, Rev. J. Metcalfe, Rev. G. P. Marriott, Rev. J. Stratton, Rev. F. Rouch, and Rev. W. S. H. Braham.

*Schoolmaster.*—Rev. G. Wallace.

The Archbishop then returned to the Deanery, where a sumptuous collation was laid out of which many of the nobility and gentry were invited to partake.

THE MOST REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

## SATURDAY.

This day the Archbishop paid several visits; and an address was presented to his Grace from the Town Council of Canterbury, by the Mayor and a deputation, to which the Archbishop returned a gracious answer.

During the morning the parochial clergy of the Deanery of Canterbury had an interview with the Archbishop, at which an address was read by the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, Rural Dean.

The Archbishop, in his reply, delivered with much feeling, expressed his great gratification at the welcome which he had experienced from the clergy, the assistance of whose prayers he entreated, that he might have strength and power to perform the duties of his responsible station. His Grace then paid a well-merited compliment to the virtues of his amiable and benevolent predecessor, and disclaimed any merit for his own exertions to relieve the spiritual destitution of his former diocese, the wants of which were so great that no Bishop could have acted otherwise than he had done. He trusted that the clergy would always look upon him as a friend, begged that they would communicate with him unreservedly on any points where they wanted advice; and assured them that it would give him sincere pleasure to contribute in any way to their comfort and usefulness.

The Archbishop attended Divine Service at the Cathedral; and in the afternoon paid a visit of inspection to the new Missionary College, accompanied by a large body of the clergy. His Grace has appointed Thursday, the 29th of June, for the day on which to consecrate the Chapel and to open the College. We shall give engravings of the edifices in an early number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

His Grace afterwards, accompanied by the worthy rector, the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, visited the ancient church of St. Martin, which has recently been so beautifully restored, chiefly by the munificence and taste of the Hon. Daniel Finch. His Grace was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the restoration.

## SUNDAY.

On Sunday, the Archbishop preached at the Cathedral. The congregation assembled on the occasion was beyond precedent. Every possible accommodation was afforded by the vergers and other officers, and still a very numerous body were unable to obtain admittance. The text on the occasion was taken from the 3rd chapter of Collosians, the 1st and two following verses:—"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth, for ye are dead, and your life is hid [with Christ in God." His Grace delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse. His voice is full and sonorous, and he was distinctly heard in all parts of the sacred edifice.

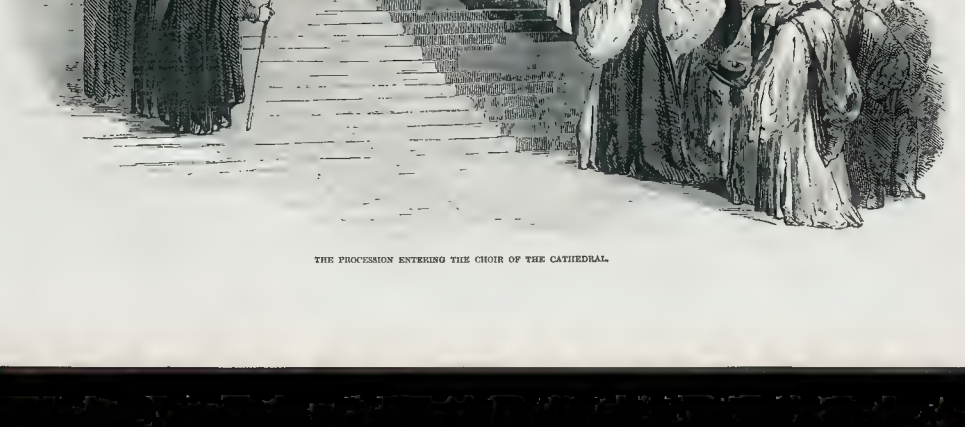
The Archbishop, who had been staying at the Deanery, a guest of the Very Rev. Dr. Lyall, left Canterbury on Monday morning, by railway, for Lambeth.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

OUR Illustrations, engraved from Sketches by our Artists, who were present during the ceremony, comprise

THE NEW THRONE.

This is the most important object of the Dean and Chapter's renovation of



THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

"the furniture of the Cathedral." The throne lately removed was of oak, carved, but in design at variance with the surrounding architecture. The throne newly erected is at the angle formed by the upper transept, on the south side of the choir. The design was by Mr Austen, surveyor to the Cathedral, and by his sons; and the carving was executed partly by English workmen, and partly by men from Belgium and Cologne. It is highly enriched, and bears a general resemblance to many of the shrines in Italy, particularly to one at Verona. The total height is nearly 40 feet, the width at the base about 8 feet, and the cost of its erection about £12.0

THE PATRIARCHAL CHAIR.

The Patriarchal or Metropolitical Chair is placed in the Trinity Chapel. It consists of three sabs of grey marble, the seat being solid

PLAN OF THE LATE ENGAGEMENT IN SCHLESWIG.

## THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

In the late edition of our Journal of last week we gave the intelligence of the engagement of Easter Sunday, the 23rd ult. The accompanying plan, with the following brief description of the locality itself, from the Times correspondent's letter of April 27, will make the accounts of the late operations much more intelligible:

"Schlesw g is a long, straggling town of one street, built round the head, and for some distance along the northern bank of the inlet of the sea called the Schlei. It is neither naturally nor artificially strong, for it is commanded by rising ground behind it, and by no defensive works of any kind towards the water. The celebrated 'Old Dannewirk,' which was the strongest position of the Danish army, being always designated by the German word which means fortification or intrenchment, the journals have been misled as to its true character; and, as the hottest of the conflict took place in front of, and as far as the little hamlet of Bustorf behind it, it may be worth while to describe it exactly. From Bustorf, which may be called a suburb of Schleswig, the road to Rendsburg ascends a hill, part of the belt of rising ground that shuts in Schleswig on the land side; on the brow of this hill, and about a mile from the village, the 'Old Dannewirk' cuts the broad high road at right angles. It is little more than an irregular mound or bank, stretching east and west for two or three miles, overgrown with moss and heath, and scarcely to be distinguished from the open plain around it. The point where it was most essential it should be best defended, where the high road crosses it, and whence the village below and the whole road to the town could be commanded by artillery, is left at this time of the year as the left of the road two large gaps have been worn away in it, through which a troop of cavalry might past abreast at charging pace; and there is not a point as far as the eye can reach, each way, that a 'clever body,' used to a pretty open country, would not gallop over with ease. This is a very different thing from the entrenchment repaired and strengthened by the art of the military engineer, and bristling with cannon, which the various accounts of the action shadowed forth. Nevertheless, it afforded a good position against troops attacking from a wide, open, and level plain, and the Danes made the best use of it, as it was only carried after great loss; but once carried, and artillery brought within it by the main road, defence was no longer possible. The Danes retreated down the hill to Bustorf, where the road turns to the left, into Schleswig, passing out to the north-east, and gaining the open country, marched northward through Angeln to Flensburg. The town has not suffered so much from the cannonade as might have been expected; the only traces of the conflict are in the village of Bustorf; the farm buildings, barns, stables, and dwelling-houses which line the descent of the hill from the Danewerk have the doors and roofs riddled here and there with cannon-balls, and one small house, at the foot of the hill, at the very turn of the road to the left into Schleswig, is knocked almost to pieces.

"So unexpected was the attack of the Prussians, that some of the Danish troops were at church, and were brought out from prayers to fighting by the trumpet call at the church door.

"On the road from Hamburg, northwards, the first signs of a state of warfare are met at Rendsburg, which has been put in a complete state of defence by the Provisionary Government. It is strongly fortified, and is now held by a garrison of Hanoverians.

The following are some of the details by an eye-witness, of the movements of the Danes after retiring from Schleswig: "About three miles beyond the town we cannon some colossally strong works which the Danes had thrown up during the night, but left in the morning. Notwithstanding its rapidity the retreat of the Danes till they reached Hellingbeck was made in good order. Most of their cavalry left the Chaussée and went off on the left very early. The direct road to Flensburg, with a part of the infantry, the rest took another way through Angeln."

## MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The Earl of Cawdor was the director of the third concert on Wednesday evening, and the selection made was of very unexceptionable selection. The objection we have so often urged, of mixing sacred and secular subjects together, applies, however, to this scheme. The selection from Glück's opera of "Alceste," which contains the finest and most truly grand of Handel's "Sing, O ye Heavens," from the oratorio of "Belshazzar," and the "Cum Sancto Spiritu," from one of Mozart's masses. Why not devote the first part exclusively to sacred music, and the second to secular, and thus avoid jarring gleanings? Care should also be taken to avoid pieces following each other in the same key. Sir Henry Bishop is entitled to so much respect as a composer, that we always feel unwilling to be harsh with him as a conductor; but his besetting sin of dragging the time ought now to be amended, after so many protests directed against his slow system. These concerts are of great value and importance, and every effort we can make to witness their decay; but progress in the order of the day in musical art as well as in the political world, and the signs of the times ought not to be neglected. Madame Castellan had great success in Handel's air, "Lascia ch' io pianga" (although unfortunately interrupted in the middle by the audience rising for the entrance of Prince Albert), and also Paisiello's air, "Il mio ben," from "Nina." Our countrywoman, Miss Miran, was most favourably received at her *début* at these concerts, singing the duo by Winter, "Vaghi colli," with Madame Castellan, remarkably well. In the air of Dr Arne, "In infancy," her rich tones were likewise duly appreciated, but her phrasing is susceptible of improvement. Without style, the most exquisite organ in the world will not achieve much. Madame Caradori delivered the difficult recitatives of "Alceste" artistically, but her voice is scarcely equal to Glück's impassioned declamation. The music of "Alceste" is wonderfully descriptive, and in the accompaniments might be traced the paternity of Weber's "Freyschütz" incantation. Tamburini's fine singing of Mozart's air, "Per questa bella mano," would have been heard to greater advantage if the conductor had taken it a little quicker. Mr. Lockey, who is greatly improving, sang Purcell's "Come if you dare" with energy; and Mr. H Phillips, although in no voice at present, gave the "Lord have mercy upon me" of Pergolesi with impressiveness. The novelties in addition to the "Alceste," were clever but not striking Choruses by Perpoon and Bacchini. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Wellington were present. Prince Albert remained until the end of the first part. Her Majesty will honour the fourth Concert, on Wednesday next, with her presence, being under the direction of Prince Albert, whose programme is generally the most interesting event of the series, and who has engaged Mdlle. Alboni, Madame Castellan, Miss Birch, and the Misses A. and M. Williams; Mario, Gardoni, Tamburini, Labarre, Lockey, Wetherlee, and Kench.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Considerable interest was excited by the scheme of the fourth concert. A new symphony by Spohr, expressly composed for the society; a new concerto by Emile Prudent, the pianist; the appearances of Grisi and Tamburini in the vocal pieces. Mozart's Symphony in E flat (No. 8, Op. 33); Cherubini's overture to "Les Deux Journées," and Beethoven's "Leonora," were altogether attractive items, evincing the spirit and intelligence of the Directors; and a numerous assemblage of amateurs and professors was the result. As is, however, almost usually the case, the novelties proved the least source of gratification; the pianoforte concerto, for instance, was a failure, not on account of any deficiency of exertion on the part of the executant, for Prudent possesses first-rate manual dexterity, and a clear brilliant tone, but owing to the utter worthlessness of the composition, a series of fugitive thoughts in admired disorder, gleaned from the noisy conceptions of Verdi down to the gentle sighing of Balfe. The Symphony of Spohr again, although it won the admiration of musicians, as do all his works, for its marvellous treatment, was too barren of ideas to seize the ear of the general auditory. His themes are neither novel nor exciting; and monotony was the basis of his chromatic mannerisms. The Symphony opens with an introductory adagio in G minor, leading to an allegro in G major, followed by an andante in C minor, heavy and gloomy, scarcely relieved by the accompaniment of a scherzo in G minor, in which a very intricate violin obligato in E flat, played by Blagrove, was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. The finale in G major is most elegantly scored, but the subject lacked interest. The entire work gave the impression of a very laboured effort, and not that of an inspired musician. The clearness and transparency of Mozart's ideas, and the dramatic and majestic grandeur of Beethoven, were grateful comforts after Spohr, the audience encoring the lovely Minuet and Trio in the Symphony, and the Overture with rapture, such was the electric effect of the playing, the first violins coming in with astounding power and precision. The effect of the trumpet bit, played outside the room (by Mr T. Harper, jun.), was very remarkable. The reception of the great Italian artistes was most ardent, both by band and auditory. Tamburini was not in good voice; but sang the "Lieta vola," from Mercadante's "Zaira," with musician-like skill. Grisi gave the "Quando rubarver," from Mercadante's "Briganti;" and the cavatina "Dall' sulla," by Costa, introduced formerly in the opera of "The Siege of Corinth," with fire and brilliancy. The duo "Se la vita," from "Semiramide," between Grisi and Tamburini, was greatly applauded. The fifth concert will be on the 15th of May.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The programme of the third meeting, on Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, opened with Mozart's lovely quartet in E, No. 1 of the set of six dedicated to Haydn, in which Molique played the first violin in the most finished style, and was ably sustained by Deloffre, second violin; Hill, tenor, and Piatti, violoncello. Mendelssohn's quintet in A major, op. 18, was executed by the same artists, with the addition of Mr. A. Mellon, as tenor. M Billet, a pianist of great Continental fame, made his *début* in Beethoven's trio in D, for piano, violin (Molique), and violoncello (Piatti). M. Billet is a fine classical player. The Duke of Cambridge and a host of aristocratic amateurs were present.

MR. G. CASE'S SOIREES MUSICALES.—The first of these Concerts took place last Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, where one of the small *salons* was on that occasion filled with a respectable and attentive audience. The peculiar feature at this Concert, as of those that are to follow, is a concerted performance on a number of concertinas, an improved species of accordion. The effect is extremely agreeable, producing most perfect harmony. We shall be glad to hear the experiment repeated next week. The vocal portions of the Concert were confined to Signor and Madame Lablache, the latter of whom sang an air of Kalkwoda, a composer hitherto little known in this country, but whose charming compositions are great favourites in Germany.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Noblemen's Catch Club dined on Friday at the Thatched House.—The 62nd and last meeting for the season of the Glee Club will take place this evening (Saturday), Sir Felix Booth in the chair.—At the 4th Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, a very clever symphony by Mr. Lucas, the conductor and violoncello player, was performed.—The Cecilian Society performed on Thursday night Mozart's seventh Mass, and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum."—Mr. G. Cass gave a *Musicale* at the Beethoven Rooms on Wednesday; and Mr. Curtis had a Concert at Greenwich, introducing Signor Briccialdi, a new flute player.—On Tuesday night, will be given, at the Hanover Rooms, the annual Concert of the Royal Society of Female Musicians, a most exalted institution. The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have given permission to Alboni and Mdme. Castellan to assist in this attraction, with Mdme. Thalon and the *élite* of our native talent, including Misses Birch, Rainforth, Dolby, Bassano, S. Novello, Steele, Duval, Mr. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Weis, Stagnus, &c., and a pianoforte duo by Dr. Wesley and Aldercron and his son, cannot fail to secure a great attendance in aid of the funds.—On Wednesday, the fourth Ancient Concert, and Blagrove's first Quartet Concert at the Mortimer Rooms.—On Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" and on the same evening the second concert at the Royal Italian Opera, at which Charles Halle, the pianist, will make his first appearance in England. Italian opera on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Her Majesty's and Royal Italian Theatres.—English opera at the Princess' Theatre every evening.—It is calculated that there are 80 pianoforte players arrived from the Continent for the season in London: the solo cornists, flautists, violoncellists, &c., are also in great force.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has composed a Chorale, which will be executed on Saturday the 29th inst., at the christening of the infant Princess.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' Free Exhibition of British Manufactures closed with great *éclat* on Wednesday evening. On that occasion the rooms were placed at the disposal of the Duchess of Somerset and Lady Seymour, the countess of Shaftesbury, and other noble ladies, who invited the guests, and a most brilliant assemblage was the result. The dull old Adelphi was quite alive with the bustle of carriages, as aristocrats and commoners alike thronged. The Exhibition itself has been most successful: it has been visited by above seventy thousand persons; and during the last week upwards of twenty thousand persons were disappointed of admittance owing to the crowds. This exhibition has been practically *free* to all classes, from the Prince Consort, the President, to the humblest mechanic. The good it will do to manufactures can scarcely be over-estimated.

## THE DRAMA AND LITERATURE OF FRANCE.

A letter dated the 14th ult., written by a solicitor from the prison at Furnes (Belgium) to his friends in London:—"Between Dunkirk and Ostend the police inquired for my passport, and because I had not one I was marched off between two soldiers to prison, where I am likely to be till Tuesday, when, in all probability the authorities here will hear from the British Consul at Brussels. You may guess my present place of confinement is not very agreeable, being one fined in the same room with the other prisoners. A gentleman from Flanders was brought here yesterday for not having a passport. Since the Revolution in France they are become very strict." The above is only one of several similar cases which have lately taken place; and, in fact, Belgium has now become very strict in enforcing the production of passports.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

"Il Barbiere" was performed at this theatre both on Saturday and Tuesday with two important alterations in the cast, namely, the restoration of the elder Lablache to the part now essentially his own, that of *Doctor Bartolo*, and the substitution of the new tenor Labocetta for Gardoni in that of *Count Almaviva*. Signor Labocetta possesses a very high tenor voice, which, by its remarkable sweetness, compensates for the want of physical power which is sometimes perceptible. His singing of the first beautiful air, "Ecco ridente in ciel," was admirable, as he combines true taste and feeling for music with great flexibility and ease, decided requisites for the due rendering of all Rossini's music, but more especially for that of "Il Barbiere," which in this respect is admirably suited to Labocetta's quality of voice. His acting is good, especially in the scene of the music lesson, where he impersonated to perfection, by turns, the obsequious pupil of *Don Basilio* and the ardent lover.

Of the other performers in this opera we need not speak, as it would only be to repeat the admiration we have before expressed: we must, however, in justice, note the decided improvement in Mdlle Cruvelli's style of singing shown on Tuesday evening, when, having laid aside the too great vehemence and too abrupt transitions—often the defects of the pupils of the Verdi school, and of which she is at times guilty—she sang with a softness and delicacy of tone which delighted everyone.

The first appearance of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind this season, and the announcement of her Majesty's intention to honour it with her presence, assembled on Thursday night the most brilliant galaxy of rank and fashion that can be met with even in this theatre. Domestic, as well as political events, invest the Queen at this moment with more than ordinary interest, and her reception must have been intensely gratifying to her. Repeated calls were made for her to show herself, and at the end of the first act of the Opera her Majesty arose, and acknowledged the enthusiastic cheering. The company then came forward; Lablache, descending from the private box in which he had been sitting, joined the other singers; and "God save the Queen" was sung, the entire audience standing. Never was a greater demonstration of loyalty exhibited. Mdlle. Jenny Lind received her share of the enthusiasm of the night; she was cheered at every possible moment, and it required all the influence of the quieter portion of the audience to preserve silence during the most beautiful portion of the opera. The last scene only seemed to impress some of the audience sufficiently to keep them quiet. We imagined Mdlle. Lind to be a little fatigued or agitated, for in the first scene her voice was uncertain; but in the following scenes she recovered herself and sang as charmingly as ever. Gardoni suffered evidently from a severe cold, and the rest of the performance requires no notice, being as nearly as possible the same as last year.

Mdlle. Lind was called for twice at the end of each act, when the stage was covered with *bouquets*.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The long-promised performance of "La Cenerentola" took place at this house last Tuesday, introducing Mdlle. Alboni to a London audience in a part in which she has had great success in Paris. She proved on Tuesday to all present that so far from her powers being impaired since her departure from hence last autumn, as was absurdly asserted, she was never in better voice, or appeared more eager to impart pleasure to her audience. Her performance was one continued triumph; from the first view of her as *Cinderella*, from the first gush of liquid notes, in the half plaintive, half joyous "Una volta c'era un re," to the concluding "Non più mesta," all inspired the audience with a perfect enthusiasm for the gifted singer. Whether in solemn patriotic strains, as *Tancredi*, in young lovelorn agony, as *Romeo*; or in the fiend but beautiful music written for this part by Rossini, in the beginning of his career as a composer, Alboni is equally charming in all. While hearing her you forget that "La Cenerentola" was originally written for a soprano, or that her figure is not exactly calculated to represent the gifted favourite of the good fairy: all minor matters are swallowed up in the pure delight inspired by her voice. The music is exuberant in fioriture, giving her ample opportunities for shewing the consummate scientific skill with which she executes the most difficult bravura passages, as well as the extraordinary flexibility of her voice. She was most rapturously received, and the encores were more frequent than they ought to have been, considering her arduous task and her late indisposition. She was called before the curtain between the acts, and at the conclusion of the opera was, much to her discomfiture, we observed, she was compelled to receive the shouts of applause unsupported by her companions Signor Tamburini, notwithstanding a severe cold, acquitted himself admirably in the part of *Dandini*, which he has long made his own. Savi sang well as the *real* Prince, but his acting wants vigour; Rovere shows in *Don Magnifico* that he is indeed a *buffo*, albeit a little too broad for an English audience; and the failure of the piece must be attributed to some error of the management if he be placed in a false position by having to appear as *Leporello*, the music of which part is decidedly above his best, and which London audiences have so recently spelt by Lablache as to bear patiently hearing mangled. The weak parts in the cast, on the present occasion, were the *Wicked Sisters*. Some of the music given to them is very good, and they bear an important part in the concerted pieces, so that the inferiority of the ladies representing them created a sad vacuum. We think that in so numerous and excellent a company as that united at Covent-garden, better representatives for these obnoxious parts might and ought to have been found. The house was very full.

On Thursday "La Donna del Lago" was produced.

Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia will make her first appearance at this theatre on Tuesday next, in "La Sonnambula."

### ST JAMES'S. M HOUDIN

The old saw that teaches us "one story good until another is told," may be parallelled by saying "one conjurer is clever until another is seen:" for, much as we have thought of MM Dobler, Philippe, Hermann, &c., we must confess that M. Robert-Houdin is superior to any of them. He has for a long time enjoyed a Parisian reputation, and is the originator of most of the clever tricks with which we have been made acquainted by other "wizards:" none of whom, however, perform them with the same inimitable dexterity. From a very good programme, the best experiments were those called "The Fans and Cannon-balls," "Robert-Houdin's Portfolio," and "Autrol and Dubureau." The last, which was entirely mechanical, was a clever pantomime of two dolls closely representing the Clown at the Circus and the late Pierrot at the Funambules, whose life-like antics, when apparently left entirely to themselves, caused the greatest diversion. The "Second Sight" was also exhibited, and the performance concluded with the "Suspension Ethérienne," of which we gave a detailed account some weeks ago. The child appeared supported in the air, at right angles to a walking stick, as at the Harmonic. The trick is of Indian origin, and has been practised for many years by the wandering jugglers of Hindostan and China. The performance gave the greatest satisfaction to a very elegant audience, and we expect M. Robert-Houdin will create some sensation.

### LYCEUM

A two-act comic drama, called the "Schoolmaster," brought out here on Monday, is a translation of the French one by Mr. Bunhouse de Cordier," and is certainly amusing, as everything must be in which Mr. Buckstone plays: but has scarcely sufficient interest in it for its length: the action being barely enough for the shortest one-act farce. The cast included Mrs Stirling, Mr. T. Thomas and Mr. Selby, with the gentleman above-named, and it is done very justice to, but we do not think that it will achieve any very great popularity. The dresses, of the last century, are in perfect character, and the getting up, generally, unexceptionable. The applause at the end of the piece was unqualified.

In consequence of a severe domestic calamity, Madame Vestris was prevented from playing on Monday; and the burlesque on "Thesens and Ariadne" was taken by Mrs. Leigh Murray, who, upon a short notice, contrived to learn all the words, and sing nearly all the music most creditably. The house was quite filled, not a seat being vacant in the dress circle after the commencement of the extravaganza.

### HAYMARKET.

The farce of "Lola Montes" was suddenly withdrawn from the bills at the beginning of the week, to the astonishment of all who had witnessed its complete success, until they heard that the Lord Chamberlain had prohibited its future performance—it was said, on the representation of the Bavarian Minister.

On Tuesday, in its place, a trifle was brought out, called "A Confidence," which, although neatly written, is too slight to do much service to the theatre. It is translated from the French one of Mons. Scribe's vaudeville setting forth the lights and shadows of married life, which abound in the *Maguera Theâtral*, and which require the most finished style of acting to keep them from becoming tiresome and monotonous. It cannot be denied that it is at the Haymarket, and will answer its purpose until a piece of more decided point is found to take its place. Its reception was perfectly favourable.

### THE OLYMPIC

An *apropos* farce, called "The Special," and written by the editors of "The Man in the Moon," who have undertaken the revival of many favourite pieces, with a new and humorous point, was brought out at this house on Wednesday evening, with entire success. Strict probability and polished writing are not so much looked for in *bouffonerie* of this kind as a rapid succession of comical situations arising from the events which suggest the piece; and, if the unceasing laughter of the audience be taken as the criterion of excellence in this respect, then the authors of "The Special" must be perfectly content with their success.

The dialogue is very smart, and abounds in humourous allusions, and the dress on the bills, of the "Specials" badge and staff, associates the piece at once with the present time of April. The principal part is played by Miss Kate Howard, to the great satisfaction of the *habitues* of the Olympic. We have no doubt that "The Special" will reverse his duty, and cause large crowds to assemble together—in the theatre—instead of dispersing them.

A piece called "Domestic Bliss" met with anything but a happy reception at the Princess', on Wednesday evening.

The drama of "The Three Red Men," about which all the minor theatres are busy, is the translation of a heavy piece, "La Fils du Diable," played last September at the Ambigu Comique, and founded on a novel of the same name by M. Paul Féval, an author who, under the name of "Sir Francis Trollope," wrote an eight-volume romance called "Les Mystères de Londres," without ever having been here, abounding in amusing mistakes.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. T.*," "*C. W. R.*" "*A. Z. B. V.*" and a host of others. *The much-desired solutions of the Enigmas No.* 202 *and No.* 301 *are as follow:*—

No. 202.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K B 5th (double ch) | K to his Kt 5th |
| 2. Q to K B sq (a masterly coup de repos) | Any move he can |
| 3. Q to K B 3d (ch) | K takes Q |
| 4. Kt to K B 2d— mate. | |

No. 301.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1. P to Q Kt 5th | K to Q 6th, or (a) |
| 2. R to Q 5th (ch) | K to B 5th |
| 3. B to Q R 4th | |

[illegible] the Pawn on the 5th, and in the first case the [illegible]

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) 1. R to Q 5th | P to Q Kt or e K takes R | 2. B mates | |
| ♦ 1. " | P to Q 4th | 2. B mates | |
| 1. R takes P | K takes R | | |

"*J. R. E.*"—*You have made a great mistake in having omitted the white Pawns in your Problem. The solution says* "P *Queens, checkmate*," *and there is no Pawn on the board.*

"*H. D.*," *Montreal.*—*Your bookseller can obtain you the numbers of the* "*Chess Player's Chronicle*" *for one shilling per month. The* "*Leipsic Magazine*" *must be subscribed for in advance.*

"*Iuvena*" *The new work published in America, called* "*Chess for Winter Evenings*," *is by a Mr. Agnel. It has not yet reached us, so we cannot say anything of its contents.*

"*S. W. E.*," *Hall Chess Club.*—*The games have hardly merit enough to warrant their publication. We should prefer some specimens of the club's best play over the board.*

"*Omega.*"—*Your correction was not in time for insertion last week.*

RECEIVED. *Problems by* "*Herr Kling*," "*E. Clare*," "*E. A. B.*" *Leeds*; "*F. Drew*," "*J. Norris*," "*H. B. B.*," "*A. Lutman*;" *Games and Problems from India, by* "*Chess on the East*;" "*Chess in Jamaica*;" "*Chess by Correspondence*," *from* "*Delta*;" "*Games and Problems from Reading*;" *and* "*Chess in Germany*," *by* "*H.*"

*Solutions by* "*Alpha*," "*R. F.*," *Dover*; "*Absente*," "*A.*," "*Mp. BûnBAe*," "*Woodstock*," "*Heyham*," "*G. A. H.*," "*A. B. K.*," "*H. B.*," "*Sopreotta*," "*W. K.*," "*Mag*," "*E. G. D.*," "*C. W. C.*," "*W. G. G.*," "*T. B.*," "*L. M. N.*," "*Madras*," "*Tyro*," *are correct. Those by* "*C. C. M. K.*" "*H. H. G.*," "*Bogle*," "*D. H. B.*," "*S. S.*," "*Omega*," "*Devereux*," *are wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 223.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q B 7th | K to R 7th (best) | 2. R mates | |
| 2. R takes Q P (discovering ch) | K moves | | |

PROBLEM, NO. 224.

By Herr Kling.

BLACK.

WHITE.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 208. By Mr. HOEWITZ.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 3d | K at Q B 5th | Rs at K B 3d & 6th | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 209.—By Mr. AMBLER.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q B 4th | K at Q B 6th | Kt at K 4th | |
| Bs at K B 8th and Q R 7th | P at Q Kt 6th | P at Q Kt 2d | |

White plays first, and gives mate in three moves.

No. 210.—By Mr. ANNET.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt-sq | K at Q 5th | K B 4th | B at Q Kt 8th |
| Q at K R sq | Q at K R sq | Kt at K M | Kt at K B 3d, and R 2d |
| R at Q B 8th | Rs at Q B sq and Q | | P at K B 2d |
| Bs at K R 7th and | R 8th | | White to play, and mate in four moves. |

### THE NEW REFORM PARTY.

During the Easter h[illegible]s a meeting of M.P.'s and others connected with this political body held a private meeting in Manchester, at which it was resolved that th[illegible] following circular should be addressed to most of the parties who had given the [illegible] support to the great free-trade movement:—

"3, Newall's-buildings, Manchester, April 27, 1848.

"Dear Sir, A number of gentlemen have met here to day to consider what steps should be taken to promote a cordial union of all classes of Reformers in favour of an improvement in our mode of Parliamentary representation. They feel that increasing public expenditure and increasing taxation are causes of the deepest anxiety, and they doubt the possibility of any permanent remedy being applied while the tax-payers have so little power. A reform of Parliament, which would exclude the most parts excluded from direct influence in Parliament. I have been requested to address this circular to you to ascertain how far you think the establishment of the franchise to all householders with the protection of the ballot, the more equal distribution of the electoral power by means of electoral districts, and the shortening of the duration of Parliaments to a period not exceeding three years, would afford a system of representation such as the middle classes, now partially enfranchised, would generally acquiesce in, and which the unenfranchised classes would accept as a substantial admission in their legitimate place in the Constitution. I shall be glad also to know whether you think that at the present time a movement is desirable in favour of the changes I have indicated, and if you are disposed to co-operate with an association founded for the purpose of promoting them. I shall be glad also to know what, so far as you have ascertained, is the prevailing feeling of the inhabitants of your town or district on the subjects to which I have referred. The replies to this circular will not be published; and I will thank you to favour me with an answer at your earliest convenience.

"I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, "GEORGE WILSON."

It is also intended that district meetings on the same subjects shall be immediately held in Manchester, in order that public opinion in that town shall be clearly ascertained. Liverpool, Leeds, and other populous towns in the north are expected to follow the example thus set by Manchester.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The preparations continue to be forwarded as quickly as possible. On Tuesday, at Woolwich, the *Enterprise*, Capt. Sir James Clarke Ross, took on board a cargo of provisions consisting of prepared potatoes, boiled mutton, pork, beef, peas, and other preserved victuals, with a large supply of flour, oatmeal, and biscuits. The quantities of provisions taken on board the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* will not only be amply sufficient for the officers and crews of these vessels, but they will also have plenty to spare for the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, should they be so fortunate as to meet with any of the parties who proceeded to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. Captain Sir James Clarke Ross is indefatigable in ensuring that every preparation is made for the comfort of his officers and crew, who are a fine body of hardy men. The vessel has been greatly strengthened by projecting timbers of considerable thickness, gradually rising from below her water line, and the interior has been fitted with pipes to circulate hot water through all parts of the vessel. A roof similar to the roof of a dwelling-house is constructing at Blackwall for each of the vessels, to be put up on deck between the masts, in the event of having to winter in the Arctic regions, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have afforded every facility for the comfort of every person to be engaged in the expedition in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House re-assembled on Monday, after the Easter recess.

THE WEST INDIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply for the purpose of granting £5960 to defray the advances made for the purpose of relieving destitute persons in the island of Tobago, consequent upon the hurricane of last year, which had desolated that island. The motion was agreed to.—After a short discussion, a further grant of £34,003 l., way of loan to the planters of Tobago, to enable them to restore their properties to the state in which they were previous to this visitation, was also agreed to. The right hon. Baronet next proposed that a sum not exceeding £200,000 be granted to defray the expense of the transport of labourers from the East Indies to the colonies of Trinidad and Guiana.—A debate on this proposition ensued, in the course of which Mr. HUME moved, on the ground that the money had been spent without first having received the sanction of the House, that the vote be postponed until the committee of inquiry into the state of the West Indian colonies should have made its report.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that he had proposed the sum of £200,000, thinking it better to avoid occupying the time of the Committee by long discussions, when one would suffice; but, rather than go to a division, he would take a vote for £170,000: this amended proposition being received with loud cheers. Mr. HUME again interposed, contending that it was unconstitutional for any Colonial Secretary, as had been the case in the present instance, to pledge the House of Commons to the payment of £200,000, without its sanction. As a matter of principle, therefore, and in order that time might be given for the consideration of the papers in reference to the subject, he moved that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not accede to this proposition. The money had been actually voted by the Colonial Legislature, and would eventually have to be repaid by the colonies in question.—The Committee divided. For the grant of £170,000, 76; against, 21: majority in favour of the grant, 55.

IRELAND.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then, in an explanatory speech, in reference to the public works carried on in Ireland during the last two years by means of loans and grants made for that purpose, moved for powers to re-advance any sum not exceeding three years' instalments, or £945,000, limiting the re-advance in all cases to the amount actually repaid into the Exchequer for the purpose of continuing the public works already commenced, with the view of giving employment to the people during the ensuing autumn and winter; which motion, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

THE BILL.—On the House resuming, Sir G. GREY, in a speech declaratory of the necessity which existed for the adoption of the measure, proposed the second reading of the Removal of Aliens Bill.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH, on the ground that the powers proposed to be conceded by the bill had not been required to be granted in the most dangerous period of English history, and that they were exceptional in every point of view in which they could be considered, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The speakers in favour of the amendment were Lord D. Stuart, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Hume, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Ewart. The subsequent debate, in addition to the right hon. mover, the Attorney-General, Mr. H. Drummond, Lord Arundel and Surrey, and Captain Harris. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 119: the numbers, 141 to 22.—The Lords' Amendments to the Election Recognisances Bill were then agreed to.

THE FRANCHISE (IRELAND).—Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the elective franchise, and for the registration of parliamentary electors in Ireland. The principal features of the measure being to abolish the existing franchises requiring occupation, and in lieu thereof to adopt the more simple principle of being rated to the relief of the poor in the net annual value [illegible] and upwards, and that the [illegible] should [illegible] to equalize the several parties. With regard to registration, it was proposed that the clerks of Poor Law Unions should transmit to the Clerks of the Peace, annually, lists of the parties rated in the different baronies, who would add the names of the owners, and, upon publication, this would be the list of voters. It was not intended to interfere with the qualifications in towns as at present existing, further than to make the test of having paid the poor-rates only a necessary consequence for the exercise of the franchise. The right hon. baronet also obtained leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of additional polling places in wards in towns in Ireland, and for limiting the period for holding elections in counties to two days.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also obtained leave to bring in a bill extending the period for five years within which repayment is to be made of the hurricane loans to the West India Islands. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There being only twenty-five Members present at five o'clock, the House stood adjourned to Wednesday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve.

THE RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Hamilton, stated that he had received official information of the fact that Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher owed their personal safety, when the meeting called by the attorney was attacked by the people of Limerick, to the interposition of the military and police, which announcement was received with cheers.

THE FAILURE TO MAKE A HOUSE.—The subject of the "no House" of Tuesday was [illegible] the attendance of Members at 4h. 45m. it [illegible] on the one hand that it was the business of the Government to take care that a sufficient number of members were present to make a House, and on the other that the responsibility of doing so did not rest with them.—Mr. HORSMAN urged that a systematic attempt to prevent the House from meeting had been made. As the House had consented to give up Thursday to the Government in consequence of the pressure of public business, the least that could be expected from them in return was that they should take measures to make a House on the only day that was now left for independent motions to be brought forward. Sir G. GREY denied that any systematic attempt, as alleged, had been made on the part of Ministers to prevent forty members being present at four o'clock on Tuesday. The Government was desirous of doing justice to the subject, but the bringing forward of independent motions, but it was too much to expect ministers to charge themselves with the duty of making a House for them.—Sir J. WALMSLEY thought it due to Mr. M'Gregor (whose motion respecting the customs stood first upon the paper on the day in question) to state, that that honourable member was down at the House and in the library looking for members to make the House, at 4.30 time the Speaker took the chair and counted. The subject then dropped. The Poor Removal and the Joint Stock Companies Bill passed through Committee.

SMALL DEBTS.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved the second reading of the Small Debts Bill, its object being the simplification of the law with respect to the powers given to judges of county courts to imprison debtors, and also to prevent debtors so imprisoned from being put on the felons' side of the prison. The Attorney General opposed the bill, as calculated to interfere with the due security of the creditor, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months, which proposition, after a short debate, was agreed to, and the bill was consequently lost.

THE GREAT YARMOUTH FREEMEN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL was also committed.—Mr. A. STAFFORD, who strongly opposed the measure, having moved that the Chairman report progress, the committee divided: for the motion, 16; against, 107. The bill then passed through committee. Mr. HUME asked, by motion on the effect of the measure would be to increase the number of electors, whether the government would consent to reduce the franchise from £10 to £5 in this borough, with a view to replace the void occasioned by the disfranchisement of the freemen.—Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say he did not think it would be expedient to introduce any such clause into the bill.

STAMFORD ELECTION.—Mr. W. P. WOOD intimated that, as the opportunity had been afforded him by the government, he should bring the subject of the proceedings at the Stamford election before the house on Friday week.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met for the purpose of further adjourning their recess.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice, for the 18th inst., of a motion on this subject, which should embrace the whole subject of the state of the legislature and law of this country, and the administration.

The BISHOP of LLANDAFF gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to impose limits to the time during which livings in the gift of the Crown might be kept vacant. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord MANDEVILLE was introduced by Mr. FREWEN and Sir R. INGLIS, and took the oaths and his seat for Bewdley.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Mr. HORSMAN inquired if any steps had been taken to furnish a residence to the Bishop of Manchester in his diocese?—Sir G. GREY replied that no steps had yet been taken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that purpose.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.—In reply to Mr. URQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Danes and Prussians had each agreed to accept the good offices of Great Britain, with a view to the amicable adjustment of the question in dispute between them; and that communications were now going on between both parties and her Majesty's Government for that purpose.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. TRELAWNY moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months. He would resist the Jews with Christian subscription, but he would not give them any vantage ground, by admitting them into a Christian Legislature.

Mr. TALLAMACH supported the bill.

A lengthened discussion ensued, which was brought to a close by Lord J. RUSSELL, who, in an able speech, contended in support of the bill that any persistance in the system of religious exclusion from the Legislature was in direct opposition to the spirit of the constitution and the liberal ideas of the present time.

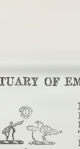
The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by a majority of 234 to 73.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Two cases of French Testaments, which are intended for gratuitous distribution by the British and Foreign Bible Society, have arrived by a steamer from Antwerp, and the Lords of the Treasury have given directions to the revenue authorities to permit their delivery free of duty for that purpose.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### GENERAL DALYELL.



MAJOR-GENERAL DALYELL was third son of the late Sir Robert Dalyell, Bart., of Binns, Linlithgowshire, and brother of Sir James Graham Dalyell, the present Baronet. This family of Dalyell represents the ancient Earls of Menteith: its Baronetcy was conferred on the son of one of its most renowned ancestors, the famous Cavalier General Dalyell, Commandant in Scotland during the wars of the Covenant. Robert Dalyell, the subject of this notice, emulated the military reputation of his forefather: he served in the British army during the whole of the late war, from its breaking out to its glorious close in 1815; he obtained much personal distinction at Kioge, at the reduction of Copenhagen, and at Vittoria and Toulouse. Major-General Dalyell died on the 24th ultimo, at an advanced age, at Edinburgh.

### HENRY VANSITTART, OF KIRK-LEATHAM, COUNTY YORK.

THE decease of this gentleman took place a few days since. He was only son of the late Henry Vansittart, Esq., nephew of Lord Bexley, and grandson of Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal. The extensive estates he possessed in Yorkshire were held in right of his wife, Teresa, second daughter of Charlotte, Viscountess Newcomen, and widow of Sir Charles Turner, Bart. By this lady he had one daughter, Teresa, who wedded, 11th May, 1841, Arthur Newcomen, Esq., of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Mr. Vansittart was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and served as its High Sheriff in 1820.

### MISS HESTER ROGERS, OF DOWDESWELL COURT, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THE decease of this estimable lady occurred at Dowdeswell House, near Cheltenham, on the 18th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-seven. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Rogers, LL.B., of Dowdeswell, and inherited her estates from her uncle, Edward Rogers, Esq., in the year 1810.

The family of Rogers, originally of Bryanston, county Dorset, has long been established in Gloucestershire, and seated at Dowdeswell since the reign of Elizabeth. To the memory of one of the Gloucestershire Rogers Dryden wrote the following beautiful epitaph:—

"Of gentle blood, his parent's only treasure,
Their lasting sorrow, and their valued pleasure—
Adorn'd with features, virtues, wit, and grace,
A large provision for so short a race:
More moderate gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better state:
But knowing Heaven, his home to shun delay
He kindly here ... and took the nearest way."

Miss Rogers was [illegible] and her manners [illegible] her regretted brother, Richard Rogers Coxwell, Esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abbington House, Rector of Dowdeswell, by Anne, youngest sister of the deceased lady.

### EMILY ELIZABETH BULWER LYTTON

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of this young lady, the only daughter of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., of Knebworth Park, Herts. The melancholy event occurred on Saturday, the 29th ult.

Miss Bulwer Lytton was, through her father, descended from the Bulwers of Norfolk, one of the oldest families in that county, the Robsmons of Gwersyl, and the Norreyses of Speke, as well as from Anne Tudor, sister of Sir Owen Tudor, grandfather of King Henry VII. Through her mother, Rosina Wheeler she deduced descent from the noble house of Massy.

### MR. TATE.

MR. WILLIAM TATE was a distinguished author in that valuable branch of literature which relates to commerce and accounts. He wrote several excellent works on exchanges, book-keeping, and arithmetic. He was himself one of the best mathematicians and accountants of the present day, and his demise may be regarded as a loss to the commercial world. One of Mr. Tate's productions was the "Modern Cambist." Mr. Tate departed this life at Charles-square, London, on the 26th ultimo, having just completed his 67th year. Mr. Tate leaves, to deplore his death, a widow and five sons, William, John, Frederick, Henry (of Liverpool), and Edwin; the eldest succeeds him in his business.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the members of this association was held on Wednesday, at Sussex-chambers, Duke-street, St. James's. Lord Dudley Stuart occupied the chair. Lord Beaumont proposed, "That the political aspect of Europe offering at the present moment a fairer promise of the restoration of Poland than at any former period since the formation of this association, the members are now more than ever called upon to fulfil the chief objects of its institution, viz. to furnish the English public with sound information respecting the progress of events in Poland, to urge the justice of her claims to independence, and to point out the benefit that would be derived from its re-establishment, as well by England as by Europe at large." The Rev. Dr. Worthington seconded the resolution, and, after a few observations from Mr. Fyler and Count Valerian Krasinski, the resolution was agreed to. Mr. W. J. Bickbeck, the honorary secretary, then read the report, which stated the income of the association to be something above £1400, arising chiefly from the balls given for the purpose during the season.

INFIRMARY FOR FISTULA AND DISEASES OF THE LOWER INTESTINES.—On Monday, the anniversary dinner of this institution took place at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. After the usual loyal and complimentary toasts had been honoured, his lordship called especial attention to the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Fistula Infirmary." He observed that the objects of this meritorious Institution well deserved to meet with the decided support, once and to it by the public. Though but in its 19th year of existence, the Infirmary had afforded permanent relief to nearly 3000 sufferers, of whom upwards of 1600 had undergone surgical operations. It was regretted, however, that although the charity had suffered no retrograde movement, yet the accommodation was still far too circumscribed to afford assistance to all who are eligible objects of its solicitude. The governors of the infirmary, therefore, entreated not only a continuance of pecuniary, but also a bestowal upon it of moral support, by enlisting the sympathy of friends and connexions in the praiseworthy cause,—a cause, it was considered, that every one who values the enjoyment of existence, the alleviation of human suffering, and the happiness of his fellow-creatures, is called upon to promote. Sir James Law Lushington, in proposing the health of Mr. Salmon, the founder of the charity, bestowed a warm eulogium on the exertions of that gentleman. Mr Salmon acknowledged the compliment in a graceful address, observing that if his friends and the public would only make their subscription of any services he had been able to afford to the cause of charity and the suffering poor, the best mode they could adopt was to continue their support to the institution. The donations of the evening amounted to nearly £400, which, with the annual subscriptions, made a total sum of about £500 as the produce of the anniversary festival.

A DEPUTATION on the subject of the introduction of railways into Australia, consisting of Mr. S. H. Marsh, Mr. William Prosser, and Mr. John W. Brett, had an interview with Earl Grey, yesterday, at the Colonial-office.

THE IRISH PRELATES IN ROME. Private letters from Rome announce the arrival in that city, on the 16th ult., of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ardagh. The Bishop of Cork (Dr. Nicholson) had not, at the date of these letters, arrived in the imperial city. Dr. M'Hale and Dr. O'Higgins were in excellent health.

## NEW GRAVING DOCK, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Southampton Dock Company have recently opened another Graving Dock, for the repairs of large ships and steamers of the second class. The length of this Dock, shown in our illustration, is 280 feet, width of gates, 51 feet; and the depth over sill, 14 feet. It is built almost entirely of brick, upon a novel and economical plan, from the designs of Mr. Alfred Giles. The work was contracted for by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., the eminent builders, and was completed in less than twelvemonth, at a cost of little more than £19,000.

The accompanying Sketch shews the New Dock in part, active, with another larger Graving Dock adjoining, which was opened in 1846; and the Engine House in the distance.

The Docks at Southampton being the *depôt* for the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, and for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, are rapidly increasing their business, and few Ports in the Kingdom afford similar facilities to shipping.

They consist of a Tidal Basin, sixteen acres in extent, with Warehouses round the Quays, and lines of railway leading directly from the South-Western terminus to the water's edge; together with two Repairing Docks, the larger of which has already accommodated the greater part of the Royal Mail, and the Oriental fleet. Workshops for making first-class boilers, and powerful shears capable of lifting fifty tons

Nine years ago a mud bank occupied the site of what may now fairly assume the title of this "National Work."

THE DRAM-DRINKER.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

## CHARACTERS ABOUT TOWN.

DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

### THE DRAM-DRINKER

BY THOMAS MILLER.

THERE are few places in London where so great a variety of characters may be seen popping in and out in a short space of time, as at the bars of our modern gin-palaces. Even respectable men who meet each other by chance, after a long absence, must drop in at the nearest tavern, although they have scarcely a minute to spare, to drink a glass together at the bar, and enquire about old friends. Married women, we are sorry to say, many of them the wives of clever mechanics, also congregate here, generally in the morning, when they go to market, and at a time when they ought to be providing the dinner for their families. Such things are thought but little of among those who are far from being numbered with the lowest orders of society. Then there are your itinerant vendors of almost every imaginable thing—these are, also, constant members of the bar, confining themselves generally to pennyworths of gin. The costermongers, who come wheeling and shouting from opposite directions, with their barrows, if they chance to meet near the door of a tavern, must, after a little gossip, go in and have their "drain." Added to these, there are the poor, the old, and the miserable, who look and feel "half-dead," as they themselves express it, unless they are "lighted up" every two or three hours with a glass of spirits. Many of these have become so habituated to drink that they care but little for food, and very rarely partake of a substantial meal: a pennyworth of boiled shell-fish, such as whilks or mussels, an oyster or two, or a trotter, and sometimes a fried fish—all of which are borne into these places by hawkers every hour of the day—may be taken as fair samples of the food consumed by these regular drinkers.

Nor is it at the front of the gaudily fitted-up bars alone where such quantities of spirits are consumed. Women and children even are coming in with bottles; some of the latter so little, that, like the one which our artist has so truthfully sketched, they are scarcely able to reach up and place the bottle upon the zinc-covered bar. If the weather is cold they are generally sent out in their mothers' shawls and bonnets, the one trailing upon the ground, and the other completely burying their little dirty faces. Even these young miserable creatures are fond of drink, and may sometimes be seen slily drawing the cork outside the door, and lifting the poisonous potion to their white withered lips. They have already found that gin numbs and destroys for a time the gnawing pangs of hunger, and they can drink the fiery mixture in its raw state.

Poverty and misery, and a want of the proper necessaries of life, have driven and are still driving hundreds to drink in this vast metropolis. Better food, better wages, and more employment are the only remedies that can be applied to this crying evil. They would sooner disperse a mob than all the police force with their staves. But your downright, thorough dram-drinker is a strongly-marked character. When you have once seen him, you are sure to recognise him again, for he belongs to a class which you are able to identify at a glance. He is generally well known in the places he haunts. He comes in almost noiselessly, invariably rubbing his hands and shrugging up his shoulders, as if very cold. If known, he seldom speaks; a nod on both sides is sufficient; and the accustomed glass is handed to him in silence. But watch the intensity of his countenance while the glass is filling: there is a grim desperate smile all over it, as if he knew that it was slowly killing him, and loved the cause better than the effect. Observe how his hand trembles as he raises it towards his lips, with what silent delight he gulps down the fierce liquor, his eyes apparently closed, so intently are they rivetted upon the glass, watching the last drop as it slowly trickles down the up-turned vessel, and gives a long-drawn "Ah!"—an indefinite kind of interjection expressing something like pleasure or regret, or, it may be, pain. He is generally alone, and seldom exchanges a word with any one.

Sometimes you are inclined to think that he is a man who has seen better days, who has "sat at good men's feasts," who has held some respectable situation: then Charity whispers in your ear that he has met with many troubles, lost or buried all who were once dear to him; that ever of the same Lethe he still drinks, for "his heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains his sense," and he strives in vain to steep his memory in forgetfulness. Or it may be that drink itself was the first cause of all his sorrows—that he began timidly, selecting the most out-of-the-way places at the commencement, and looking cautiously around before he ventured in; and that this stealthy habit of taking his glass still remains unchanged. But few know where he lives, what he does, or in what hidden haunt his time is passed.

Sometimes you fancy that you have seen him in the day-time in the darkest and remotest box of a low coffee-house, as if asleep, with his head resting upon the table, and his face buried in his hands. At others, in a tap-room—but this is in the very last stage of his decay—where he has become a kind of hanger-on—a something less respectable than the pot-boy; and here he is at everybody's "beck and bid," and ready to do anything for this destructive drink. Or he may know a few old friends whom he visits by stealth, and rom whom he occasionally obtains a shilling, only expressing their wonder that he is not yet dead. Perhaps one of these is kind enough to pay for his lodging, a truckle-bed in some dirty attic, where the only misery he finds is retiring to it sober. Even the very cabmen know and pity him, calling him by some peculiar name of their own; and frequently they invite him to drink.

For years he wears the same old suit of clothes; as one garment drops off, another but little better is given to him by some old acquaintance, whom in former days he used to meet in a quiet old-fashioned parlour. When he dies, if buried at all, it is at the expense of the parish; if no one owns him, his remains are often, in the night, borne to some hospital.

## *PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.*

### MR. FOX.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON FOX, M.P. for the borough of Oldham, is the son of a Suffolk farmer, who, in after-life, became a cotton-weaver in Norwich. The hon. member was born at Uggeshal farm, near Wrentham, in Suffolk, in 1786, and was educated for the Dissenting Ministry, at Old College, Homerton, under the Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D. He has since become the Minister of an Unitarian congregation.

MR. J. W. FOX, MEMBER FOR OLDHAM.

MR. FOX has been much before the public, and is well known as a lecturer and political writer of ability. In politics, he professes the extreme of Liberal or Radical opinions. During the Anti-Corn-Law agitation he was a very frequent and also a very able and attractive speaker at the meetings of "the League" in the metropolis. His political profession of faith embraces "Free-Trade" in its fullest extent, separation of Church and State, abolition of religious endowments by the State, &c. Among his most popular productions are his "Letters, chiefly addressed to the Working Classes," 3 vols.; and "Letters of a Norwich Weaver Boy," published in the *League* newspaper.

NEW GRAVING DOCK, SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

*Old Dowlas.* Pray, is there no'er a chandler here? because
Old *Daniel Dowlas* axes his applause.

| H. MORELAND. MR. TENNIEL. | CAROLINE DORMER. MISS MURRAY. | DANIEL DOWLAS. MR. WILSON. | DEBORAH DOWLES. MISS TAYHAM. | DICK DOWLAS MR. HAMERTON. | CICELY HOMESPUN. MISS COOPER. | T. HOMESPUN. MR. TOPHAM. | KENRICK. MR. WOOD. | D. PANGLOS. MR. HOLL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

ARTISTS' AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE HEIR-AT-LAW," ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE EPILOQUE.

In public speaking, the style of Mr. Fox appears studied and laboured, and full of effort to produce antithetic point; but, despite of his mannerism, he sometimes approaches eloquence.

In 1820 he was married to the daughter of James Florance, Esq., of Chichester, barrister; and was first returned to the Imperial Parliament as member for Oldham, in 1847.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—AMATEUR ARTISTS' PERFORMANCE.

In our Journal of last week we noticed, in terms of general commendation, the above performance on Thursday. We now give the list of characters, with the names of the artists and ladies by whom they were so satisfactorily filled:—

THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Daniel Dowlas* .. .. .. .. | Mr. J. Wilson, jun. |
| *Dick Dowlas* .. .. .. .. | Mr. R. J Hamerton. |
| *Doctor Pangloss* .. .. .. | Mr. F Holl |
| *Henry Moreland* .. .. .. | Mr J Tenniel. |
| *Breakfast* .. .. .. .. | Mr T W Angell |
| *Zekiel Homespun* .. .. .. | Mr J W. Topham |
| *Kenrick* .. .. .. .. .. | Mr W. Wood. |
| *John* .. .. .. .. .. | Mr W. Wilson |
| *Waiter at the Hotel* .. .. .. | Mr. Stanley. |
| *Waiter at the Blue Boar* .. .. .. | Mr J. D. Wingfield. |
| *Deborah Dowlas* .. .. .. | Mrs Tayleure. |
| *Cicely Homespun* .. .. .. | Miss Cooper. |
| *Caroline Dormer* .. .. .. | Miss Murray. |

PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Hernandez* .. .. .. .. | Mr. M. Wood. |
| *Don Gaspard de Rosellas* .. .. | Mr W. Wilson. |
| *Don Leon* (his Son) .. .. | Mr J Tenniel. |
| *Don Fernando* .. .. .. | Mr. T. W. Angell. |
| *Isidore* .. .. .. .. | Mr. Stanley. |
| *Pedro* (Valet of Fernando) .. .. | Mr. J. F. Redgrave. |
| *Pedrillo* (Valet of Leon) .. .. | Mr. G Cruikshank. |
| *Pacho* .. .. .. .. | Mr. Wingfield. |
| *Donna Lorenza* .. .. .. | Miss Murray. |
| *Juana* .. .. .. .. .. | Miss Young. |
| *Beatrice* .. .. .. .. | Mrs. Drake. |

The accompanying Illustration is from the Epilogue, showing nearly the whole of the characters in the "Heir at Law":—

*Old Dowlas:* Pray, is there no'er a chandler here? because
Old Daniel Dowlas axes his applause.

The comedy was well acted throughout; and the farce was equally as successful; Mr. Cruikshank, in *Pedrillo*, being irresistibly droll. Both pieces were admirably dressed: the Artists, as might be expected, proved themselves proficients in matters of costume.

## THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Royal Academy Exhibition, opened to the public on Monday last, is the nineteenth annual exhibition since Sir M. A. Shee's election to the office of President; the eleventh since the removal of the academy from Somerset House to the National Gallery; and the ninth since an Octagon Room was opened as a sort of lumber apartment for all sorts of pictures. We could have wished that the Academy had acceded to the recommendation of an anonymous writer in the *Times*, who recently threw out as a suggestion to the council, that the Octagon Room should cease to be used as a place for the interment of pictures, but should be opened as a refreshment room. The hint, we are assured, was actually made a Council Chamber matter of, but the suggestion was set aside, and the Octagon Room re-opened as before.

The Exhibition (one of average merit) consists of 1474 works of art, contributed by 840 different exhibitors. Ten of the forty Royal Academicians are absentees, viz. the President, Sir M. A. Shee, Mr. J. M. W. Turner (whose yellows and blues are really missed), Mr. R. Cook (who is always absent), Mr. Dyce (the newly elected member), Sir Richard Westmacott (the sculptor), and the five architects, Barry, Smirke, Hardwick, Cockerell, and Deering. Mr. Eastlake exhibits but one picture, No. 92, "An Italian Peasant Family on their way to a Village Festival prisoners with banditti." Mr. Edwin Landseer has five pictures; Mr. Etty, seven; Mr. Herbert, one; Sir William Allan, two; Mr. Hart, two; Mr. Lee, six; Mr. Charles Landseer, two: Mr. Mulready, four (all small); Mr. Maclise, four; Mr. Pickersgill, eight (all portraits), Mr. D. Roberts, three; Mr. Stanfield, five, Mr. Uwins, two; Mr. Webster, two; and Mr Cope, three. All the associates (twenty in number) are exhibitors. Danby has sent two; Redgrave, four; Watson Gordon, five; Creswick, six; Hollins, four Frank Grant, six; Elmore, one; Sidney Cooper, five; Frith, three; E. M Ward, two; Frost, one; Poole, one; and F. R. Pickersgill, two.

All the great works of the year are by the members and associates of the Royal Academy. This used not to be the case, but the Academy has, of late, strengthened its ranks materially by the introduction of as many young men as vacancies would enable them to introduce. Within the last eight years, for instance, the following names have been added to the list of associates:—John Watson Gordon, Thomas Creswick, Frank Grant, C W Cope, W Dyce, W C. Marshall (the sculptor), Alfred Elmore, T. Sidney Cooper, W P Frith, E M. Ward, W. E. Frost, P. F. Poole, F. R. Pickersgill, and Sydney Smirke Here are fourteen excellent men—sufficient of themselves to found and establish a little academy of their own

The great works of the Exhibition are Herbert's "St. John the Baptist reproving Herod," and Gibson's statue in marble of "Aurora stepping upon the Earth scattering Dew." There is, however, much to see that is good. The visitor should by no means omit to examine, and with care too, Mr. Cope's large picture of "Death of Cardinal Wolsey," a commission from Prince Albert; Mr. E. Landseer's "Alexander and Diogenes," and, indeed, all his works; Mr Roberts's "Interior of St. Paul's at Antwerp," painted for Mr. Vernon, to be added to the Vernon gift to the British nation; Mr. Mulready's "Butt," a boy shooting cherries into the mouth of another boy; Mr. Webster's "Card-Players," and his little sketch of the "Internal Economy of Do-the-Boys Hall;" Mr. Uwins's "Vintage in the South of France;" Stanfield's "Mole de Gaeta, from the Appian Way;" Maclise's portrait of "Mr. John Forster as *Kitely*, in Ben Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humour;'" Mr. Lee and Mr. Sidney Cooper's joint representations of English scenery, Mr. Eastlake's "Italian Peasant Family;" Mr. Redgrave's "Country Cousins," another of Mr. Vernon's gifts to the British nation; Mr. Watson Gordon's three-quarter portrait of Sir William Nowbegging, Mr. Creswick's "Chequered Shade," engraved in our present Number, and his 'Greenwood Stream,'

"The shady pool,
Where trouts sup when the day is cool."

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—"THE SCOTCH FAIR."—PAINTED BY PHILLIP.

Mr. Frank Grant's portrait of Mrs. Charles Lamb; Mr. Marshall's statue of "A Dancing Girl reposing;" Mr. Elmore's "Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples;" Mr. Sidney Cooper's several cattle pieces; Mr. Frith's "Stage-Coach Adventure in 1750," and his "Trial of the Witch;" Mr. Ward's "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire of London, in 1666," and his "Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynn"—the scene in St. James's Park witnessed and described by Evelyn. Nor should the visitor miss Mr. Danby's "Evening Gun—a Calm on the Shore of [illegible];" or Mr. Frost's "Enjoyment;" or Mr. Poole's imitation of Mulready on a large scale, "Arlète, a Peasant Girl of Falaise, in Normandy, discovered by the Father of William the Conqueror washing Linen in a Stream."

There are pictures, too, by artists without the pale of the Academy, which the visitor would be wrong to overpass: for instance, among others we could name, we would mention Mr. W. D. Kennedy's scene from the favourite "Merry Wives;" Mr. T. M. Joy's portrait of Miss Forbes, of Callandar; Mr. Egg's admirable illustration of "Queen Elizabeth discovering that she is no longer young;" Mr. H. W. Phillips's portrait of Mr. Lawyer, the Persian traveller, Mr. Lance's "Prize Fruit grown at Blenheim;" Mr. H. O'Neil's "Catherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" young Mr. Carpenter's "Charles II. in Holland before the Restoration;" Mr. F. Goodall's "Departure of the Emigrants;" Mr. Arnald's "Battle for the Standard;" and Mr. Phillip's "Scotch Fair," which we have this week engraved. Nor should the miniatures be overlooked: Mr. Thorburn and Sir William Ross each finishing an even battle for pecuniary distinction, and Mr. Carrick catching the expression of the poet Rogers with admirable precision. Some of the Architectural Room drawings will be found to repay attention. Mr. Sydney Smirke's sketch of the new building lately in the Temple is correct Elizabethan; and Mr. H. Shaw's drawing of the Ancient Funeral Pall belonging to the Fishmongers' Company quite a miracle of fidelity and tasteful mintrene.

There are some of the Royal Academicians who are not seen this year to any very great advantage. Leslie, for instance, is quite unrepresented in the two inferior pradications he has exhibited; and Eastlake is nowhere as well hardly be recognised in his portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore, or even, better still, in his "Meditation." The Ettys, one and all, are provokingly poor—with fine colours, it is true, but black and woolly, and poorly drawn. The Maclises, too, are indifferent—finely drawn, it is true, but cold to a North Pole degree in point of colour. How curious it is, the best colourist, Etty, is the worst draughtsman; and the best draughtsman, Maclise, the worst colourist. These two really great artists should live in the same house and take lessons of one another. The sadly-loaded brush of Etty, with what he has just produced, a piece of flesh equal to Titian and Nature, would, if transferred to the hand of Maclise, produce nothing but a raw cruddy

Having thus pointed out the chief work[illegible] of arts which visitors should make a [illegible] till next week.

## EXHIBITION AT THE OLD SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE Forty-fourth Exhibition of the *Old* Society of Painters in Water-Colours was opened to the public on Monday last, on the same day with the Royal Academy Exhibition in Trafalgar-square, and the collection of Ancient Masters, but still a good one, and admirably suited for Mr. Bentley's purposes and pencil.

27. "Nottingham." P. De Wint. A long, narrow strip of a picture, but wonderful for its truth of nature, and the consummate ability of its treatment throughout. Mr. De Wint clothes in long ranges of level count

32. "Going to the Hay field." D. Cox. Another capital specimen of Mr. Cox's style. But there is not an inferior example of the master in the whole Collection, though one feels (unwillingly, however) that

"His hand has lost the sprightly ease
Which marks security to please."

38. "A Valley in the Sussex Downs." Copley Fielding. Downs painted as none but Copley Fielding can paint them. This accomplished artist must know every inch of the Sussex Downs, so often has he represented them, and always with so much feeling and fidelity.

47. "Lympne Castle, Kent." P. De Wint Very good. All the sixteen De Wints were sold on the day of the private view, with the exception of one. Good pictures are always bought. It was not so once.

64. "Hollybocks." W. Bartholomew. Charmingly grouped and coloured.

79. "Crossing the Ford." W. Shayer, Sen. An old Englishman and his dead deer on a white pony, and numerous Highland attendants. This, to our taste, is more like nature and Edwin Landseer than even Mr. F. Taylor's clever compositions in the same style.

83. "Washing Scene at Nuremburg." 93. "A Market-place at Strasbourg." S. Prout. A pair of enviable Prouts; firm and masterly in every touch.

88. "Rory O'More." F. W. Topham. Rob and his wife in the cabin, most carefully painted, with Rory looking into Kathleen's face, and saying (holding a ring before her),

"Arrah, Kathleen, my darlint, you've teased me enough."

This fine picture deserves the post of honour it has received, in the very centre of the room.

112. "The Orphan." W. Hunt. Not Otway's, or Sir William Allan's orphan, but the last of a litter of pigs, being fed with a wisp-like leaf by a country girl, who is evidently thinking of "cracking" all the time.

146 "Interior of a Highland Larder. Weighing the Stag." F. Taylor. An ambitious and clever picture—full of subject, and in parts very carefully painted. So much so, indeed, that the resources of the art of drawing in water-colours seems carried to the highest pitch.

147. "Lincoln." P. De Wint. Another of Mr De Wint's long and thoroughly English landscapes. Less woolly, too, than usual.

167. "On the Wharfe near Bolton Abbey." George Fripp. Broadly and yet carefully executed.

177. "North Aisle of Westminster Abbey." F Nash. Taken from the Ambulatory (one of the best views in the Abbey), and showing the rich elevation of the tomb of Henry III. in the foreground. In scenes like these Mr. Nash is quite at home.

205 "Gillingham, on the Medway." E. Duncan. Most carefully and characteristic, and perfectly true to the spot and its peculiarities.

210. "Scene on the River Bratmay, near Ambleside." Copley Fielding. A Westmoreland scene, small in size, and yet most charmingly treated in the rich full manner of Fielding.

295 "Refectory—Grace." G. Cattermole. A Norman interior—archæologically correct, with figures of monks grouped with the skill of Paul Veronese.

312. "The Youthful Artist." Sir William Allan. Not to be compared to G. Cattermole. Many figures in Mr. Cattermole's characteristic manner—but far from equalling the "Refectory," on the same screen.

321. "May Blossom." W. Hunt. A branch of May, exquisitely real. There are other examples on the same screen of Mr. Hunt's careful attention to Nature.

324 "A Soap and Water Bubble." W. Hunt. A boy watching a soap bible, which he has just blown from a tobacco-pipe. The expression admirable.

328 "A Hawking Party going out" F. Taylor. Small and picturesque

341. "Prayer for the Absent." Alfred Fripp A lonely Irish scene, with two Irish girls kneeling in prayer. The faces full of sincerity and faith.

340. "Hot Cross Buns." W. Hunt. A hungry boy, with a face furthenware dish of boiling hot bread and milk before him. The contest is happily decided between hunger and prudence—the craving belly and the fearful tongue.

We shall probably re-visit this Exhibition with a view to another notice.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

HER MAJESTY'S LATE STEAMER "AVENGER." The committee are to meet this day (Saturday) at the Mansion House, Plymouth, to pay money to such persons residing in the neighbourhood as they consider deserving objects for continuing to participate in the fund so subscribed, and also to vote the remittance of sums to those living in different parts of Ireland, Scotland, &c. The committee have obtained the full particulars of the cases of 161 of those who are supposed to have perished in the Avenger. The whole number is officially stated to be 234.

THE OLD WAR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a silver medal to each of the officers of the Royal Navy, as a proof of her estimation of the valuable services which these gallant veterans have rendered their country. The medal, which has just been issued by the Admiralty, is in size about the size of a half-crown piece, and bears on one side a sea-car, with a trident, decorated with olive branches, drawn by seahorses, symbolizing at once the exertions of the heroic Nelson, and their successful results: and on the other, a bust in relief of those of the illustrious donor

The basin for war-steamers built in the Portsmouth Dockyard by Mr. Pete Rait, the Government contractor, will be opened, according to present arrangements, on the 24th instant (her Majesty's birthday). The only hindrance to its being opened before arose from the iron caisson buildings for the mouth having been partially broken in upon by the water to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet. They were only recently cleared. The work is now going on rapidly, and, to expedite it, twenty men from the shipwrights' department had been put upon it. The caisson is being coated inside and out with Hay's anti-corrosive composition

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

BENEFICES VACANT.—The following benefices have become vacant: The Rectory of Easton, Northamptonshire, by the death of the Rev. Gregory Bateman, value £640 per annum; in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter: the Rectory of Pilton, Rutlandshire, by the death of the Rev. Gregory Bateman, value £110 per annum, in the gift of Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.: the Rectory of Dunmer, Hampshire, by the death of the Rev. Richard Terry, M.A., value £415 per annum, in the gift of William Adams, Esq.: the Rectory of Weild, Hampshire, by the death of the Rev. Michael Terry, M.A., value £164 per annum, in the gift of the Earl of Portsmouth.

OXFORD, May 2. The Duke of Wellington has appointed the Rev. Philip Bliss, formerly Fellow of St. John's, to be Principal of St. Mary Hall, vacant by the resignation of Bishop of Hereford. This day was appointed for the admission of the new Principal. Dr. Bliss has for upwards of 20 years held the offices of Keeper of the Archives, Registrar of the University and Vice-University Court, and Clerk of the Market. The appointment has given very great satisfaction

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

Monday being observed as a close holiday at the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange was also closed. On Tuesday the English market opened buoyantly, Consols quoting 83¾ for money. This was the favourable change in the week, the confirmation of the triumph of the *moderés* in France, and tranquillizing accounts from Ireland, tended to promote a rise. The market advanced to 83¾ to ⅞, and closed firmly at that rate. The general feeling prevailed on Wednesday and Thursday, and a new impulse was given to it by the accounts of the collision between the moral and physical force repealers. Consols were done as high as 84¼, but prices from Paris quoting lower on the receipt of advices verifying a civil war in France far from improbable, a reaction occurred, making the closing quotation 83¾. The market was well supported on Thursday, Consols advancing to 83¾, but on the arrival of the Continental news, a fall of nearly ¾ per cent. resulted. This decline originated from the tenor of the Italian news, rumours being in circulation that the French had advanced into Savoy. During the week, Exchequer Bills have ruled steadily. This department, at present, is favourable to mortgages reduction in price. Bank Stock had receded slightly from sales, but is now at last week's rate Reduced continues nearly 2 per cent. below its relative value. Prices, at the middle of the week, were not quite so firm, but the following list will show:—Bank Stock, 189; Three per Cent. Reduced, 81¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 83¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 82¾; Long Annuities, [illegible]; New Three per Cents., [illegible]; India Stock, [illegible]; Ditto under £1000, 2l p; Consols for Account, 83¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 4l p.; Ditto, £500, 3l p.; Small, 3l p.

There was some activity at the Foreign Market at the beginning of the week, attended with an advance in prices Brazilian on Tuesday improved to 7, for the large bonds; small, 6¾; Mexican, 16 to 16¼; Portuguese Three per Cents, 17¾; Four per Cents, 25; Russian, 96 to 96½; Spanish Five per Cents, 18¾; Ditto for money, Three per Cents, 23½ to 23¾; Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 3¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 48. Our closing list, it will be perceived, marks some changes, selling prices generally, however, prevail. Even without realising Belgian, it will be seen, is better, from the favourable progress of affairs in that country, and the same cause has induced an advance in Dutch. The last quotations are, Grenada Bonds, 1 per cent, 13; Ditto, Deferred, 2¼; Mexican 5 per Cent, 1846, 16¼; Ditto, Account, 16¼; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 31; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 17¼; Ditto, 4 per Cents, 18; Russian Bonds, 86¼; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 19¼; Ditto, Account, 19¼; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; Ditto, 3 per Cents, 4¾; Ditto, Account, 23¼; Venezuela Bonds, 2¾ per Cent, 20¾; Belgian 2½ per Cent, 36¾; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild., 42¾; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 63; Ditto, Bonds, 61.

The Share Market is considerably firmer, particularly with respect to all lines in which the capital account is about to be closed. From this cause, Brighton, Eastern Counties, and Great Western have made decided advance. Eastern Counties have improved £1 10s per share, and Norfolks about 5 per cent.: the amalgamation of the two lines has contributed to this change. Caledonians have also risen about £3 per share. But little, except speculative business is, however, doing in the new lines, or in shares but partially paid up. At the close of the week, prices were—for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 7¾; Caledonian, 31¾; Chester and Holyhead, 24¾; East Anglia, £35, 5½; Eastern Counties, 4¾; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, 4¾; Ditto, Bonds, 4¾; Eastern Counties and Hastings, 2¾; Ditto, New Quarters, 4; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 43; Great Northern, 3½; Great South and West (Ireland), 24½; Great North of England, 230; Ditto, New, £40, 34; Great Western, 99½; Ditto, Half Shares, 49½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16¾; Ditto, Fifths, 9¾; Ditto, New, £17, 8¾; Hull and Selby, 78; Ditto, Half Shares, 39; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72¾; Ditto, Fifths, 8¾; Ditto, Thirds (Leeds), 7¾; Ditto, Extension, 8¾; Lancaster and Preston and West, Leeds and Thirsk, 18½; Do. New, 5¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 32¾; Do. Consol. Eighths, 2¾; Do. Pref. Con. 5 per Cent, 1852, 46; London and Greenwich, Preference, 10¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; Ditto, New, 4¾; Ditto £10 (M. and B.), A, 9¾; Ditto £10 (M. and B), B, 9¾; London and South-Western, 46¾; Ditto New, £20, 26¾; Ditto Tenths (Consol), 42; Midland, 109¾; Ditto, Ditto, £50 Shares, 10¾; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 71; Ditto Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent, 11¾; Norfolk, 67; Ditto guaranteed 5 per cent., 49; North British, 23¾; Ditto Half Shares, 11¾; Ditto Quarters, 5¾; Ditto Thirds, 4¾; North Staffordshire, 7; Ditto, Other Kinds, 3; Northampton, 22½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7¼; Scottish Central, 27; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3¾; Ditto, Ditto, Class B, 1¾; South-Eastern, 24¾; Ditto, Separation, 3¾; Stockton and Darlington, 41¾; Ditto, New, 20½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 17¾; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 10¼; Ditto G.N.E. Preference, 9; York and North Midland, 70; Ditto, Preference, 18¾; Ditto East and West, Railway Extension, 3¾; Arbroath and Forfar, 4; Namur and Liege, 3¾; Northern of France, 3¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1¾; Paris and Lyons, 2¼; Rouen and Havre, 8; Sambre and Meuse, 4¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened with some heaviness yesterday, influenced by the foreign and Irish news. The first quotation was 83¼, but on the arrival of the French express, an improvement to 83¾ was [illegible]. There was nothing of moment in the other markets.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week; owing to the present fine weather, the millers were very cautious in their operations, and the demand must be considered heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Either a large or small quantity of foreign wheat was on show. Fine descriptions sold at full prices, but the middling and inferior kinds were 1s per quarter lower, with a very dull inquiry. The few samples of barley on show were not readily disposed of, as the long season has now—and justly so—caused but a downward tendency. We have no alteration to notice in the value of malt, but the trade was decidedly heavy. The supply of oats was very small. The best samples produced 26s per quarter more readily. Other kinds were unchanged in value. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were neglected.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3810; barley, 1440; oats, 1920. Irish: oats, 4970. Foreign: wheat, 6666; barley, 1160; oats, 690. Flour, 3250 sacks, malt, 4350 quarters.

*English.* Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 52s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 52s; rye, 29s to 34s; grinding barley, 23s to 32s; distilling ditto, 36s to 40s; malting ditto, 43s to 46s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 47s to 50s; Kingston and Ware 56s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s to 59s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 18s; ditto, white, 18s to 20s; beans, new, 34s to 38s; ditto, old, 36s to 42s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; maple, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 34s to 36s per quarter; flour, town-made, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s, per 280 lbs.

*Foreign.* Barley, red kind, 30s to 32s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 31s per 196lb.; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

*The Seed Markets.* A few parcels of clover seed of foreign production have sold at full prices In all other seeds so little is doing that our quotations are almost nominal

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52s per quarter; Baltic crushing, 36s to 38s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; canaseed, 30s to 32s per quarter, coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 9s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £7 10s to £8 0s; ditto foreign, £6 10s to £7 0s per 1000; rapecake, 90s to 95s; hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter; tares, 2s to 3s per bushel.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 49s 6d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 19s 5d; rye, 29s 0d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 34s 7d.

*Duties on Foreign Corn.*—Wheat, 7s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, —s 0d, peas, 2s 0d.

*Teas.*—Small public sales have been held this week, and at which a fair quantity has been disposed of at full prices. Privately, the demand is in a sluggish state, and we can quote nothing like an increase.

*Sugar.*—There has been more activity in the demand for all kinds of sugar since our last report, and prices have advanced from 6d to, in some few instances, 1s per cwt. Standard lumps are selling at the 54s per cwt.

*Coffee.*—No change worthy of notice has taken place in the demand for, or value of, this article.

*Rice.*—There is less activity in the sale for this article, and prices are with difficulty supported.

*Provisions.* Dutch butter is still in good request, and, in some instances, prices are well supported. Fine Friesland is selling at 102s to 104s per cwt. Other kinds are unchanged. Fine Irish is 98s to 99s per cwt. The best Irish butter is firm, at full rates of currency, but old parcels are a slow inquiry. Cork, first, 88s to 90s; Belfast, 90s; and Limerick, 90s to 92s per cwt. English bacon sells at 60s to 62s per cwt. Hams are in moderate request, at 60s to 70s per cwt. Irish are in fair demand, and prices are firmly supported, at 58s to 70s per cwt. Prime singed sides, 56s to 58s per cwt.

*Tallow.*—P Y C on the spot is selling at 49s for small parcels, and for delivery, 48 per cwt Town tallow, 42s 9d to 43s, net cash.

*Oils.*—This market is heavy, and in most instances the quotations are a downward tendency.

*Spirits.* Scarcely any business is doing in rum, the prices of which are with difficulty supported Proof Leewards may be quoted at 1s 9d, and East Indies, is 7d to 1s 7½d per gallon. Brandy dull. British spirits are unchanged, at 19s 3d, per gallon.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 to £4; clover ditto, £4 to £5; and straw, £1 8s to £1 12s per load

*Wool.*—Pubic sa[illegible] about 20,000 bales are now on Up to the present time, the biddings are somewhat [illegible] and prices rule a shade lower [illegible] of fair prices. In all other [illegible] The best qualities [illegible] [illegible] to nothing is doing [illegible] [illegible] 1s to 1½d per lb more [illegible] (Friday).—Seventh sale, Saturday, 8d, Salisbury, 1s 8d; Tees, 1s; Haswell, 1s 8d; Hexham, 1s 3d; Stewart's, 1s 3d per lb.

*Hops* (Friday).—An favourable change in the weather appears to have had a beneficial influence on the hop plant The accounts received from [illegible] Kent to-day are to the effect that the bine has made some progress during the present week, notwithstanding the coldness of the nights and the cutting effect of easterly winds. On speculation there is nothing to doing in our markets. However, the best sorts are selling at full prices, but the other sorts are neglected —Sussex pockets, £3 0s to £3 5s.; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 3s to £3 10s.; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 3s to £3 8s.

*Smithfield* (Friday).—Although our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts as to number (though their general quality was exceedingly good), the beef trade was in a very dull state, and, as dealers in the country are few, a slow sale of from 2s to 4d per 8lb.—the highest figure for the best Scots is reached to[illegible] Scots and, scarcely 300 Scots came fresh to hand. For sheep the demand was steady, but flat from brisk, at unaltered currencies. Prime old Downs is the only sold at 5s per 8lb Lambs, of both fat and inferior supply, moved off slowly, at very full prices. From the Isle of Wight 500 head were received per rail way Calves were in moderate request, at late figures. In pigs exceedingly little was doing. Beasts sold at from 2s 2d to 2s 4d per 8lb., including their sinking offals

Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d.; large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse pigs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, APRIL 17

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock; viz., On Thursday, May 11, on Saturday, May 27 (to celebrate her Majesty's birthday); and on Thursday, June 8.

N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the drawing-room on the 11th of May next.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold a levee, at St. James a Palace, on Wednesday, the 17th of May next, at two o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, APRIL 29.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Lord Privy Seal, to appoint Robert Milley de Blaquiere, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Steele, retired.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 2

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT

County of Wicklow—Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., vice [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Wm Aston, who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 29.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieut R P C Jones to be First Lieut, vice Norie

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT

[illegible] Dated 4th day of May, 1848

Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

North Yorkshire—County Treasurer: T Kirkwood, Esq., to be Capt, vice Dr [illegible] Esq, to be Capt: J N Masterman to be Adjutant, with the rank of Capt

Berks—Lieut-Colonel: A Wilson to be Lieut.-Colonel: W A Deane to be Major: Capt Palmer to be Lieut.-Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer to be Colonel, vice Lee: H St John Pleydell to be Major: Capt Bengough to be Colonel, vice Palmer to be Colonel: D Mayhew to be Colonel, vice Palmer: H T Cranke to be Cornet

1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut Hon [illegible] to be Lieut, vice Wadham: W M Snow to be Cornet; M Barr, to be Cornet, vice Daniell: S H Northcote to be Cornet, vice Haworth

County of Cork—Lieut-Colonel Sir Royal St-fford Cotter: F J Heywood to be Lieut-Colonel: P Peel to be Lieut, vice Stevens, M E Butler to be Cornet, vice Heywood; P A Peel to be Cornet, vice Peel

BANKRUPTS.

V H HALLPIKE, Oromer-street, Gray's-inn-road, plasterer-maker R JEWESON, Great Winchester-street, merchant. T GARTH, Ashton-under-Lyne, cat Old Road street, stock-broker. E J PUCKRIDGE, Kingsland road, tea-dealer E M HEADLAND, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, lodging-house keeper. H BRACHAM, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, wine merchant. J SMITH, Portsea and Birmingham, licensed lawyer. J KEYMER, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. W W FALL, Sheffield, metal dealer. W OLDTON, Stamford, Lincolnshire, brickmaker. S BERRY, Barnsley, grocer. W FLOYD, Tavistock, victualler. J D JEFFERY, Sidmouth, apothecary. S BRANNANIS, Halifax, innkeeper. D M'HARD, Cross and-moor-lane, Yorkshire, innkeeper. W POTTER, Birkenhead, merchant. E HALL, Manchester, packer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J J ASHE, Inverness, saddler. A MOFFAT, Glasgow, carter. D HENDERSON, Coatbridge, smith.

FRIDAY, MAY 5

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 5.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut de [illegible] to be Lieut, vice [illegible]

H C Vane to be Cornet, vice Stephens

1st Dragoons: [illegible] to be Cornet, vice Stephens

Dragoons: [illegible] to be Cornet, vice Stephens

4th Light Dragoons: Cornet C Keane to be Lieut, vice Barton: Cornet G Ellis to be Adjutant, vice Molyneux: 6th: Captain R. Walker to be Captain, vice [illegible]

7th Hussars: Cornet Hon [illegible] to be Lieut, vice Elphinstone

18th Foot, Ensign A Minter to be Lieutenant, vice Jones: J R Gibbons to be Ensign, vice Minter. 36th: Capt A M'Gachen Alleyne to be Captain, vice Palmer 44th Captain [illegible] Lindsay to be Captain, vice [illegible] Lieutenant B Ward to be First Lieutenant, vice [illegible] Ensign [illegible] Wemyss to be Lieutenant, vice Ward: Ensign W H Rochfort to be Lieutenant, vice Bell 49th Capt H W [illegible]

Cape Mounted Rifleman: Lieut C H Bree to be [illegible]

HOSPITAL STAFF J Acklie, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Smith

BANK OF ENGLAND

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1848

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Issue Department | | Banking Department | |
| Notes issued | £36,586,825 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 2,984,900 |
| Gold Coin and Bullion | 236,825 | Notes | 18,656,930 |
| Silver Bullion | | | 1,730,622 |
| | £36,586,825 | | £36,586,825 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) | £12,534,628 |
| Rest | 3,496,404 | | |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) | 3,283,501 | Other Securities | 12,055,481 |
| | | Notes | 7,954,790 |
| Other Deposits | 11,649,9 8 | Gold and Silver Coin | 616,841 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 1,080,201 | | |
| | £33,375,100 | | £33,375,100 |

Dated 4th day of May, 1848 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

B EVANS, Dorking, stone-mason. R [illegible], Cook's-square, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer. W GOOPER C WILSON, and G BLACK, Aldermanbury, straw-hat-manufacturers. J C KNIGHT, Fenchurch-street, merchant. E KNIGHT, Southampton-square, cabinet-maker. J HADDOCK, Bury-st-Edmunds, pawnbroker. H H HARLEY, Ventnor, late of Wright, Isle-of-Wight. W REUDEN, Thomas-place, Granby-row, Cambridge-road, surgeon. R BUCK, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, apholsterer T BROWN, Red Lion-street, Whitechapel, plumber C CHUDDINGTON and I SOUTHALL, Lombard-street, merchants. J ARTON, Sunderland, tailor. J SHARPE, innkeeper M A LEGRIT, Liverpool, hotel-keeper. J LAURIE, Liverpool, esq. merchant. T PATTISTT, Manchester, wine-merchant. C DOUGH, Manchester, engraver. J BUTTERWORTH, Haydock, Lancashire, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J RANSOM, Perth, chaise-manufacturer. W PIRMSON and SON Dalkeith, wood-merchants and sawyers J MACK, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, cotton-spinner. D CUTHBERT ON, Dumfries, shoemaker, coal-master J MACFARLAN, Strathblane Argyllshire, farmer D CAMPBELL, Glasgow, wine-merchant and grocer. D GILLIES, Glasgow, plumbers. W CHRISTIE, Leith, merchants. J BOWIE, Junior, and CO, Glasgow, merchants.

## BIRTHS.

At the Castle Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, of a son.—At Newark, the lady of Captain Henry A. Bruce, 52nd Light Infantry, of a son.—At the Rev Horace Tursgo, of a son.—At the residence, St James s Chapel, Hampstead-road, the wife of the Rev Henry Goulding, D. D, of a daughter.—At the residence of the Rev Alexander Grey, Rye of the Civil service, of a son.—In Eaton-square, the wife of Edward Divett, Esq, M P, of a daughter.—At Lavender-house, Enfield, the wife of the Rev Thomas Scott, of a son.—At the Grange, Wilderness the wife of Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, of a daughter.—At Webmarsh-house Rye the wife of J B Major, Esq., of a son.—At Ashton, of a daughter.—At Stanfield, Fe, N. B, the Hon Mrs George William Frazer, of a son.—In Westbourne-street Pimlico-gardens, the wife of the Rev. John Bowstead, of a son.—At the Church Parsonage Bolton, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev J H R Spencer, of a daughter.—At Dunington Rectory Sidley, the Hon Mrs H Howard, of a daughter.—At Thrift-on, Hertfordshire, Mrs Richard Cort, Horsell, on the 20th ult the lady of Lieut-Col J Dalbiac, Bryerse, of the Bombay army, of a son.—At Bexley, Kent, Mrs Charles Hall, of a daughter.—At Wimbledon, on the 30th ult, the lady of Captain Bruce, of a son.—On the 1st inst, at No 3, Montpelier-terrace, Brompton, the wife of Lieut-Col Sir Thomas Seaton, of a son.—3rd May, at Sutherland-street, Walworth, Mrs Ian Stadfield, Junior, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

At Westwoble, Major Hale, of the 3d (or King's Own) Light Dragoons second son of Robert Hale Hughes Hale, Esq, of Alderley-grange, Herts, and Coddin, in the county of Wilts, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev T C Chute, rector of Ashley, Hampshire, and Vicar of Andover.—At Bromley, Kent, Thomas Bromley, Esq, of Derby —At Clifton, Newton Byron Rannon, Esq, youngest son of the late John Rannon, Esq, of Gilsland-hall Penrith, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev Thomas Cotterell, Rector of Garsons, Herefordshire.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev William Bryans, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Sophia, third daughter of the late Registrar of the Bishop of Lichfield.—At St Leonard's Church, near Exeter, the Rev G Bryan, jun, M A, of Swanton Novo to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Rev Thomas Lee Bere, Rector of Ashreigney.—At Lanreston Hall, Torquay At St George's Church, Hanover-square, Viscount Nevill, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Lady Gwendoline Mary Beauclerk, fourth daughter of the late Duke of St Albans.

## DEATHS.

Emily Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart, of Knebworth-park, Herts.—At Knightsbridge Barracks, Wm Hamilton, the beloved and only son of the Hon Mr and Mrs Pleydell, deeply and sincerely lamented.—On the 28th ult, at Hackabeach, Major Richardson, in his 78th year The Rev F W Goodenough of Sutton Veleney, Kent, in the 38th year of his age.—At Lessness Heathway, Woolwich, Kent, Alexander, the beloved and affectionate son of the Rev Edward Owen, A.M, incumbent of that place.—At Cranbourne Lodge, Forest Hill, Sydenham, Mary, the wife of the late Benjamin Cobbe, Alexander Daniel, deeply regretted by her family and numerous friends.—The Rev Maxwell Terry, M.A, Rector of Bumper, Essex. At Edinburgh, Major-General Robert Dundas, one of the late Sir Robert Dundas, Bart, of Hume.—At his residence, Charles-square, Widow Lee, relict of the late [illegible] Esq, of Hatton-garden, aged 78.

[illegible] of the 7th light Hon Sir George Henry [illegible]

THE REFORM MOVEMENT AND THE MEMBERS FOR MARYLEBONE.—Lord Dudley Stuart has written to Mr. Hume, requesting to put to him from a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, to state his intention of advocating and voting for the parliamentary reform and retrenchment proposed by Mr. Hume. Sir B. Hall says, "The vestry may rest assured that I shall be most happy to give my support to all measures of wise economy and salutary reform, and to render any assistance that I can in my power towards carrying out these objects, without reference to any party from whence any such propositions may emanate."

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ELECTORS.—, his committee met on Tuesday, at one o'clock, and, in consequence of the delay which had taken place in passing the Election Recognizances Bill, decided on a further postponement of the time for striking the select Committees, to try the petitions depending thereon. The Leicester and Cheltenham Committees will be nominated on the 16th, and the Dublin, Walsall, and Longford, on the 23d inst

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE SPECIAL POLKA, inscribed to the ... Miss of the Nation, by JOHN COOTE, ... Imire every Special Constable will present him ... with a copy. It only costs one penny for the ... street, City; where may be had "Les special quadrilles," price 3s.

HENRY WYLDE'S PIANOFORTE WORKS, including a New Grand Pianoforte, Introduction and Rondo, "Die Landschaft," &c., &c., just Published, by R. MILLS (late BRICHALL), 140, New Bond-street.

Now Ready, not published Price 5s.,
CAN A BOSOM SO GENTLE REMAIN ? The Words by SHENSTONE. A Glee for Five Voices. Composed and Dedicated to Vincent Novello, Esq., by Miss LAURA W. BARKER. London: Scenal Music Warehouse, 69, Dean-street Soho, and 24 Poultry.

LOYAL SONGS FOR THE TIMES.

"God bless the Queen," lovely harmonized for one, two three or more voices. "Rule Britannia," with all the verses. "Hail Columbia Hymn," &c. Also,

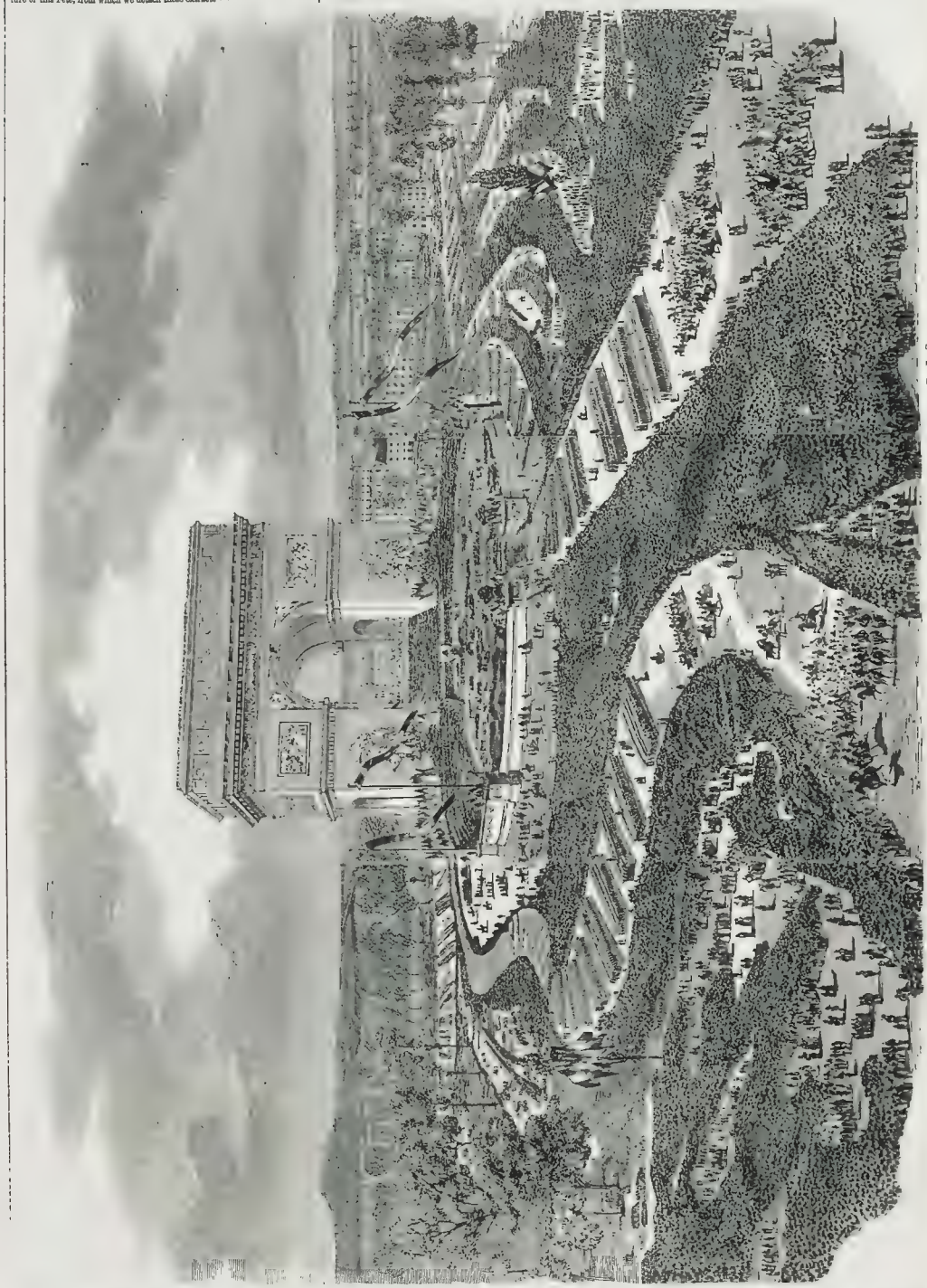
## THE FETE OF FRATERNITY.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated some of the most striking portions of this Fête. This week, by the aid of our Parisian Artist, we are enabled to present our readers with a picture of the stupendous whole, showing in detail the grand pageant before the Arc de l'Etoile.

In George Sands' paper, *La Cause du Peuple*, has appeared a very graphic picture of this Fête, from which we detach these extracts —

ments, its spires, its pinnacles, its yellow river, its vast surrounding meadows, its innumerable houses What a framework for what a scene! The federation of the Champ de Mars was but child's play to the spectacle this day presented under the gaze of that God who watches over the destinies of France 400,000 armed men marching rank and file, the beginning nor the end of which whole line no eye could see; and on the flank of this monster column, a whole population, as witnesses of its own most vigorous proof of strength. Twelve hours scarcely

"What a spectacle! Never in all the annals of human existence has a similar spectacle been seen, never have so many human beings been crowded together in so small a space. A million of souls! for from every suburb of Paris every citizen seemed to come with his family. From the summit of the Arch of Triumph it was a vision a dream. Under the vast heaven, shadowed by clouds, beaming sometimes with the sun's rays shining through the rain, the gigantic enclosure of an immense city—with its lofty domes, its proud monu-



THE GRAND FETE OF FRATERNITY, AT PARIS.

the wave, the river, this mighty human sea!! invention of the people, who, to

not seek for these they did they covered their arms with ribbons and flowers and thus ravished peace, which is only the expression of sentiment, to the Young lilac branches, just opened by the first breath of April, were carried off.

and listened to the marches of the gun the a march ing forest popular chant of Lars, who raised from their flowers and their ribbons over those who had not had time to pro- The women took the ornaments from their hair, and a shower of bouquets and garlands seemed to fall like hail from the arms of banners.

Between each armed battalion after each the immense *cortège* had defiled, came corps of battalions of women, old men, children, citizens not yet incorporated in the legion filled up by parties such as these, going to salute the triumphal Arch of the Provisional Government, a touching protestation possibility of any struggle in the bosom of the Republic lanes marching between the reading walls of the

London, Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 6 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No 316.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE HEALTH OF TOWNS.

Lord Morpeth's bill for the Improvement of the Sanatory Condition of Towns has got into Committee of the House, but it seems to be doubtful whether any real progress will be made with it this session. As a measure it is very obviously incomplete. In an age which has been called, not inaptly, "the age of great cities," a bill has been introduced into Parliament, after a grand preliminary flourish of trumpets, to provide for the better drainage, ventilation, and general health of the great cities and towns of the empire; but London, the metropolis, and Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the three next largest cities, have been omitted, with all the towns of Scotland and Ireland, from its operations! This is odd enough as a commencement; and the only excuse offered for the omission is as odd as the fact itself. London and the metropolitan boroughs are too mighty to be included in any bill. They must have a bill of their own. Scotland and Ireland are in precisely the same condition, being too important to be governed by the same act as that which shall govern the greater and more important division of the Empire, which goes by the name of England. The truth is, that Lord Morpeth has not courage and energy enough to grapple with the local interests that may be injuriously affected by the operations of a general measure. He tries his 'prentice hand upon the small cities and towns; reserving the larger ones for a future opportunity, when he shall have acquired more skill, and when he shall be better instructed in the necessary workmanship. In the meantime opposition has arisen in various quarters. The towns to be affected are in arms against it; and the towns and cities not immediately menaced join the opposition, in the hope that if they succeed in defeating the partial measure, the whole question may be adjourned indefinitely.

For our own parts we cannot but regret that Lord Morpeth and the sanatory reformers did not bring forward a complete measure, which, without interfering too much, or in any way unjustly, with local management, would have secured an object of which it is impossible to over-estimate the importance. The sanatory improvement of large towns is a question as interesting to the rich as to the poor. If the poor live in filth and misery, and fever be engendered from the union of that prolific pair, the poor are not the only sufferers. The vitiation of the air that begins in the hovels of the humble spreads to the palaces of the proud. The malaria that decimates the population in the over-crowded dwellings of the needy takes a tithe in the abodes of the wealthy. The well-being of one portion of society is intimately connected with the well-being of all, so that no class can be independent of the sufferings of another. This truth is confessed. The rich and the powerful have not shown an indifference to the question, but, on the contrary, have taken much interest in it. We are convinced that all classes, high and low, would have cordially supported the Government in a measure that would have been effectual without being arbitrary, and that would have secured one central control without annihilating the local and municipal management, to which the people are accustomed, and which enters so intimately into the spirit of our institutions.

We do not join the outcry against "Centralisation"—an outcry in which many persons take part who are ignorant of what is meant by it. Centralisation is considered in the light of some terrible and vague evil; something despotic, as well as incomprehensible; dreadful, and not to be defined; and totally subversive of the free-agency to which we have been accustomed. Much of the odium heaped upon Lord Morpeth and his coadjutors in the task of Sanatory Reform has had its origin in this feeling. Yet we think, without agreeing with those who are always crying out against Centralisation, and making a bugaboo of the word to scare the unthinking, that there is a limit to it which it is not prudent and desirable to overstep. Local management should not be entirely fettered by a Board sitting at a distance. It is sufficient that local management should be responsible to a central authority for errors or neglect of duty. It is not fitting that local management should be entirely superseded. To its alleged defects in this particular the measure owes much of the opposition it has excited; and if, even as this advanced period of the session, the Government would boldly meet the two great and only real objections to Lord Morpeth's bill by extending it to London, the metropolitan boroughs and to Scotland and Ireland, and affirm the principle of local management, subject to central control, they would rally around them so vast an amount of support from all ranks and conditions of the people, as to render certain their success in carrying it.

There are various matters of the utmost importance to the well-being of the community which centralism must originate, before localism can administer. Sanatory Reform is one of them. Occupied in the exclusive pursuit of wealth—each individual for himself—the pursuit of the public health has never been the business of society. People have swarmed into towns in the search for employment, and have been huddled together at the cheapest rate. The increase of the general wealth has but increased this particular evil. As long as the traffic of the town was duly cared for, and no obstruction existed to the thoroughfare, the least possible attention was paid in any place to drainage and cleanliness. There are thousands and tens of thousands of people in all our large towns who have no idea of the benefits from which they are shut out, in being deprived of fresh air and fresh water. There are thousands and tens of thousands who were born in filth and live in filth, without a knowledge of the blessings of cleanliness. Unaided and undirected localism can do nothing for such people as these. It has neither the means nor the authority for reforms and alterations so extensive as would be required to drain a whole parish, and build houses where the essentials of health and the decencies of civilisation might be placed within the reach of the poorest of the population. It requires more power than they possess to demolish the old dwellings—more money than they can

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—"The Death Bed of Robert, King of Naples."—Painted by A. Elmore, A.R.A.—(see page 314.)

command to construct the new. A national system, directed by a central authority, is absolutely necessary to set in motion the local machinery which would be adequate to the task of effectually improving the sanitary state of London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, Merthyr, Cork, Dublin, Limerick, Galway, Paisley, Edinburgh, Dundee, and such busy conglomerations of the people as exist in them. No local effort could be entrusted with a task so utterly beyond its power. Parliament, which is itself a centralisation, must delegate authority for this purpose to some other central body, before a reasonable hope of success can be entertained. Such a central body should aid and strengthen, not supersede and destroy local agency. If this be no more than this, the foolish outcry against centralisation, as being "un-English," would die out, and people would acknowledge that a Board of Health was as necessary as a Board of Privy Council, a War Office, an Admiralty, a Court of Chancery, or a House of Commons; and that one was no more "un-English" than the other.

For our part, without adopting the silly word, we think that [illegible] meaning thereby cant and control, be "un-English," that filth is "un-English," fever "un-English," and the physical and moral debasement of a teeming population still more decidedly "un-English." [illegible] "un-English." [illegible] ence to the sanatory condition of the people which it would be very much for the advantage of the English to introduce. A tax upon windows is an exclusively English [illegible], which is exceedingly prejudicial to the public health. It would be very desirable if the Government could do without it, and give us an "un-English" exemption from its operation. The excise duty upon soap is also a very English impost, which is highly prejudicial to the public health. We should be very grateful to the Minister who would relieve the people of it, although Lord Granby perhaps might object to the relief's being quite [illegible].

The truth with regard to this measure seems to be, that the Government have been too car ful of vested interests in [illegible] places, like London, [illegible] in other quarters, where no such powerful opposition was to have been feared; and that in steering timidly a middle course, they have [illegible] The [illegible] is an amiable Minister; but in such a question as the Health of Towns, a bold and strong hand is required. The reform desired must be as vast as the evil that rendered it necessary; but honesty of purpose, and firm determination, would enable a Minister to carry a plan much vaster, were it but wise and well considered.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The news from our lively neighbours across the Channel this week is generally of a more cheerful and reassuring character. The commencement by the National Assembly of its Herculean task of re-organising the government of the country had created almost universal satisfaction. [illegible] a form of Government which [illegible] Government was to be immediately appointed, consisting of five members, with the Presidency of M. Lamartine (M. Dupont de l'Eure having declined it).

It has been officially announced in the *Moniteur*, in a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Commissaries in the departments, that the [illegible] Fêtes of Concord was fixed for sunday (to-morrow).

On Saturday last the Republican Clubs in Paris voted, by a majority of 400, a resolution, of which the object is to call on the National Assembly to [illegible] actively in the affairs of Poland.

The *Presse* announces the arrival of Prince Czartoryski [illegible] The Prince, it was said, by the unanimous return which Polish affairs has taken in the Russian provinces.

General Oudinot, Commander [illegible] Macon on the 1st inst., where he inspected the troops concentrated in that town and the neighbourhood.

Assembly has had a favourable effect upon Paris [illegible] ts, which, since the Revolution, have been nearly deserted, are beginning to fill; several of the hotels are full, and the shopkeepers [illegible] is improving.

[illegible] authors, and [illegible] speculators are clamouring [illegible] theatres," [illegible] all the virtues of our old [illegible] press," with which, as is known (unless to the fit confoundedly), [illegible] which we do. But in sober [illegible] Paris was [illegible] which is the meaning of the cry for liberty, we have already [illegible] ch, and to speak frankly, comedy, vaudeville, farce, [illegible] pantomime, [illegible] canabis, magic lanterns, and punch—each has its own peculiar edifice, and many more than one. Every theatre find gratification at prices to suit every [illegible] ress in fashion, from the [illegible] the best dresses are openly a favoured few can boast of being nightly filled; whilst such an exciting [illegible] this, when public meeting loses its interest [illegible] at number of playhouses, by dividing the public, brings distress on all [illegible] of the theatres, it may be well [illegible] in which the pr[illegible] ve and Republic [illegible] public, is in a temporary decline in the [illegible]

In the first Revolution, notwithstanding the exciting, extraordinary, and, at times, appalling scenes which were of almost daily occurrence, [illegible] e not only crowded every [illegible] t a vast number [illegible] population of only about 630,000 souls; and, in addition [illegible] m latitude of [illegible] shops, similar to what we [illegible] , whilst this fury [illegible] hetrical mania [illegible] manifested, the people were also [illegible] ficient food, or, as was the case [illegible]

[illegible] r our present [illegible] things more dreary and dismal than a visit to the [illegible] some banquet [illegible] that all the representatives and public functionaries [illegible] ns of fidelity to the Republic. [illegible] Assembly had the [illegible] seems to account the [illegible] Oaths of political fidelity in France have become supremely ridiculous [illegible] rust and [illegible] There is scarcely [illegible] man of any standing who has taken a dozen at least [illegible] ernments that followed [illegible] per Revolution oath of fidelity to [illegible] ; and [illegible] XVIII. then to Napoleon again, then to Louis XVIII. again, [illegible] such is the budget of oaths which people have so much [illegible] and these so [illegible] uld be willing to swear [illegible] to the Republic, or to the Orleans, or to the monarch of the [illegible] Islands, or to [illegible] else getting the appointments [illegible] such miscarriages [illegible] ames oath-taking [illegible] and a large [illegible] and a Blanc [illegible] ance, we say, [illegible] s, M. de Boissy, Lists of [illegible] ] Thus the Count [illegible] on, to call the latter by a [illegible] "I was the only one in the chamber at Peers [illegible] he, "who took only one oath; but I am not at all proud of that [illegible] h the French [illegible] calling God the "Citoyen Père [illegible] dant of Heaven! Here is another [illegible] a grave literary person [illegible] Robespierre is described as the [illegible]

[illegible] Court removed the words "Roi, Reine, Prince, and Princesses," from their signs; [illegible] scriptions which were former [illegible] nave said, their creed [illegible] shopkeepers [illegible] creed these time-serving worthies [illegible] his shop the sign [illegible] Mary Stuart," now calls it the [illegible] old clothes [illegible]

[illegible] o'clock, un[illegible] members; and in the [illegible] There were five [illegible] of votes (by ballot) 390, was nominated to the Chamber then [illegible] sitting, which commenced at eight [illegible] twelve the business consisted of the election [illegible] little bickering between the turbulent and [illegible] and another member, who was called "aristocrat" by Barbès, and who retorted correctly enough by the term "factious"

At all these elections of officers the number of members who voted was 747.

M. Buchez, the newly-elected President, returned thanks for the honour conferred on him. At the close of his observations the whole Assembly rose en *masse*, amidst repeated cries of *Vive la République!*

There was much excitement exhibited throughout the sitting.

SATURDAY, May 6.—The Chamber met at one o'clock, Citizen Buchez presiding, and was occupied for some time in examining into the validity of the election to the vacant office of the department of the Seine, a new election was ordered, in the room of one of the members, whose election was [illegible] invalid.

The President then announced that the Citizen Minister Lamartine was about to make a communication from the Government, when that gentleman ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read a document which purported to be a report of the acts of the Provisional Government in their *ensemble*—the restoration of order, organisation of the National Guard, Mobile Guards, the army, &c., enumerating what had been done in the midst of two months of a crisis during which not a drop of blood had been shed. Many portions of this report were much applauded, and at the close there was great enthusiasm.

He was succeeded by Ledru-Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, who read a report of the acts of his administration, which he read with great volubility, but without exciting applause, except of a very partial kind from a small minority. If the temper of the Assembly indicates their intentions with regard to the Ministers to be appointed, M. Ledru-Rollin can have but little chance.

The Minister of Justice (M. Crémieux) next ascended the tribune, and proceeded to read a report of his official acts, which he recounted at full and elaborations applied to the administration of justice, the abolition of capital punishment for political offences, abolition of the pillory, &c.

The next member of the Government who ascended the tribune was little Louis Blanc, who excited a smile by his first act—which was to stoop and arrange a *cabaret* on which to raise himself high enough to [illegible] The voice that came from this pygmy form was firm, clear, and loud enough, instead of reading, to harangue an eager audience in favour of his *Organisation du Travail*, to which he said the Government stood committed by its promises to the people assembled before the Hotel de Ville the day after the revolution. The Assembly received his oration with a coldness which augured ill for his ministerial prospects.

M. [illegible] Minister of Public Instruction, was afterwards heard; and was [illegible]

M. Garnier Pagès, the Minister of Finance, who confined himself to a recapitulation of the financial position of France, on the 24th of February, published in the *Moniteur* shortly after his accession to power.

M. Bethmont, Minister of Commerce, deposited on the table the *exposé* of the state of his department; and the Assembly afterwards adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY.—The President took the chair at twelve o'clock. M. Garnier Pagès, Minister of Finance, concluded his report on the financial condition of the country, in the course of which he announced that a postage reform [illegible] would be presented to the budget of 1849; as also a bill relative to the purchase of canals, and another for the establishment of progressive taxation. With regard to the railways, the Government had considered the question too important to act on itself to decide it; but, in his opinion, the existence of such a financial [illegible] was incompatible with the Republican form of Government. He would, therefore, present a bill on the subject. The new measures adopted, or to be adopted, would raise the receipts equal to the expenses of the present year, and even considerably [illegible]. The receipts of 1848 would, he calculated, amount to 1,546,000,000 francs, and the expenses to [illegible],500,000 francs. He concluded by declaring that the Republic had saved France from bankruptcy.

M. Arago, the Minister of War and Marine, who followed, stated that, on the 24th of February, the army was in so neglected a condition, that the regiments of infantry could not have supplied two war battalions of 800 men each; those of cavalry only four squadrons formant [illegible] other a force of 50 horses; and the regiments of artillery, only one battery. There consequently existed a necessity to augment the army, and he had thought proper to call out the conscripts of 1845, 1844, 1843, 1844, and 1846, who had been allowed to remain in their families, and to order all the military men absent on leave to return forthwith to their respective corps. The levy of 1847 alone augmented the military forces of the republic by 85,300 men. Contracts for the supply of 20,000 horses had been concluded. Several armies were organised: 27,000 men were brought back to France from Algeria, 12,000 of whom were now stationed in the valley of the Durance, forming part of the Army of the Alps, which would soon be increased to 50,000 men. The young men of the classes 1843 and 1844, born in the southern departments of France would shortly have 70,000 French soldiers, 10,000 marines, and between 17,000 and 18,000 cavalry. The department of war had delivered, in two months, 446,000 muskets to arm the National Guards of France, 130,000 of which were distributed in Paris alone. In the event of a war, France would be able to bring into the field 500,000 men of infantry and 85,000 [illegible] M. [illegible] also referred to the re-organisation of the navy, and stated that the [illegible] had been sent to exhibit the flag of the Republic to the ports and roads in Italy, on the coast of Africa, Morocco, and Cadiz to Salonica.

M. Marie, the Minister of Public Works, next presented the situation of his department, and was succeeded by M. Lamartine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who took a short review of the aspect of affairs throughout Europe. The general tone of his remarks was pacific, and in accordance with the principles of his address some time back to the diplomatic agents of France.

In the course of the sitting a note from Marrast, the poet, resigning his seat for Paris, was read; but the Assembly unanimously refused to accept the resignation of the poet.

A stormy discussion then arose on the motion of M. Dornès, offering the thanks of the Assembly to the Provisional Government for their conduct in the administration of affairs, and now naming a commission of five to act as a [illegible] of *lazaroni*, until the permanent government should be constituted. Subsequently, after fearful uproar, the motion was moved for the withdrawal of the latter part of it, and the Assembly voted that the Provisional Government had deserved well of the country. The vote was almost unanimous, M. Barbes, M. Durrieu, and another rising alone against it.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair. Some apprehensions were entertained that the result of [illegible] would occasion disturbances. The workmen met in several quarters of Paris, and in the wood of Boulogne, and were understood to have declared that if [illegible] Rollin was excluded from the Government, they would take arms. Large [illegible] precautions had accordingly been adopted round the hall. A large force was stationed in the adjoining garden, and invitations had been sent to the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal.

THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT.—M. Pempin, Reporter of the Committee charged with examining the different propositions relative to the constitution of a temporary executive power, having been called to the tribune to present his report, said, that two propositions had been made: one to the effect that the National Assembly should appoint a commission of five members, who should name the Ministers and exercise the Government; and the other that the Assembly elect directly, and by ballot, the Ministers of the Nine Departments, and a tenth, without a portfolio, who should preside at the council. The advocates of the first mode contended that an intermediate power between the Assembly and the Minister was indispensable, that the Assembly could not govern; and that Ministers would be unable to attend to their [illegible] executive functions. The partisans of the second mode stated that the National Assembly, uniting the executive, legislative, and constituent powers, was called upon to elect directly a Ministry, and that until the people of the State were organised and disciplined, the Assembly only should remain in the hands of the Assembly. After much discussion, the Committee decided, by a majority of fourteen to four, that the National Assembly should appoint directly, by ballot and by an absolute majority, nine Ministers, responsible and revocable, united under the presidency of a tenth minister, also elected by the Assembly, who should form an executive council, and render an account of its proceedings to the Assembly. An animated discussion took place on the project of the Committee, which was ably combated by M. Jules Favre, the Abbé Lacordaire, M. Lamartine, &c. At its close the President consulted the Assembly as to whether the different propositions should be put to the vote. "The majority of the country," he said, "had recommended the direct election of ten Ministers by the Assembly, and the minority the establishment of a provisional Commission." A third proposition had been made to the effect of continuing the Provisional Government in office until the proclamation of the Constitution." The greater portion of the orators. M. Barbès insisted on every amendment being voted publicly. M. de Vogué seconded the motion; but the President observed that every vote be public, he could not perceive its utility. The proposition of the Count was then put to the vote, and two trials proving doubtful, a ballot commenced, and at five o'clock the National Assembly rejected, by a majority of 411 against 369, the proposition of the Central Committee, that Ministers should be directly appointed by the Assembly.

After some discussion as to the formation of the *ad interim* executive, the Assembly decided that an executive committee should be nominated, and that the number of the members should be five.

M. Louis Blanc announced that the President (himself) and Vice-President (M. Albert) of the Committee of Workmen having resigned their functions on the day that the National Assembly met, did not intend resuming them, and had to call on the Assembly to appoint persons to replace them in (Movement)

The Assembly then decided unanimously that the nomination of five members of the executive committee should take place by ballot, and by an absolute majority.—Adjourned

[illegible] Speeches took the chief part in the morning of the debate, when the question of the appointment of the executive committee came under discussion, and was

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Voters | [illegible] |
| Absolute Majority | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lamartine | [illegible] |
| Ledru-Rollin | [illegible] |

[illegible] having obtained the required majority, [illegible] Committee.

[illegible] met in the morning of the 9th, the [illegible] Posen, Cracow, and Gallicia had waged upon him with an addi[illegible] the Polish patriots to the National Assembly, in which they described their sufferings, and demanded the assistance of France. He trusted that the Assembly would invite the Executive Committee to take into consideration the prayer of the memorialists. He entreated, moreover, the Assembly to address, without delay, an appeal to the German nation and the Frankfort Diet to join France in reinstituting ancient Poland.

A member asked M. Lamartine if he saw any inconvenience in giving the Assembly any information on hand respective to his diplomatic agents on the situation of Italy, or if he preferred that the Assembly should fix a day to hear those explanations.

M. Lamartine replied that he was ready to give those explanations, if the member insisted, but that it would be preferable to appoint a day for the purpose. He, however, would state beforehand, that when the co-operation of France was necessary to Italy it should not be denied, and the member need not apprehend that the events of 1831 should occur again in 1848.

Monday next was fixed to hear those explanations.

### SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 22nd inst. the religious ceremony in honour of the victims of the insurrection, on the 2nd of May, 1808, against the French, and the procession round the Commemorative Monument, in the Prado, took place and terminated without any unpleasant incident. The *Gazette* published a Royal decree authorising the sale of the property belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which is supposed to be worth from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 of reals. The property is to be paid for in specie, the fifth part immediately, and the remainder by eight annual instalments

[illegible] ed, an official report had been published from the Governor and [illegible] neral of the Philippine Islands, announcing the complete success of the Spanish [illegible] pirates of Balanguingui. The island, with its seven villages and the forts, mounted with 124 pieces of cannon, fell into the power of the Queen's troops. More than 450 of the pirates were put to death. The Queen had rewarded General Chacon, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, with the Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand.

The Spanish Government, in order to restore the credit of the Bank of San Fernando, had ordered that the Government Commissaries should receive as cash in payment of [illegible] toms' duties throughout the Peninsula.

Accounts of the 4th mention that the state of siege had been removed from Madrid by a proclamation of the Captain-General. The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier had left Aranjuez for Seville.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 6th publishes a decree authorising the issue of [illegible] bonds, in four series of 1000, 5000, 10,000, and 20,000 reals each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

A difference was said to have arisen between General Narvaez and the Marquis of [illegible] Flores, when threatened to break up the Cabinet.

The Queen had determined that the entire Court should proceed to Aranjuez on the 8th inst.

### BELGIUM

The Brussels papers state that the domains of territorial property proposed to be alienated by the project of law, presented to the Belgian Chambers a few days ago, consists of the Bois de Boloigne, situate near Halaage-la-Neuve (Brabant), containing 304 hectares, and valued at 322,200f.; the Bois de Cambre, situate at St. Cécile Laxembourg, containing 218 hectares, and valued at 140,000f., and the Bois des Neuvilles (Namur), containing 291 hectares, and valued at 359,00 f.

### PRUSSIA.

The King has published an address to the army, in which he exhorts it to devote its energies to the unity of Germany, and to consider that it is the arm and the defence of the whole of Germany, whose colours it now wears by the side of those of Prussia. The elections passed off in the city on the 1st with perfect tranquility. It was announced that the 25,000 men of the Prussian army were to be sent into Bavaria to increase the force of the Confederation at that kingdom.

Letters from Berlin are unanimous as to the quiet and orderly conduct of the people of all classes during the late elections. Some party quarrels occurred, but they were of little or no importance

The magistrates of Berlin have resolved to levy an income-tax of one per cent, from the 1st inst.,

thought to be a Russian "agent provocateur") and M. Heinsen, have from their quarters at Strasburg issued a proclamation to the German people. After accusing the soldiers who had beaten them, they protest that they still mean to "liberate" Germany from the United Powers of Princes." They announce their intention of fomenting secret conspiracies, and obstructing the constitutional ... sents of Germany, calling upon all Germans to send them money for ...

... The following resolution of the German Diet was published on the 3rd inst: "According to the advice of the Union of confidence" and the committee of 50, to propose to the Federal Government that they, for the better administration of the Federal Executive in the present troubled period, shall immediately designate three delegates, who are to join the Diet, the Diet decrees these delegates shall be chosen as follows:—One shall be appointed by Austria, one by Prussia, and one by the other Federal states, to whom Bavaria shall propose three men from different Federal States. These three delegates shall be commissioned to carry on all negotiations and devise all measures ... the ... are of the ... ir at home and abroad; to superintend the ... ... ...

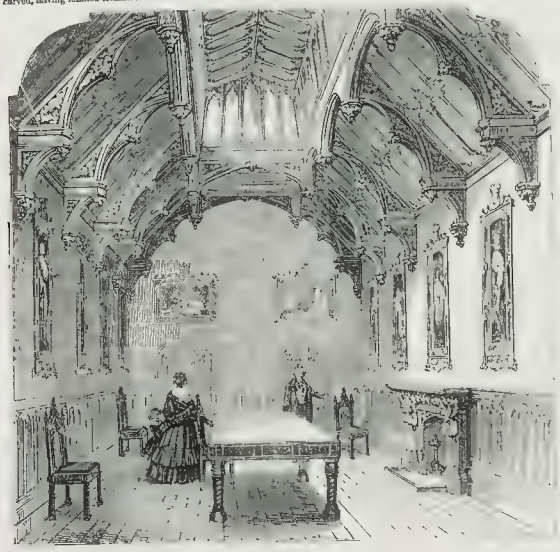
## MR. RUSSELL'S NEW MANSION, PARK-LANE.

THIS highly embellished addition to the Street Architecture of the Metropolis is now being finished for Charles Russell, Esq., at No. 19, Park-lane, from the designs of Mr. W. B. Moffatt, architect, 9, Spring-gardens. It is in the later perpendicular style of Gothic; and we are glad to be able to speak favourably of the taste and ability displayed in the composition. Although the frontage is narrow—not more than from twenty to twenty-five feet—the design is extremely pleasing, and clearly proves that an artistic mind can start beauties out of dimensions which would be considered by many as quite unmanageable.

MR. RUSSELL'S NEW MANSION, PARK-LANE.

The noble oriel which occupies the first and second floors stands out boldly upon a carved corbel, finely proportioned and elaborate in detail. Indeed, the greatest care appears to have been bestowed upon the whole front, so as to produce an unity of composition combined with a pleasing and picturesque effect. How different this is from the endless iron railing, two windows and a door style of street architecture; and how different, also, from many buildings of much greater pretensions, where immense sums have been lavished, and the result has been anything but satisfactory. We often see an attempt made to hide poverty of intention by a redundancy of ornament, and elaborate bits here and there going hand in hand with utter meagreness. It is a well-known fact that London, the wealthiest city in the world, is behind many a third-rate continental town in the beauty and style of its street architecture.

The interior is alike meritorious. As we enter the hall, we have a view through the archway of a massive stone staircase, elaborately wrought and carved, having foliated terminations to the newels, and flowing enriched tracery for the balustrades. We are informed that the staircase window is to be filled with stained glass in the best style, with heraldic shields and appropriate devices, which will, no doubt, have a gorgeous effect. The suite of rooms on the first floor consists of the drawing-room, picture-gallery, and dining-room. The roof of the latter is entirely of solid wood, beautifully wrought and carved; and the ceiling of the drawing-room is of plaster, with foliated points to the cusping, and elegant Gothic enrichments to the cornice. The Oriel is not only a beautiful object in itself, but it also possesses the advantage of giving an additional space of ten feet by five feet to the room, as well as to the library above; and this we think a matter of importance, where every inch of space is valuable. The whole of the interior is carried out in the same style and spirit as the exterior, the greatest attention having been paid to convenience, arrangement, warming, and ventilating; and the building is rendered thoroughly fire-proof. The forms, combinations, mouldings, and other details are beautifully executed; yet we understand that the building is much less costly than might be imagined from the richness of its appearance. The clerk of the works, Mr John Jones (*Talhaearn*), and the builder, Mr John Kelk, of South-street, have ably seconded the architect. The work throughout is substantially and beautifully done, and the most careful finish has been bestowed on all the carvings and enrichments.



THE DINING HALL.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—Facility and quickness of communication with the important colonies of Australia have of late years much engrossed public attention, and the subject is one of great interest. We subjoin the report of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, founded on which the route through Torres Straits has been sanctioned by the Lords of the Admiralty for large steamers conveying the mails to these colonies:—"It is now acknowledged by every one that a direct intercourse by steam between England and that group of colonies of which Sydney is the centre, would in a short time double her capital, her population, and her produce, and the only questions are, which will be the best line to carry it, and how it can be most economically maintained? Three-fourths of the whole distance are already performed by the Hong-Kong mail to Singapore, and if the Sydney mails were to branch off from that port, and take the eastern line by Batavia and the Torres Straits, they would traverse smooth water seas, where a passage is certain at all seasons, they would at once supersede the steamer which the Dutch now run from Java to meet our packets, and they would likewise produce direct communication between Australasia, China, as well as the three presidencies of India, which will be as beneficial to all those places as lucrative to the carriers. From Sydney the mails would be forwarded to the neighbouring settlements without delay, as there is a regular overland post to Melbourne, and another from thence to Adelaide. Steamers now ply regularly between Sydney and Port Philip and Launceston, and easy contracts might be made for the furtherance of the mails to Swan River and New Zealand. Whereas by the scheme proposed in Mr. Sharpe's and the other letters, the steam-vessels from the day they quitted Point de Galle would avoid all collateral aid in feeding their line, they would have to run direct for those miserable coral reefs called the Keelings or Cocos, which can scarcely be said to be inhabited, and which are so low and small that there would be a constant difficulty in finding them, and where the continual surf would much impede the business of coaling. From thence to Australia they would cross an open ocean, where the heavy western swell is notorious, and peculiarly unsuited to steam navigation, and throughout which they would, during the winter season, be sure of tempestuous weather; and, finally, by this process, Sydney, the seat of Government, would be the last place to receive her Majesty's mails. If, therefore, Government is inclined to make any sacrifice in favour of these thriving and important settlements, by facilitating their rapid communication with the mother country, I would urge their lordships to recommend that it should be effected by a sufficient number of steam-vessels, of competent power, and by the Singapore and Batavian route. (Signed) F. BEAUFORT."

THE 5th of May being the anniversary of the death of Napoleon, a grand funeral service was celebrated at Paris, in the Church of the Invalides. Several members of the Imperial family were present, namely, Jerome Buonaparte and his two children; Napoleon Buonaparte, deputy for Corsica; and Princess Mathilda Demidoff; Joachim Murat, deputy to the National Assembly; and Pierre Buonaparte, son of Lucien, and deputy of Corsica. Among the others present were—Marshal Molitor, governor of the Invalides; General Petit, deputy-governor; Generals Fabrier, Gourgaud &c.

PROCESSION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE HALL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

# OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

THURSDAY, the 4th instant, being the day fixed for the opening of the National Assembly, the *rappel* beat at an early hour, and the National Guards soon afterwards assembled at their respective places of rendezvous. At eleven o'clock, all the battalions had assumed the stations assigned to them, and round the Palace of the Assembly. The first battalion of the Garde Mobile was drawn up in front of the Palace, and on the sides were stationed detachments of the troops of the line, mixed with the National Guards. The cavalry occupied the Esplanade of the Invalides and the Champs Elysées. The entire force under arms was estimated at about 30,000 men. The crowd assembled on the Place de la Concorde and in the neighbourhood of the palace was considerable. The *blouzes* were in a great majority, but their attitude was perfectly inoffensive.

THE PROCESSION.

The appearance of the streets resembled that on a *fête* day, with the addition of a grand military festival.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the National Guards shouldered arms, and, at a quarter to one, the members of the Provisional Government issued from the Hotel of the Ministry of Justice, in the Place Vendôme, and proceeded on foot to the Chamber of Representatives, preceded and followed by a grand military escort. They were everywhere received with testimonies of respect and popularity. Our artist has depicted this impressive scene on the previous page.

Looking from the Church of the Madeleine, at the moment when the *cortège* had reached the Place de la Revolution, the whole of the distance displayed little else than a surface of red tufts (*pompons*) and bayonets, except where some of the legions had inverted into their muskets Lilliputian tri-colour flags, which, waving in the air, gave to the scene an animation it would otherwise have wanted.

The *cortège* had scarcely passed the Bridge of the Revolution in front of the Chamber, when the National Guards began to retire to their encampment. They had taken their places with the determination that the whole 900 representatives of the nation were to pass before them.

THE HALL OF ASSEMBLY.

The edifice specially constructed for the Assembly occupies the centre of the Court of the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, with which it communicates by two glazed galleries. It has been built with extraordinary rapidity, so that there was little time for the choice of the design; and that adopted presents a striking contrast with the solidity of the surrounding structures. The façade is plain, even to meanness, and the imitative buttress-like portions of the wings do not improve the effect. We scarcely need describe the lofty doorway, flanked with groups emblematic of the mechanic arts and agriculture; above are the everlasting faces and classic wreaths, and immediately beneath the pitch of the gable the triple group of "Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité." There is a sort of draped frieze; and high up on the apex waves the flag of the Republic.

EXTERIOR OF THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The interior of the Hall is of rectangular form, but the portion facing the table of the President is circular. It is about 40 yards in length and 27 in width; ten rows of seats with backs extend on both sides and in the circular part, and in the centre an open space has been reserved sufficiently spacious for the passage of the representatives. The seats are separated by a number of staircases, communicating with a gallery which ranges round the hall; and about three yards above the last row of seats are the public tribunes. The hall is lighted by windows opened over those tribunes; and on the same level and in the circular part is a second tier of tribunes, destined for the public, and large enough to accommodate 200 persons. Those underneath may contain about 1500 more. The internal decoration of the hall is extremely simple. It consists of a basement, adorned with large panels, supporting a series of pilasters, on which the ceiling rests. The frieze is decorated with lions' heads and shields, on which are inscribed the words "Liberté—Egalité—Fraternité." A little above the public tribunes are suspended to each pilaster trophies of tri-coloured flags. The wall behind the President's chair and the tribune is decorated with a large painted drapery, several groups of flags, and the following inscriptions: "République Française"—"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité."

The benches are wood, covered with green baize. The representatives of the Republic are seated less comfortably than in the theatres, they are separated from each other by a rail, covered with baize. The decorations of the tribune and the *ensemble* are pale green and yellow. About the chair of the President is suspended a sort of drapery resembling the curtain of a large theatre. To the reporters of the public press are assigned 50 places in the tribunes, and those places are the nearest to the *bureau* of the President. The tribunes of the "Litterateurs" will hold 42 persons. The places reserved for the public without tickets are at the end of the Hall in the most elevated part; they are isolated from the other tribunes, and are entered by a separate staircase.

THE PORTRAITS

In addition to the portraits of the men whom the first wave of the revolutionary tide thrust forward in February last, we this week give those of some of the more prominent characters that have since appeared.

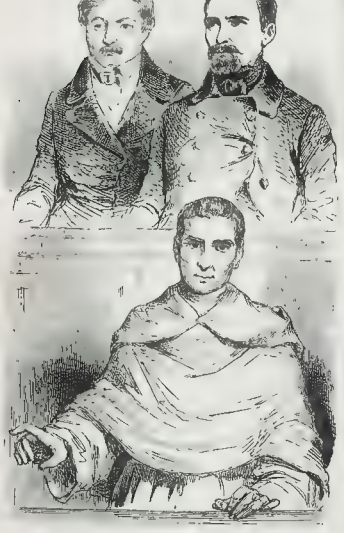
FLOCON.

Ferdinand Flocon is one of those who, immediately after the events of the 24th of February, became a member of the Provisional Government, in the capacity of one of its secretaries. He was one of the violent ultra-minority, and a partizan of M. Ledru-Rollin, whose ambitious designs and anarchical views he aided and abetted as far as his subordinate capacity admitted of. M. Flocon was formerly, and it is understood is still, the editor of the *Réforme* newspaper, which is the unflinching advocate of M. Ledru-Rollin's policy.

ALBERT (OUVRIER).

M. Albert was also a member of the Provisional Government, in which he filled the office of Vice-President of the Industrial Commission of Workmen for the Re-organisation of Labour, which, sitting in the ex-Chamber of Peers at the Luxembourg Palace, under the Presidency of that visionary enthusiast, Louis Blanc, endeavoured to reduce to a practical system the Communist views and opinions of that mistaken but well-meaning gentleman. Their exertions have ended, as was, of course, all along expected, in complete failure; and, on Tuesday, in the National Assembly, M. Blanc announced the resignation of both his colleague (Albert) and himself, and their intention of not resuming their impracticable task.

Albert, who on the formation of the Provisional Government was ostentatiously mentioned as being a workman (*ouvrier*) and the representative of men of his condition in the Government, is said to have been foreman in a factory in the Faubourg St. Antoine, other accounts represent him as the proprietor of a small factory in the same quarter of the city. He is a native of Lyons, in which town he was formerly chief of the *Sociétés des Devoirs de l'Homme*, and in the year 1834, he attempted, but in vain, to restrain the insurrection which broke out there, with a view to its being retarded for a time, only the better to secure its success. Since that period he has been a most active Republican, and has endured prosecution and imprisonment for participation in the Republican schemes and conspiracies.



FLOCON. LACORDAIRE. ALBERT.

BARBES. LAMENNAIS. PAGNERRE

CORMENIN. DUVIVIER. AUDRY DE PUIRVEAU

LACORDAIRE.

Of this extraordinary man we have already given a memoir and portrait, remarkable for the excellence of the likeness, in our Number of April 15.

We have only to add to that notice, that he has since been elected a member of the National Assembly, in which he took his seat on the day it was opened last week, and excited not a little attention, by his being clothed on that occasion in the white robe of the Dominican Order of Friars Preachers, just as if he were about to enter the pulpit of the Church, rather than the tribune of Legislature.

LAMENNAIS.

The Abbé de Lamennais is a native of the old province of Brittany, and is not more remarkable for genius, eloquence, and learning, than he is for a proud and violent disposition and most visionary views in politics. He was formerly a working member of the Roman Catholic clergy of France; and, in conjunction with M. Lacordaire, edited a journal called *L'Avenir*, which advocated very extreme views socially and politically; but, his writings having been condemned by the Pope, he refused to bend to the decision, and seceded from the ranks of the clergy. He has since supported himself as a public writer. He has been elected to the National Assembly.

GUINARD. DAVID (D'ANGERS.) BERANGER.

BARBES.

M. Barbès, known as *Le Beau*, or the handsome, has led a very troubled life. Ever since the Paris courses of 1839, in which he was mixed up, he has been perpetually in prison, or under prosecution for conspiracy.

In 1839, having deliberately shot a soldier on guard during the disturbances, and having been convicted of being one of the most active of the firebrands on that unfortunate occasion, he was condemned to death; but Louis Philippe, yielding to the entreaties of the Princess Clementine, sent to his own inclinations, spared *Le Beau's* life.

Since the Revolution of February, he has distinguished himself at the head of one of the clubs of Paris, by his socialist and anarchic views. He has been elected to the National Assembly; and, short a time as he has yet sat, he has found opportunities of displaying the utmost violence of temper, and of expressing the most dangerous political views.

(*Continued on page 311.*)

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. JENNY LIND.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a Grand EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 18, on which occasion Mdlle JENNY LIND will appear in one of her favourite characters. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. On TUESDAY NEXT, May 16, will be performed Rossini's Opera, LA DONNA DEL [illegible] Donna Isabella, Signora Tadolini; Count Ory, Signor Marini; Raimbaud, Signor Ronconi; Alvimar, Signor Tamburini; Adolfo, Signor Salvi; Alcanoro Perucci, Sig Polonini, Gebelin, Sig Tagliafico and Gelidoro, Sig Marini. After which will be given the LAST ACT of LA SONNAMBULA: Amina, Madame Viardot Garcia. [illegible] to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre. Pit Tickets 5s. Doors to be opened at half-past Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—LAST TWO NIGHTS.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY (being the two last Nights of Performance for the present Season) a variety of novel and entirely New Entertainments will be produced, for the purpose of displaying the peculiar talents of the Equestrian Troupe, under the direction of Monsieur Antoine Franconi, assisted by Mons. Lambert, Stanley, La Petite Amelie, &c. &c.; MM. Adolphe, Auriol, Derby, Wells, Levy, Henri, Pecq, La Petite Isidore, &c. &c. The LAST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES will take place on SATURDAY (that day only) at Three o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre. Pit Tickets 5s. Doors to be opened at half-past Two o'clock.

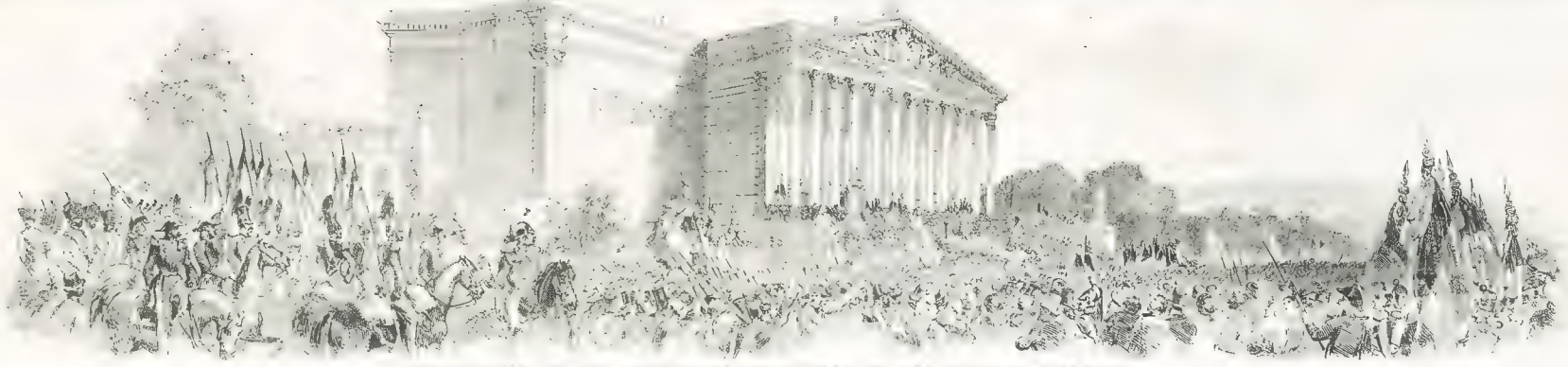
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT-HOUDIN (of the Palais Royal, Paris) will repeat his wonderful and interesting performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN AT HOME, on Monday and Tuesday next, and will continue his Performances on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Also, Second Vue Exclusive of Robert-Houdin. Also, Second Vue Exclusive of Robert-Houdin's Wonderful Experiments, invented by Robert-Houdin. Doors open at Eight, the Entertainments to commence at Half-past Eight, and terminate before Eleven.—Boxes and Stalls may be had at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library 33 Old Bond-street and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven to Five.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager.—By Particular Desire. Monday and Tuesday, the Opera of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Bassanio, Mr. H. Hall; Antonio, Mr. H. Marston; Gratiano, Mr. Raleigh; Nerissa, Mrs. Attwood; Portia, Miss Rose Leclercq. After which the laughable new Farce of THE SPECIAL; John Dollop, Mr. Danvers; Serjeant Bluff, Mr. Attwood; Mr. Kinloch, Mrs. Glenroma; Dolly, Miss Rose Leclercq. After which the laughable new Farce of THE SPECIAL; John Dollop, Mr. Danvers; Serjeant Bluff, Mr. Attwood; Mr. Kinloch, Mrs. Glenroma; Dolly, Miss Rose Leclercq. To conclude with the Farce of THE YELLOW DWARF. Mr. G. V. Brooke's engagements are positively limited to Three Nights more. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday next. Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, and Tickets may be secured at the Box-office, which is open all day, and Mr. Mitchell's, at the Box-office, Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. ANDREW ASTLEY.—Immense success and Brilliant Novelties for the Benefit of Mr. VAN AMBURGH, who positively for the Last Night but Five of his Appearance in London previous to his departure for the Continent, on MONDAY, MAY 15, and following Evenings, for the last six Nights, Royle Bernard's highly successful and interesting spectacle of MORON THE MOOR'S FATHER, in which Mr. Van Amburgh will appear with his Performing Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Bears, &c. &c. An Equestrian and Pedestrian Troupe of SUBALS of the ARENA, introducing the whole equestrian Talent. To conclude with the pantomime of the GOLDEN FLUTE and the SILVER BELL. Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price, 6d. Stalls, 5s. Private Boxes, 1l. 1s. and 2l. 2s. Mr. Astley's Private Box, 3l. 3s. Mr. Astley's Private Box, 3l. 3s. Mr. Astley's Private Box, 3l. 3

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.



## MUSIC.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### SANATORY IMPROVEMENT.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. C." Thanks for [illegible]. We do not intend the game. 2. Your solution of [illegible]

"[illegible]" [illegible] of and Mayor [illegible]

"[illegible]" [illegible] and Morel.

"[illegible]" [illegible] author of Problem [illegible] tion of 1

"[illegible]" [illegible]

"[illegible]" [illegible] ...

"[illegible]" [illegible] ...

"[illegible]" [illegible] ...

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"THE WOUNDED CATERAN."—PAINTED BY H. CARRICK.

landscape, somewhat in De Wint's manner, but with enough of nature to make it Mr. Davidson's own. It has been bought by Mr. Lewis Pocock not without a struggle, for there were two other competitors at the private view, and at the same moment, who had determined to buy it.

[illegible]

N. Hardwick. A picture painted to emulate Mr. Nash at the Old Water-Colour Society [illegible] from an unsuc[illegible]ture in an alw[illegible]ing and valuable line of art.

393. "The Seven Ages of Woman." Henry Warren. Seven pictures in one, with an ornamental border surrounding the seven subjects. The story of woman's life told with great beauty, and some of the groups are infinitely superior to anything Mr. Warren has yet done. The Bridegroom is almost worthy of Stothard. The border is too much in Mr. Owen Jones's manner, and quite oppresses the subjects it surrounds.

The woman's expression is good; the colouring and execution, like all that Mr. Wehnert sends forth, ex[illegible] top-heavy.

We have engraved one of the Highland scenes which Mr. Robert Carrick has contributed to the collection 82 "The Wounded Cateran." The composition of the group, and the expression of the faces, are admirable; the accessories are skilfully disposed, and the colouring of the whole is harmonious and truthful. It is, altogether, as are Mr. Carrick's other productions, of great merit.

## EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

THE two Academy Pictures Engraved in our Paper of last week were two clever specimens of the classes of art to which they respectively belong. No painter ever had truer feeling for cool chequered shades than Mr. Creswick; and Mr. Phillip in his "Scottish Fair" has given us an almost living illustration of a general gathering in the North, with all the incidents and circumstances most characteristic of the occasion, and best adapted for the purposes of Art. The "Scottish Fair," in many parts, reminds us of Mr. Edwin Landseer's "Highland Drovers" (the celebrated picture in the possession of Mr. John Sheepshanks), and still stronger of Wilkie's early but not very well known work of "Pitlessie Fair," a fair in Fife, which he painted before he left Edinburgh for London. Mr. Phillip has only to take care of himself, and by giving his days and nights to Ostade and Teniers, Wilkie, Edwin Landseer, and Mulready, may paint a picture not only worthy of our National Gallery, but of our national reputation. He has evidently an eye keenly alive to the pictorial beauties of subjects at British Country Life.

The two pictures in our present number are of a different stamp, and both clever. Mr. E. Hildebrandt supplies in No. 621, "Susses Nichtsthun," a charming sea-shore scene, in the manner of the late W. Collins, R.A., whose recent loss Mr. Creswick and Mr. Hildebrandt seem destined to make good. In pictures like Mr. Hilbebrandt's "Susses Nichtsthun," much depends on the simple truth of an adherence to the actual in nature and this, indeed, he seems to have had unremittingly before him. The picture is hung in the Octagon-room, and must unworthily so hung, but our Engraving will perhaps induce others to examine it with more attention than the Octagon-room pictures generally receive.

Mr. Elmore's picture (his only picture, by-the-bye) is entitled "The Death-bed of Robert King of Naples, surnamed the Good and Wise." He has taken his story from Mrs. Dobson's "Life of Petrarch." "Perceiving," says this very agreeable writer, "that he drew near his end, he (the King) assembled his nobles, and dictated his will in their presence. By this will, he made Joan, his granddaughter, his heir; and her sister Mary was to succeed her. . . . . After this Robert desired they would bring to him the two young persons he had named for his successors. He addressed himself to them with the greatest dignity and tenderness; discovered to them the dangers which threatened them, and informed them in what manner they ought to conduct themselves towards their enemies, their friends, and their subjects. . . . 'He died,' says Petrarch, 'as he lived, acting and speaking like himself.' He chose to die in the habit of the Third Order of St. Francis, an act of zeal at that time in fashion." Such is the memorable incident which Mr. Elmore has selected for the purpose of his art. It must be confessed that he has made the most of it, and contended with equal skill and ability against the difficulties of a subject which hardly allows—in part, at least—of pictorial representation. Our artists are not often clear in making the necessary distinction between [illegible] subjects better adapted for the resources of art. It is quite evident that there are descriptions in Clarendon and Hume (to confine ourselves to English historians), which are in the highest degree picturesque and moving, but not well adapted for the purposes of art. On the other hand, it is equally true that there are many subjects painted which no words can describe. It is Spenser who says

"The poet's wit surpasseth painter's far
In picturing the parts of beauty daynt."

This, however, was a poet's judgment, and painters may appeal to Raphael and Guido, to Reynolds and to Lawrence, for the superiority of the pictorial to the poetic art in perpetuating "the parts of beauty daynt." But, it [illegible] consider a little closer than many do, what art can accomplish, and what her means actually are, and in what way poetry differs from painting and painting, too, from p[illegible] Mr. Elmore's subject [illegible] of pictorial points: he has revived a scene of great historical interest, and almost persuaded us to think that we are actually witnessing the scene so unmistakeably put before us. Yet there are points in the description which no art can reach. How could Raphael represent the good old King discovering to his successors the dangers which threatened them, or informing them in what manner they ought to conduct themselves towards their enemies, their friends, and their subjects. Yet these not to be represented last words are actually a part of Mr. Elmore's undertaking. The King looks good, and wise, and almost admonitory. He is heard with attention, but that dangers which threatened his successors is confined to Mrs. Dobson. Art itself (not Mr. Elmore's art alone) is quite unable to reach what language alone can represent. When a committee proposed to Chantrey to place his fine statue of Grattan, not on a pedestal, artistically correct, but on "The Rock of the Constitution," Chantrey observed, "But how am I to represent 'The Rock of the Constitution?' One rock is like another rock; and, unless I turn to another art, and actually write on the rock itself, 'This is the Rock of the Constitution,' the pedestal will be a mere piece of fancy rock-work, attempting a difficulty which no art can succeed in giving."

These general remarks on the resources of an art—boundless in its own resources—have led us somewhat away from the walls of the Academy. Here, however, we must close for the present, not without a promise that our growing arrear of criticism shall be considerably reduced in our next week's paper. In the meantime we may remark, in justice to Mr. Elmore, that there is much excellent painting throughout his picture. Some of the heads, both in character and execution, are astonishingly fine.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—[illegible]

## MADAME PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA.

PAULINE GARCIA is born of a musical family, which for three centuries has illustrated the lyric stage. Her father was the famed tenor, Emanuel Garcia; and her mother, Joaquina Sitchès, was a celebrated actress, under the name of

MADAME PAULINE VIARDOT GARCIA.

Briansk, on the Madrid stage, who sang the part of *Hédelma* in Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," with Madame Fodor and Madame Camporese, in 1817. The sister of Pauline was the lamented Malibran, and her brother, Manuel Garcia, now the Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire, in Paris, who has written one of the best standard works on the art of singing, was master to Jenny Lind. The school of Garcia in vocalization is in fact European.

Pauline Garcia was born in Paris, on the 18th of July, 1821. At four years of age she spoke with fluency four languages—Spanish (her maternal tongue); French, that of the country in which she was born; English, which she acquired in the family travels; and Italian, destined to be the study of her future art. At a later period, when invited to appear on the great lyric stages of Germany, she made herself thoroughly conversant with the Teutonic language. Her genius in painting and drawing was as soon developed as her facility for languages, and her aptitude for music. Her surpassing talents for sweet sounds were displayed from her earliest infancy. At seven years of age, she accompanied, on the pianoforte, her father's pupils, when he gave his singing-lessons. Such was her manual dexterity, facile fingering, and poetical touch, that at first it was proposed she should pursue the career of a pianist, and she became one of the most accomplished scholars of Liszt. After having accompanied the family migrations, first to England, then to New York, and afterwards to Mexico, Pauline returned to Europe, in 1826, and completed her education in the Belgian capital. At sixteen years of age her voice became fixed. Like the organ of her sister, in quality it combined the two registers of the soprano and contralto, having that soul-stirring tone which exercises such a potent spell on her hearers. In compass, her voice had three octaves. In the month of May, 1839, before she had attained her eighteenth year, she made her first appearance on any stage, at the King's Theatre, in this capital, in the character of *Desdemona*, the same reason that Mario first made his *debut* in this country. Her success was most brilliant. She sang an aria composed by Costa, introduced in "Otello;" she was recalled several times during the progress and at the end of the opera. In the month of October following, engaged for the Italian Opera in Paris, then playing at the Odéon, she created equal enthusiasm, by her *debut* in the same character in the month of April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, *homme-de-lettres*, at that time Director of the Italian Opera, who, on his marriage, resigned that post. M. Viardot is a distinguished publicist in Paris, and was recently offered the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, by the Provisional Government of the Republic.

The appearance of Pauline Viardot Garcia was, indeed, quite a musical event, and European managers were eager to offer her engagements. Her last appearance in London was in the season 1841, when she sang in Cimarosa's "Orazi et Curiazi," with Mario. Her health was not in the best state, and her physical strength not sufficient to answer to the calls upon her ardent nature, in giving vent to the dramatic excitement of the scene, as the peculiar characteristic of Garcia is, her stage abstraction is so perfect that all traces are lost of the *artiste* in the character she is so vividly presenting. It was for this reason that she declined to receive the offers made to her by the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris. She preferred to travel, and visited Spain, singing in Madrid and Grenada, and then passed another season in Paris, singing with Grisi and Persiani. Her next engagement was for two seasons in Vienna, where her triumph was immense, singing every school of music, so as to satisfy the exigencies of the most classic musician, as well as to astonish and delight the general body of amateurs of Italian music. When Rubini formed the *troupe* at St. Petersburgh, Madame Viardot Garcia was the selected *prima donna*, and there, by the side of Madame Castellan and Mdlle Alboni, she had three triumphal seasons, the rigour of the climate alone compelling her to try a more congenial atmosphere. Finally she appeared at the Italian Opera in Berlin, and when Mademoiselle Lind had quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot took her place in the *répertoire*.

Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfort, Leipzig, &c., were cities in which she created unparalleled enthusiasm. Her last engagements were at Berlin and Hamburg, in German Opera, completing her career, in March last, in the former capital. She is engaged at the Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, for the next winter, having been expressly selected byMeyerbeer as the *prima donna* for his new opera of the "Prophète."

The following are the operas in which Madame Viardot Garcia has sustained characters:—*Desdemona*, in Rossini's "Otello;" Rossini's "Cenerentola;" *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere;" *Camilla*, in Cimarosa's "Orazi et Curiazi; *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" "Norma;" *Ninetta*, in "La Gazza Ladra;" *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula;" *Romeo*, in the "Capuletti e Montecchi" of Bellini and Vaccai; *Lucia*; "Maria di Rohan;" *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita." In Mozart's "Don Giovanni," she has been equally successful in *Zerlina* and *Donna Anna*. In Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" she has doubled in one night the parts of the *Princess* and *Alice*, the latter being one of her best assumptions. In Berlin, latterly, she took the amateurs by storm in Gluck's "Iphigenia en Tauride," and in Halevy's "Juive." Her *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," has been also the admiration of the Berlinese connoisseurs.

In every relation of private life Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot is endeared to her family and friends.

## MADAME TADOLINI.

AFTER many fruitless efforts to engage her, made in former years, this celebrated *prima donna* has at last arrived in England. Her name and reputation are familiar not only to all *dilettanti* who have visited Italy or Germany, but to the musical world generally. The reason is very simple, her name is found on the title-page of the most celebrated *morceaux* of the more modern operas. "Il Campo dei Crociati" was expressly written by the celebrated Mercadante for Madame Tadolini, was finished, rehearsed, and on the point of being produced, when the revolution broke out at Milan. The theatre was of course immediately closed—the lyrical appeared destined the first of all the arts to suffer; the battle raging with special fury in the courtyard of the celebrated Conservatoire of Music; more than eighty cannon-balls traversing the dormitory of the fair pupils of the establishment, the future *prime donne* of the operas of Italy, and of all the stages of Europe. They were with great difficulty extricated at the beginning of the affray. It was this Revolution which delayed so long Madame Tadolini's arrival, first by illness excited by fear, and next by the breaking up of roads and bridges by the hostile armies.

The maiden name of Madame Tadolini was Eugenia Savorani. Her father, Filippo Savorani, was one of the most wealthy and respected citizens of the town of Forli, in the Pontifical States. He lavished every means of education on his daughter, whose beauty and intelligence, at the earliest age, were the admiration of all her friends and townsmen. Having shown great aptitude for music, the services of two celebrated professors of the hour, Favi and Grilli, were secured, and, under their able tuition, was rapidly developed that soft, tender, impassioned voice which has so long since rendered Madame Tadolini the most celebrated of Italian *prime donne* in Italy and in Germany. Filippo Savorani, desirous to give the musical education of his daughter the utmost finish, took her to Bologna, to study under the well-known Maestro Tadolini. This celebrated professor found that all that he could teach her was soon exhausted, and in his admiration, from a master he became a lover, and ultimately married his fair pupil. But this occurred only after much resistance, for the father of Madame Tadolini never contemplated her adopting a professional, still less a theatrical career; and this marriage was, in this respect, to seal her fate.

She shortly after her marriage left for Paris, her husband having been named conductor of the Théâtre des Italiens. Here the young singer made her *debut*, with the utmost success. She could, however, but bear a separation from her native land, to live and to achieve triumphs amongst her countrymen having at all times been the object of her greatest predilection. Hence her resistance to so many offers of engagement to the more distant countries. Amid the number of theatres from which she had offers, she chose La Scala, at Milan, as the most glorious arena. Her efforts were crowned with the utmost success, and engagements poured in for short or long periods from every quarter. She went from Milan to the grand theatre La Fenice, at Venice; from thence to Trieste, Turin, Genoa, Reggio, Bologna, Sinigaglia, Rome, Florence, Naples, Lucca, and ultimately to the Grand Imperial Opera La Carintzia, at Vienna, every remove being marked by a fresh triumph. The frequent renewals of her engagement at Vienna, up to the very last season, as well as her first success as a *débutante* at Paris, show that it is not in her native land, from indulgent countrymen alone, that she has achieved her great reputation; the most critical of audiences in other lands have confirmed the award.

As to the voice of Tadolini, it is sweet, pure, limpid, and resonant, stretching

MADAME TADOLINI.

from the lowest up to the highest notes with an ease and agility truly surprising All the barbarous innovations of the new Italian school the straining and forcing of voice, as well of action, to produce effect—she has eschewed. Hers is the true Italian school of singing, which accords with her own natural genius, and that of her native language. The consequence is that her voice is matured, but not affected, by her long career of success; and when we heard her sing a cavatina, but a few days since, power, certainty of intonation, and boldness and brilliancy of embellishment, were not less remarkable than the sweetness of her voice.

Madame Tadolini will make her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday next, in "Linda di Chamouni," one of the many operas expressly composed for this distinguished singer.

## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE *fête* season at this very popular place of amusement may be said to have commenced on Monday evening; when a splendid picture model of Rome painted by Danson, was first exhibited to the public. Towards nightfall the city is brilliantly illuminated; fireworks are showered from the Castle of St. Angelo; and there is also a pyrotechnic display upon the lake, or ideal Tiber. The scenic effect of the picture is strongly heightened by a variety of lights, managed so as to throw forward the massiveness of the buildings; and the spectacle is altogether very successful.

Prominent among the other novelties is a new orchestra, built on the left of the lake: it is very capacious, and will accommodate fifty performers. It is painted in appropriate style, and several busts of celebrated musical composers are introduced among the accessories. We have engraved this new attraction, which must be regarded as indicative of the good taste and enterprise of the active proprietors of the establishment.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—THE NEW ORCHESTRA.

## *OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.*

### DENMARK.

Holmsland deserves to be accounted a valuable appendage to the English [illegible] and it is expedient as at the present moment, when the unfortunate differences between Denmark and Germany threaten to involve the north of [illegible] in a war. Into this contest, if it must come, we are not unlikely to be dragged because old treaties bind us not to sit still and see Denmark mutilated. We may hope the best from diplomacy well directed. The Germans are a serious people, where the dream of nationalism does not interfere to cloud their judgment. But they are an obstinate people too, and there is no knowing into what absurdities their present leaders may hurry them. Under all these circumstances it is well for us, and probably for Europe, that we continue to hold a point where, if the worst came to the worst, our fleet may assemble.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

### DR. CHALMERS.

It is the large white head. A large, broad-chested, old man of middle stature he seems; sixty years of age probably. Somewhat specially there is about the neck and head which attracts interest. The neck thick and powerful, assuming towards the chin and mouth t[illegible] massive contour seen in the portra[illegible]s and busts of Luther and Benjamin Franklin; the head turning on it slowly as on a pivot. The features large, rough-hewn, archaically cut, forming a whole of the noblest beauty and worth as sculptured marble. The forehead wide and expansive; the eyes small and far apart; the mouth close and sincere, as if the upper lip were drawn forcibly down over the upper teeth. No appearance of baldness; but the hair white hair parted from the crown, and clustering about the noble scott [illegible] head, compared by more than one who has seen it at that of the aged father in "the Cotter's Saturday night"—"The hyart haffets wearing thin and bare."—*Lowe's Edinburgh Magazine.*

### WHAT ARE "LIBERTY TREES?"

The united wisdom of Gotham—the dis-united freedom of France, Germany, Denmark, Poland, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Lombardy, Piedmont, Naples, and Sicily—not to speak of the Courts of Rome and St. Petersburg, and the alleys of Spitalfields—seem alike unable to give a definition of what is Liberty [illegible] may be, such as may suit each honest and honest gentleman as desire to make it grow, but who have an aversion to genius, by mistake, the Gimp wear Tea Pound, or to the scattering of Indian shot too freely "within our borders," and who love the Useful and the Undiscussed from that which is slowly or ephemeral. Those who object to [illegible] would neither wood nor fruit or to such as struggle underneath our own [illegible] hours' wal[illegible] and at the foundations—or to such as labour [illegible] to [illegible] or the damp—or to such as "poison the children and the cattle"—yet all the while like to have "the new things" as well as their neighbours, would be very [illegible] of some settlement at the matter.—*Dunbar Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

### CHARLES LAMB.

Lamb's repartees were often brilliant, and were greatly [illegible] by his stammer, which delayed and kept the mind in suspense for the joke [illegible] [illegible] them forth. Here is a story which has not yet been printed. On one occasion he was very unwillingly invited to a party where the room was crowded with coldrum. Their noise and tricks plag[illegible] [illegible] supper, when toasts were flyi[illegible] one man—much [illegible] Lamb's anticipation of the famous joke which [illegible] the King of New Zealand, with respect to the civilities he would receive from his new parishioners, who would offer him [illegible], saying, "there is *old clergymen on the sideboard.*" Lamb, dissuading Manning from going to China, said, "Some say they are cannibals, and I can conceive a Turtar fellow *eating* my friend, and adding the cool *seasoning* of mustard and vinegar. I'm terrified to be *trotted out at Kneepecker the second.*" *British Quarterly Review.*

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The locality of the Place de la Concorde was singularly appropriate for the commencement of the Revolution. The Pont de la Concorde is formed of the stones from the demolished Bastile, and the Place, which at first bore the name of Louis XV., afterwards took that of the Revolution, for which its present name, restored on it at the Restoration, we believe, again to be exchanged. Here, moreover, it was that the crowning sin of the first Revolution was perpetrated, for "near where the southern fountain secures eternally to have a pavement," the head of poor King Louis XVI. in the centuries [illegible] Pale Death, [illegible] its glorious obelisk, brought some years ago from Luxor, after many difficulties, and mounted with great skill. How strange has been the lot of that block of stone—through how many changes has it passed! How many human passions has it witnessed round it since it first emerged from its quarry on the Nile! What waves of moral destinies has it vo[illegible]led by it! On its native shore, the Pharaohs, Cambyses, Alexander, the Ptolemies, Cæsar, Omar, Saladin, Selim, Ali Osem, successively passed under its shadow; and here, from its base, Louis Philippe stepped out to exile! *North British Review.*

### STREET MUSIC.

The first music is heard at early morning, whilst we are dressing. It is a harsh organ, and must be played primarily to the servants who are cleaning the door-steps its invariable air, "We may be happy yet," suggesting anticipations of the evening kitchens, swept up and clean for tea, possibly a vision of a man at noon in the general [illegible] you can [illegible] thought of the poor German or Italian soldier. The sound vanishes, and at breakfast-time a mighty instrument drawn on wheels, reminding one of a quantity of trumpets shut up in a book-case and [illegible] two minds, takes up its place, with two attendants, before the window, and bursts forth into the prayer from "Moses in Egypt" with a force perfectly [illegible] Has it been a small affair, for there is a capture in the [illegible] the case [illegible] Hither he calls [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] down his head gravely, and [illegible] another cup in the middle, which is never lifted up at all, but this constant trick, and makes it more mysterious. There is a singular circumstance [illegible] with this instrument which will be worth looking after. The one we [illegible] is accompanied by a black dog, who usually comes from the house from which former incidents have been made. He takes up on his hind legs and barks at the upper windows until the expected halfpenny is thrown out: when [illegible] one. He eats his bread [illegible] [illegible] and reserves [illegible] [illegible] up from the servants [illegible] *"Curiosities of London."*

### COST OF MORAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

Moral revolutions occupy time and empty men. A thousand persons assemble in a hall—hear speeches for an evening—become convinced that they [illegible] an unwilling opponent a committee and [illegible] a few hours pleasantly, they separate. We do not debit these few thousand hours. The committee assemble at intervals—superintend the preparation of petitions—circulate tracts—obtain honorary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] new appointments, and wearing watch guards or purses—[illegible] their aid next to selling them—determine on holding *soirees*—superintend the buying of tea, or the making of toast [illegible] do not trade evils these items [illegible] the slaughter of a great number of men [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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# EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Our readers will, doubtless, recollect (more particularly from the illustrations of the event given in this Journal), that in 1845 her Majesty's sloops *Erebus* and *Terror* left our shores on their attempt to explore the north-west passage into

BOW OF THE "ENTERPRISE."

the Pacific, and to take a series of magnetic observations required to complete the set which has been obtained from every other part of the globe. The Expedition, under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, sailed from Greenhithe, May 19, 1845. The vessels are engraved, with a portrait of the intrepid Commander, in our Journal for May 24; and, the expected intelligence of the voyagers not having been received, we now, at the distance of three years from their departure, have to illustrate the last of three expeditions, which has just sailed in search of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions.

About a year since, it was publicly stated that great fears were entertained as to the fate of Franklin and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. These apprehensions were somewhat quieted by this assurance in the *Church and State Gazette*, "that the friends and relations of the officers and crews of these vessels are as yet under no apprehensions as to their safety, and it may be satisfactory to the public, and the means of allaying all uneasiness, to know that Captain Sir John Franklin, previous to leaving Woolwich, desired his officers and crews to inform their friends that they could not expect to hear from them after they entered the ice until the month of October, 1847,—when he trusted they would be successful, and vessels would meet them after accomplishing the objects of their voyage of discovery."

As these hopes were not realised, in the autumn of last year, Government resolved to send out three expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party One was forthwith dispatched to Behrings Straits; the second has just sailed for Baffin's Bay; and the third consists of an overland Expedition under the direction of Sir John Richardson.

Sir James Ross, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, has superintended the fitting out of the two vessels which have just sailed—the *Enterprise*, under his own command; and the *Investigator*, Captain Bird an experienced officer on the Polar voyages.

The ships, from their build and internal arrangements, are eminently calculated for the service in which they will be engaged, especially in great strength, admirably disposed for resisting the pressure of the ice The *Enterprise* is the larger ship, being of 450 tons, and having a draught of water 15 feet 3 inches; it is of teak-wood, and the builders are Messrs. Wigram. The *Investigator* is of 400 tons, with a draught of 15 feet, and was built by Messrs. Green. The last of these vessels is to remain on the edge of the ice, whilst the *Enterprise* is to enter it; for this purpose the bow is of extra strength, the cutwater or stem is filled up, and is quite sharp, in order to cut through the ice, and not to hold it; and the bow has upwards of 7 feet solid thickness of timber.

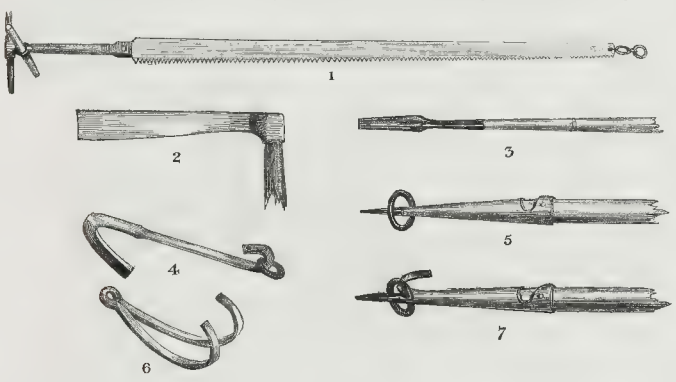
To show the policy of this extra strength, we have engraved the keel of the *Terror*, with the injury she received in one of her voyages, by the crushing of the ice, when upwards of 20 feet of the keel and 10 feet of the stern-post were driven over on one side, leaving a frightful chasm astern, for the free entrance of the water; when the vessel would have sunk, had she not been run on shore.

Both the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* are fitted alike; and a roof, similar to the roof of a dwelling-house, has been constructed for each ship, to be put upon deck, between the masts, in the event of having to winter in the Arctic regions. All the officers have cabins, which, though small, are very conveniently arranged, and each contains an iron tube, which, in very cold weather, will be filled with heated air, to proceed from a furnace, placed in the hold of the ship, and from which branches proceed all round it. We have engraved this furnace, which is remarkable for consuming a very small quantity of coal. In the Illustration is shown the main-pipe, and the flat air-chamber, whence the air, after running beneath the upper deck, is diffused through the cabins by small tubes.

The men sleep in hammocks hung up on the lower deck, and it is calculated that when the thermometer "above" is at 40° below zero, there will be a temperature "below" of 40°, or 8° above the freezing point. Each ship is stocked with three years' provisions, consisting of pemican, preserved meats, and vegetables, and the usual salt junk of the Navy.

We have also engraved the implements provided for cutting out the ice, the forms of which sufficiently denote their respective uses.

There have likewise been constructed two steam launches, for keeping up communication between the ships These launches were built by Mr. Thom-




1. ICE SAW. 2. ICE HATCHET. 3. ICE CHISEL. 4. ICE ANCHOR. 5. ICE POLE. 6. ICE CLAW 7. ICE HOOK.

ICE IMPLEMENTS.

son, of Rotherhithe, and they are fitted with engines of five-horse power, by Mr. Beale, of East Greenwich. Each launch is fifty-three feet long, by six feet beam, three feet three inches deep, draws seventeen inches aft, thirteen inches fore, or fifteen inches mean. Diameter of her paddles six feet five inches, propelled by one rotary engine which has a pinion wheel on the outside of the shaft of the engine, driving a larger wheel upon the shaft of the paddle wheel, so that when the engine makes 270 revolutions in a minute, the paddle-wheel makes sixty. The total weight of the engine, condenser, pumps, paddle-wheels, boiler and its contents, is about 2½ tons, and the power of the engine, at a pressure of forty-five pounds to the inch, would be about twenty-three horses, calculated power; nominal power about that of eight horses. Her speed may be stated at twelve miles per hour, upon the surface of a still lake, such as the smooth water between the icebergs of the Arctic regions.

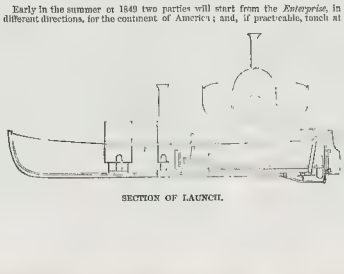
WARMING APPARATUS.

The warm clothing for the expedition has been supplied by Messrs. Silver & Co., Cornhill, and Mr. E. B. Roberts, of Moorgate-street. We have here engraved one of the *Weather Helmets*, which covers the head, throat, and neck, so that the face only is exposed. The *Snow Shoe* is, in the outer part, of wood: the interior of the skin of moose deer, cut into strips, and the feet, after being covered by blankets, are fastened by sandal gartering. The *Caps* are of seal-skin, lined with fur; and the *Gloves*, or *Gauntlets*, are of the same. The *Snow Spectacles* have wooden frames: in the engraving the inside and exterior of a pair are shown. There are, also, Weather Garments, consisting of helmet, coat, and trousers, the latter with soles to them; all made from impervious cloth, covered and seamed, so as to be waterproof as metal, and thus to encase all except the face.

The ships are to be towed by two Government steamers clear of the land; and, at about 300 miles north of the Orkneys, they will be left to pursue their way alone, towards and among the ice. The route to be taken has already been published; but the following are a few additional particulars. Should the Expedition not discover the *Erebus* and *Terror* in the neighbourhood of Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, or Lancaster Sound, the *Enterprise*, under the command of Sir James Ross, will proceed on towards Melville Island, where she will winter; and the *Investigator*, under the command of Captain Bird, will pass the winter in Wellington Inlet, and by means of the steam launch, fitted with a screw propeller, communicate with the whalers, and explore the adjacent coast. Constant communication will also be kept up between the two ships by means of the *Enterprise's* launch.

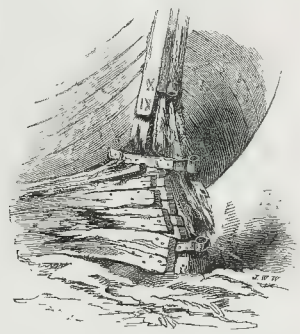
STEAM LAUNCH.

Early in the summer of 1849 two parties will start from the *Enterprise*, in different directions, for the continent of America; and, if practicable, touch at



SECTION OF LAUNCH.

places previously agreed upon in the neighbourhood of the Mackenzie River, where they expect to meet with Sir John Richardson and his party Should they succeed in reaching the land, and not fall in with Sir John Richardson, they will make for Cape Bathurst, Cape Parry, and Fort Good Hope, where Sir John has been directed to leave bags of pemican for the use of the parties While those proceedings are being carried on by parties detached from the ship, those remaining behind will search in that immediate neighbourhood the pro-



STERN OF THE "TERROR" CRUSHED BY ICE.

bable places where Sir John Franklin may be hampered; and, from the systematic plans that will be adopted, there is little doubt but their efforts will be crowned with success, and our gallant countrymen in the *Erebus* and *Terror* rescued from their perilous condition.

The following are the names of the officers of the ships:—

"ENTERPRISE."—Sir J. C. Ross, Captain. Mr M'Clure, First Lieut; Mr M'Clintock, Second Lieut. Mr Brow, Third Lieut; Dr J Robertson, Surgeon; Mr Burge, Purser. Mr Mathias, Assistant Surgeon; Mr Court, Second Master; Mr Cheyne, Midshipman, Mr Whitehead Clerk; Mr Shillabeer, Master's Assistant; Mr Gransell Master's Assistant; Mr. Abernethy, Ice Master, Mr Brook, Boatswain, Mr Hall, Carpenter.

"INVESTIGATOR."—Capt Bird, Mr Rees, First Lieut, Mr Robinson, Sec Lieut Mr Barnard, Third Lieut; Mr Anderson, Surgeon, Mr Adams, Assist-Surgeon. Mr Moore, Mate; Mr Cresswell, Do. Mr Allen, Second Master Mr Tailer, Ice Master; Mr Gilpin, Clerk in charge; Mr Tracey, Master's Assistant, Mr Osborne, Boatswain; Mr Hinckster, Carpenter

The Master's Assistant in each ship has been selected from the Royal Hospital Schools at Greenwich, at £20 per year each.

WEATHER HELMET AND CAP.

It should be added that a reward of upwards of 100 guineas has also been offered to any of the whale ships which may bring information of the expedition, the actual amount of the reward depending upon the authenticity and value of the information conveyed. They have also been invited to look out for any of the copper cylinders which Sir John Franklin was directed to throw overboard daily on reaching 65 deg north.

"We believe," says the *Athenæum*, "that the other measures taken by the Admiralty, in a more liberal spirit, are efficient for their purpose; but the fears of a wife have naturally outrun official fears; and Lady Franklin has herself occupied the ground which the Admiralty treats as a superfluage—taking her scale from the

SNOW SHOE.

more munificent measures of our French neighbours in similar circumstance, to which we referred on the occasion before adverted to. She has issued a notice offering a reward of £2000, with the view of inducing any whaling ship which, returns to Davis's Straits or Baffin's Bay to make search in ports not within the scope of the expedition sent out by Government. The £2000 are to be divided as follows £1000 between the owners, captain, officers, and crew of any ship which

SEAL-SKIN AND FUR GLOVES.

shall depart from the usual fishing grounds for the purpose of exploring Prince Regent's Inlet, Admiralty Inlet, Jones's Sound, or Smith's Sound, provided such ships finding the expedition under Sir John Franklin in distress shall make up to and afford it relief, and £1000 to be divided amongst the officers, owners, and crew of any ship which shall at an early period of the whaling season make extra exertions for the above object, and in the event of discovering the expedition, should such assistance be required, bring Sir John

SNOW SPECTACLES.

Franklin and his party to England. Her lady-ship intimates that in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the rewards, the matter shall be referred to the following gentlemen, whose decision shall be final, three gentlemen having kindly consented to act as referees in the matter.—Admiral Beaufort, Capt. Sir William Edward Parry, and Mr. Ward."

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 317.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE COMMUNIST INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

The ultras of the French Republic, including the partizans of Louis Blanc, Cabet, and the Communists, as well as the violent Clubbists, who own the leadership of Blanqui, Raspail, and Sobrier, have made and failed in an attempt to overturn the existing Government. Anything more wild and abominable than the invasion of the National Assembly by these organised mobs, it is impossible to conceive. Upon the pretext of a demonstration in favour of Poland, they surrounded the Chamber, took forcible possession of it, and proclaimed the deposition of the Government, the dissolution of the Legislature, and a new Provisional Government, composed of the leading Communists. During the whole of the forenoon of Monday, it seemed as if the very daring of the deed had made it successful; but in the afternoon the National Guards and the Gardes Mobiles, called together from all quarters of Paris and the *banlieue*, and aided by the troops of the line, changed the aspect of affairs, drove the intruders out of the Chamber, re-established order, and arrested Barbès, Raspail, Blanqui, Sobrier, and other leaders; together with Courtais, the Commander of the National Guard, who had proved false to his trust, and aided instead of repressing the the insurrection. The result is that the Government is more firmly fixed than ever. The most formidable attempt that has yet been made against it has proved powerless. The violent party has received a blow from which it cannot recover, and the friends of order have shown that they are in a majority so overwhelming as to leave not the slightest chance for those extreme and dissatisfied politicians who desire a new convulsion. All this affords matter for rejoicing, both for France and Europe. It would, indeed, have been a scandal, if a legislative Assembly elected under such auspices as that which has just commenced its sittings at Paris, and representing, as it does, the whole people, should have been dispossessed of power by the people before it had even commenced the mighty task for which it was called together. The mere attempt to overawe and to dissolve it shows how large a proportion of the mob of Paris are utterly ignorant of the meaning of the liberty which they so loudly proclaim. At the same time, the speedy and bloodless, but most effectual manner in which the insurrection was quelled, shows that the bulk of the French people are wiser than these noisy and reckless mobs, and that there is much reason to hope for the peaceful consolidation of a strong and free Government in Paris. One truth is rendered very apparent by these events—which is, that no insurrection can ever attain the dignity and success of a revolution, unless it be aided by the middle classes. The mob of Paris could not have overthrown the Government of Louis Philippe, without the moral as well as the physical support which they derived from the *bourgeoisie*. Wherever a movement of this kind is successful, the middle classes participate in it. So it was in Paris, in February; in Milan, Berlin, and Vienna, in March; and so it will ever be. When the middle classes are justly dissatisfied with a Government, and the labouring classes share their dissatisfaction, the change of that Government is not far distant; but when the labouring classes, without the aid and sympathy of the great bulk of the industrial, trading, and professional community, attempt a revolution, they can do no more than make an insurrection, which is sure to be quelled to their disadvantage. Physical force cannot make revolutions in our day, unless there be a moral force to back it. Of this moral force the Clubbists and Communists of Paris have not a particle. Hence their failure. The lesson, we trust, will not be thrown away either in France or elsewhere.

The singular weakness of the insurrectionary party is shown by the utter absence of even a rallying cry on the memorable morning of Monday. They knew perfectly well that Communism was unpopular with most people, and detested by many, and that there was not the slightest chance for a movement having for its object the "organization of labour" as desired by Louis Blanc, or the establishment of an Icaria upon the plan of M. Cabet, in which property should be abolished, and men should live and labour together like bees in a hive, or beavers in the mud-banks of a river. They knew that the strong common-sense of the great bulk of the nation was against them, and that any of the watchwords of Communism would weaken their demonstration, and bring it into contempt. Hence it was necessary to find or make some cry which would touch the chord of popular sympathy. As a *pis aller* they adopted that of Polish independence; a matter which, however interesting to the French, has nothing to do with the great practical questions that now clamour for solution in France itself, and which consequently failed to create enthusiasm. The cry of "*Vive la Pologne!*" was soon discovered to be a sham; and Barbès and his friends, throwing off the mask, avowed themselves what they were by circulating lists of a new Provisional Government, in which none but Communists appeared. This was sufficient to unite the mass of the *bourgeoisie* and people against them, rendering easy of execution the task of putting them down. Barbès, Courtais, Albert (ouvrier), Raspail, Blanqui, and the rest, will have leisure to reflect, in the solitude of their captivity at Vincennes, upon the mistake they have made as regards the temper of their countrymen, and upon the heinous crime they have committed against the representatives of the people. Whatever individually may be their fate, their party cannot fail to see the powerlessness of violence, and to stand for the future in salutary awe of a Government that is supported with such enthusiasm by an armed people.

Hitherto, M. de Lamartine, and the enlightened and courageous men who act with and support him, in and out of the Legislature, have derived their strength from their moderation. They have proclaimed the principle of the Revolution to be the fraternity of humanity, and its object the peace and happiness of all men. They have abolished the punishment of death for political offences; they

WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.—TROOPS LEAVING COPENHAGEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

have allowed the utmost liberty of discussion; they have affirmed every right that is valuable to individuals and communities; and have testified, in every possible manner, and upon every fitting occasion, their desire for peace abroad, and order and tranquillity at home. They have desired to rule by reason, not by the sword; and to persuade, rather than to coerce. It is difficult in all circumstances to adhere to such moderation; and if, in the face of events such as the insurrection of Monday, the Government should overstep a little the non-coercive portion of their policy, they will not greatly merit blame. Already, impelled by an overwhelming necessity, they have departed from one principle which they were the means of establishing in February. They have practically abolished the right of free discussion by closing the Clubs. There was, however, no alternative. The right of free discussion was abused, and the safety of the Republic was imperilled by the conduct of men like Blanqui, who preached daily and hourly the duty of insurrection and the holiness of violence. But having taken this step under the pressure of imperative necessity, it is to be hoped that the Government and the Assembly will not allow themselves to go further. They have possession of the persons of the ringleaders, and must bring them to trial and to punishment. If they will forget the immense provocation received, and the suicidal wickedness of the crime, and spare the lives of the criminals, the triumph of the moderate party will be a glorious one. The insane conspirators, in one of their proclamations, demanded the "guillotine" as the purification for French political society; and the fanatics of the party look upon the "Terror" exercised by Marat and Danton, and afterwards by Robespierre, Collot d'Herbois, and others, as a wholesome system which it would be advantageous to revive; but the Government and the Assembly will, there is little fear, continue to hold as sacred the life granted by the majority by M. de Lamartine, that the punishment of death shall be obliterated from the political code of France. That the lives of even these desperadoes should not be declared forfeited, would be indeed a moral victory of which the Revolution would have just reason to be proud.

Though it has been a great price to pay, the cause of order and stability has, doubtless, gained greatly by the event of Monday. The strength, good sense, and good feeling of the majority have been shown; the weakness and folly of the extreme party have been demonstrated, and the most violent and dangerous of the theorists and fanatics have been deprived of future opportunities for mischief and confusion. These are great results. It is to be hoped that all parties in France will combine to turn them to good account, and to the peaceful consolidation of a firm and equitable Government.

## THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

*(From a Correspondent at Copenhagen.)*

It is said that when discussing, a year or two ago, the chances of war or peace with a foreign diplomatist, the cunning old Louis Philippe unfolding a map of Europe, and pointing at Schleswig, said, "From this little spot will come the spark which is to put Europe in a blaze." These words have only partially been true. The Government of the King of the Belgians has succeeded in averting a general outbreak in Europe; but the actual war, the arming of one nation against another, which is every day appearing more unavoidable, as well on land as at sea, has received its impetus from the very same ground out of which the King of the Barricades. It is, however, more than questionable whether these strange and sinister forebodings would have been realised, had it not been for the ambitious views of several treacherous princes (those of Augustenburg and Gluecksburg), established in Schleswig, and nearly connected with the reigning King of Denmark by the ties of blood and allegiance, by whom the standard of revolt was raised, the Duke of Glucksburg pretending to be very severely used by a long time, and the Prince, his younger brother, executing the final plan in the following manner. On the 24th March (on the very day that the King of Denmark called a liberal Ministry into office) the Prince of Noer left Kiel with a couple of hundred soldiers of the garrison for the town and fortress of Rendsburg. On arriving there he got the garrison convoked (although having no command whatsoever), and told them, in a seemingly excited state, as the Liberal party had paid violent hands on the King at Copenhagen, and secured his person, he had thought it his duty to put himself at the head of the Government in *the King's name*. Lieutenant-Colonel Hedemann, who found, that the latest and most positive news affirmed that the King had chosen a new Ministry, agreeable to the principles which he had always advocated, which proved that his Majesty was fully free, &c. &c., and that, consequently, then, false it is a revolt," the Prince got pale, and said with a trembling voice, "You may call me a scoundrel if I do not lay down the command in the hands of the King as soon as [illegible] have three Duchies of Denmark has shown himself at the head of [illegible] in Schleswig, the Prince of Noer continuing in the command of the insurrectionary troops, supported by Prussia and other allies.

What are the real points at issue between the King of Denmark and his Duchies of Schlesw ; and Holstein (a country called "Schleswig-Holstein" does not any more exist, than one called "Scotland-Ireland"), and where is the injustice on the part of King Frederick, calling citizens and vassals over his head from all Germany? These questions have repeated, y been most ably discussed answered in the English Parliament and by the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*. I will take another direction, and briefly, very briefly, explain what, [illegible] has been most terribly confused by the philosophical smoke of German professor- tracts are from a short and concise pamphlet now much read at Paris, en- Verité sur la Question de Schleswig, par L. E. Herring, Gerant de la République Universelle des Lettres, Paris, April, 1848, rue Lebègue." The arguments of this *brochure*, which is chiefly addressed to a foreign people to enlighten their views on a matter now much talked of, but little understood, run as follows:

"A civil war is now *ravaging* the Duchy of Schleswig, appertaining to Denmark. The German newspapers, through whose columns the first news from that quarter is spread, have undertaken to prove that the majority of the inhabitants of Schleswig consists of German elements. This is false: it is proved by the latest census returns, made in 1845, under the auspices of the treacherous German officials, that of 320,000 inhabitants in the Duchy, 180,000 are speaking Danish, 25,000 are the so-termed Frisians, formerly on the Western Islands, speaking a peculiar dialect of their own, and 115,000 speak German. Nevertheless, the papers of Hamburg and Germany generally have spread the report that Schleswig is desirous of separating itself from Denmark for the purpose of entering in the German Confederation, and that this present war is the result of a *popular movement*. Nothing could be further from the truth: it is a gross imposition, originating with parties whose ambitious views and personal and pecuniary interests are thereby furthered. It is, in reality, a revolt, headed and directed by a batch of ten of the most insignificant princes in the world (those of Gluecksburg and Augustenburg), who, having scarcely any territory of their own, try to get some importance by conquering a dukedom. The Schleswig Danes, the lower and working classes, are mostly mariners or agricultural labourers; their income and fortune small—no one thinking about them as voters in the only exclusive electoral law of the Duchies; the elections we - in the hands of the nobl- and their dependents and the rich commercial people. The Deputies of the Provincial States reunited, therefore, mostly but the higher classes in our circumstances, speaking the German language; they were the mouthpieces of the German minority, and the German Diet has been sadly mistaken in believing its plan for the annexation of Schleswig secured by a majority of *the people* of Schleswig. Let the electoral law be reformed, and based on the principle of universal suffrage of those who have attained the age of thirty years, which is now becoming the law of Denmark, and Europe will see that the result will be very different.

"There exists no kind of right - ride for the German Diet or any other power to interfere in favour of the German Prince. The right, by treaties, is clearly in favour of Denmark. England and [illegible] once have at different times guaranteed Schleswig to the Danes, viz. in 1720 and 1743: these treaties have never been broken, the present Ministers of foreign affairs in England having lately acknowledged their full validity, and the treaty of Vienna has likewise guaranteed the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. But putting the treaties aside, the Salic law is likewise in favour of the Danes. Schleswig was, from the most remote times, Danish. History proves, that when the German ecclesiastics in the 16th century came to preach the Reformation in Schleswig, nobody could understand them or their language, and that they had to teach some of the inhabitants German, in order to use them as interpreters for their sacred mission. The names of the villages and towns of the duchy prove most clearly their Danish origin. *Skarby*, as it is written, is composed of *Vig*, which is the Danish word for gulf, bay; and *Skarby*, the name of the river or inlet, where the principal town is built. *Hadeby*, *Arnbeck*, and an hundred other names of villages on the west borders of Eider, prove their Scandinavian origin and nomenclature.

"But, say the German enthusiasts, 'the German Fatherland' extends itself [illegible] German tongue is spoken: if that is to be the law of Europe, why [illegible] Alsace and the Lorraine? A considerable minority of the inhabitants [illegible] speak but Danish; and in all well organised associations it is [illegible] rity, and not the minority, which decides. It is, however, a fact of [illegible] nage which constitutes the nationality, but the habits, religion, and laws, and above all, the historical ties and associations are important elements. The [illegible] law on the whole judicial organisation of the Duchy now in force is King Waldemar's Law of Jutland,' given in the year 1340, whereas in Holstein [illegible]

"The Schleswig-Danish population of Schleswig repudiate the idea of an incorporation in Germany, and consequent separation from Denmark; it is proved [illegible] number in which the war-fund was going on in the Duchy, the peasants [illegible] to give it [illegible] with reluctance, and [illegible] to defend themselves against their tyrannical masters.

"The inhabitants of the Danish Island *Alsen*, where the insurrectionary Duke has his principal seat and property, are all in arms, and supporting the Danish cause with the utmost zeal, and mostly as volunteers, their only fear being the idea of ever seeing their former Lord of Augustenburg again. It is also a notorious fact that the 11th battalion of infantry, consisting only of *Schleswigers* has been the most indefatigable of the heroic Danish army, fighting against the German Princes at Flensburg and Schleswig, with the greatest courage and with unshaken fidelity; whereas the Prince of Noer fled with his followers when hearing the report of the first Danish cannon. It may also be mentioned that the Danish recruits which were ordered to join their regiments from the Duchy, came in great numbers, though prevented by the fluctuations, who embraced the cause of the revolt.

"Let, therefore, all those who sincerely embrace the cause of the people and of nationality, unite to combat this insurrection of Princes, and the much more dangerous and unwarrantable aggressive plans of the Germanic Diet, which are now beginning most seriously to endanger the political equilibrium of Europe. Schleswig is but a small country; but it has fine ships, ports, and mariners, and the idea of a 'German Navy' is the rage, particularly of the inland states of Germany, who have not even salt water or ships, and think that a navy may be created as a railroad, or other similar institution of commerce or necessity, on subscription, or by shares, no other mode offering. The German nation is now pretending to establish itself into one solid mass, and one of its first resolutions tends to destroy the nationality of a neighbour; let other neighbours then beware, and join the Danes in repulsing such arrogant and brutal conduct of numerically superior forces against a smaller state. The Danish race counts people of two millions, but they cling most faithfully to their nationality. ion at least sympathy for their just cause, and the moral support of all who are not blinded by pride, ignorance, and fanaticism. From that brotherhood in the North—descendants of the trusty and warlike Scandinavians they expect a more tangible mark of sympathy: as their 'Fatherland,' in bygone times, used to mingle their blood in sign of the inviolable fidelity in life and death, so their warriors may now make it their common cause to put a stop to the aggressive violence of modern Germany."

The annexed Illustration presents a striking picture of Danish troops leaving Copenhagen for the seat of war. The enthusiasm animating the Danes in the defence of their country and the rights of their King, is a spectacle well worthy of notice. The lord and the peasant have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the ranks of the different regiments, and their valour has been proved at Bau, Flensburg, and Schleswig. The King of Denmark—perhaps the most popular Prince on the Continent at the present day—has visited the battle-fields in the Duchy, and administered comfort and consolation to the dying and sick. Returned to his residence at Copenhagen, his first act was to dismiss all household troops, and confide his person to the love of his faithful subjects.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Wednesday.

Peace and quietness must not, it appears, be hoped for under the Republic—at least not for some months to come. We have had another outbreak a gigantic demonstration—an invasion of the National Assembly—even an overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of another Government instead; in short, we have had nothing less than a regular revolution. Fortunately, however, the revolution of Monday is the reverse of inspecting many criminals an hour. The audacious leaders of it were, at the end of that time, ignominiously seized by the collar, and as ignominiously walked off to durance vile, where they still remain. All this is a sad sunset to some *sacred* peaceable folk. We have had quite enough of demonstrations, tumults, and their attendant anxieties —enough of the marchings and counter-marchings of National Guards and troops—enough of *émeutes*, and more than enough of bristling bayonets. But, as the old adage says, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" and what to [illegible] dreadful bore at best, and at times a most serious subject of alarm, proves [illegible] subscribers to the journals by the expense of inspecting many criminals an hour. Happy creatures they! They see all that passes in Paris without the misfortune of being in the midst of it!

Among the mass of works which have issued from the press within the last few days, I observed one called "Medicine in a Republican point of view," another the "Republican Gardener," a third "On the Diseases of Horses, by a thorough Republican," and there are several more of the titles equally absurd. Do the political zealots who connect them endeavour to vie in solemn absurdity with Cromwell's fanatics and the old Scotch Presbyterians?

The clubs are crying out against the decree of Monday being allowed to exist in public places; and as Lyons the people have already had the brazen image of one monarch removed. But though France has become Republican, she has not forgotten that she was for a long succession of years governed by so many despots; and to disarm those of her Monarchs as for instance Henri IV. and Louis XIV., who contributed greatly to her power and glory. Neither is she disposed to deprive them of the honours which, after all, for most of them, are the only ones [illegible] mortal) of being allowed to figure in public places in marble and in bronze.

It is curious to see what complete extinguisher the Revolution has put on the smallest [illegible] of literature. Before the Revolution, the readers of newspapers and periodicals were continually occupied with the sayings, and doings, and scribblings of Jules Janin, the Théophile Gautiers, the Alexandre Dumas, and other of the illustrious writers of the day, who, according to the men, to be sure; but they puffed each other so outrageously, puffed themselves so impudently, and got up such a noise so constantly before the public, that, even in spite of the contempt one felt for them, one read what they wrote, and talked about what they said. But, poor fellows! their "glory," as they used to call it, has completely departed. Nobody cares a fig for their productions—nobody even knows if they write *feuilletons* at all. The Revolution has done for them. Lord Byron told us that he once went to bed obscure and rose famous: these people went to bed famous on the 23rd February, rose on the 24th; and obscure, no doubt, they will remain to the end of their mortal existence.

But though it was enormously ridiculous to see such insignificant scribblers as these referred to, speaking of each other as if they were men of the greatest genius, and gravely recording what they did and said, and how they lived, as if anybody cared a straw about them, yet it is impossible not to admire the spirit of *perseverance* which they displayed. No doubt it is they gave one to the other to struggle into notoriety anon in a great measure, perhaps wholly, from selfish motives; but, even with that drawback, it was better to see good-will manifested, than their bitter spirit of envy and detraction which is so common—one may say universal in the literary circles of England.

Little change, generally speaking, has taken place either for the better or the worse in the city. The theatres, restaurants, and even cafés, together with shops of all kinds, are doing a very indifferent business. There are few great families at Paris, and what there are live in a very modest manner. There is little or no gaiety, and none of the public amusements, with the exception of the dancing-gardens, and they are *triste*.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The already detailed account of the occurrences of Monday in Paris render it unnecessary, under the head of "National Assembly," to do more than mention what occurred in the Chamber up to the moment when the mob burst in.

The President took the chair at twelve o'clock.

M. Derance presented the proposition of a decree to the effect that "Algeria henceforward forms part of France, and the French subjects in Algeria shall be governed by the same laws and constitution as those on the Continent." He should call on the Assembly to have this matter considered in the public sitting of the next day. (Cries of "No, no.") Finally, it was referred to the committee on Algeria.

The President read a letter from M. Béranger, declaring that if there was anything due to him as a member of the late Provisional Government, which he had received from the President, declaring that the National Assembly refused to accept his resignation of his seat amongst them. He had, however, again to entreat them to allow him to remain in his privacy, and from a distance contemplate their labours for the welfare of France.

The Chamber, being consulted, decided that his resignation should be accepted.

The order of the day was the interpellations relative to Italy.

M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune, and read, in a very indistinct voice, the following declaration, which he made before the Chamber. He believed that the Government felt the greatest sympathy for Italy, and that if its aid was required, it would certainly think itself bound to afford it. No intervention had been demanded by Italy, consequently the French Government had not been in the position to grant it or refuse it. The Government now established in France wished to carry out a system of moderation; it aimed at no conquest; its greatest ambition was to be strong at home, and to see French institutions organisators of the country. It would endeavour, as much as possible, to avoid war; but if, from the course of events, such an event was unfortunately to take place, it would act with vigour. The treaties of 1814 and 1815 had been destroyed for ever; but France did not intend, on that account, rushing unnecessarily into war. Her conduct would depend on the course of events.

It appeared that the question which the Minister had not spoken explicitly enough on the question before the Assembly. What he (M. d'Aragon) wanted to know was, if the Provisional Government had taken steps to show Austria that she must make no attempt on Piedmont, or would order Du Taillis. For his part, he should not be satisfied if a single Austrian soldier remained in Italy. He must again ask the honourable Minister to give more precise information to the Assembly.

M. de Lamartine said, that since the questions of Italy and Poland had been brought forward for the same day, he would ask permission to reply at the same time to both. When the question of Poland was unfortunately brought forward, he had endeavour not to leave the slightest doubt in any man's mind about [illegible] and wishes of the Government on those to- [illegible]

" Wolowski then ascended the tribune, and spoke on Poland. Just as the honourable Member began to speak, a sound reached the interior of the Chamber of shouting outside. The sound became every moment louder and louder, and in the [illegible] on a stormy day, but nothing else. After a while, the [illegible] sound assist violent

[illegible] ing, and said: Let the doors of the hall be closed [illegible] from the efforts of men outside to get in. Suddenly the doors of the Chamber were pushed open, and a number of representatives, who had been in the committe- rooms, hurried in and took their places.

The President: I must request every member to keep his seat. The utmost order is necessary.

M. Wolowski attempted to go on, but every member was evidently occupied with the noise coming from outside.

The tumultuous scene that ensued has been described in another column.

TUESDAY.—Extraordinary precautions had been adopted for the protection of the Assembly. All the streets leading to the palace, the quays, and Place de la Concorde, were occupied at an early hour by the National Guard and the Garde Mobile, and the thoroughfares were stopped for half-a-mile around. Nobody was permitted to cross the Place de la Concorde, except members of the Assembly and reporters, on exhibiting their cards, and *cantonniers*, carrying provisions to the detachments stationed at the extremity of all the streets and avenues. The palace and gardens of the palace were defended by a numerous garrison, and two pieces of artillery were pointed on the bridge. These precautions were not unnecessary, for at the very hour the Assembly met, the masses were deliberating in the neighbourhood of the Bastile, under the presidency of the notorious Huber, who, having been arrested and deprived in one of the municipalities, escaped through the culpable connivance of one of the municipal officers. Huber proposed either to march in arms to Vincennes to deliver the prisoners, who had been removed to the Castle during the night, or to proceed to the Palace of the National Assembly, and require their immediate liberation.

The Hall of the Assembly bore marks of the damage committed by the rabble on the previous day. The panels of several doors had not yet been repaired, and the decorations soiled by the filthy visitors still exhibited traces of their passage

At eleven o'clock, one of the Secretaries read the *procès verbal*, describing the scenes and violence of the previous day, which were listened to in solemn silence. The President afterwards rose, and said that he wished to give the Assembly some personal explanations. Yielding to the entreaties of a number of friends and members of the people, and with a view to protect their lives ("Say your own," exclaimed a member), which he had every reason to consider in the utmost danger, he had written to the officer in command of the National Guard to prevent the arrest of the municipal officers of Paris. Orders had been issued to the morning to arrest a number of persons, and in the evening other measures equally energetical had been taken. The house in which Sobrier resided had been surrounded and entered, and that individual, with 76 of his men, arrested, and the warlike stores illegally placed in his possession: seized by the National Guard. The Club of the Rights of Man, which assembled at the Palais Royal, was closed, and its papers seized. The club over which Blanqui presided had likewise been closed, and the Committee was determined not to allow, in future, any seditious meeting to deliberate in arms. The prisoners had all been transferred to the Castle of Vincennes. Among these were Barbès, Blanqui, Albert, Sobrier, Raspail, father and nephew, Colonel Saisset, and others. The brave and glorious army, with which the members of the Executive Commission had fraternised, had been called to Paris; and all the regiments quartered in the neighbouring towns had already arrived. The Government had, moreover, pronounced the dissolution, dispersion, and disarmament of the Corps of Montagnards. As to the Firebrands of Rome, they had found in its chief a complete obedience, but had thought proper to change the *personnel* with whom he was surrounded. They had entrusted the command of the National Guard and army to the celebrated General Oudinot and to General Bedeau. Full satisfaction should be given to public opinion and to the National Assembly. M. Garnier-Pagès said that he might enter into other particulars which it would be well to communicate to the Chamber, but that the responsibilities of the nation might rest assured that the Executive Council would neglect nothing to respond to the confidence they had placed in them.

After an interrogation of M. Recurt, Prefect of Police, by several members, then followed, in explanation of many of the circumstances of Monday and the days preceding, connected with the disorders. M. Caussidière's explanations do not appear to give the Assembly satisfaction.

WEDNESDAY. On this day the same military precautions had been adopted round the legislative palace, but on a less extensive scale than on Tuesday, and the public generally were quite tranquil. The Quays and the adjoining streets. A battery of artillery was stationed in one of the courts, and the hall was placed under the exclusive protection of the troops of the line and two battalions of the National Guard of Melun and Montereau, who arrived during the night.

At twelve o'clock M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

The President read a letter from M. Caussidière, the Prefect of Police, tendering his resignation as Member of the Assembly. After some conversation, the resignation was accepted

M. Caussidière had also resigned his functions of Préfect of Police of Paris, but was to remain in office until his successor was appointed.

The Assembly afterwards proceeded to elect a committee of 18 members, specially charged with drawing up the constitution.

### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 9th inst., referring to the insurrectionary movement, and its consequences, mention that the Danish Minister had been recalled, and the authorities were preparing to enter that of the Belgian Minister, when the latter protested against that violation of his domicile. The police had arrested Christino Martinez and Salamanca, and sent in a very unsettled state, no confidence being placed in some of the troops.

The *Gazette* contains a decree countersigned by Senor Bertran de Lis, and dated the 14th inst., by which the Queen is to sell 25,000 quintals of quicksilver at home or abroad, on account of the Government. The decree states that the contract entered into with the Fomento Company in June last has now been rescinded, and that the quicksilver is to be put up again, but in the meantime the present measure is necessary to meet the urgent necessities of the present monetary c-.

On the 13th, a decree was published, ordering the dissolution of the regiment of Espana. The corporals and sergeants are to be reduced to the ranks. The superior and subaltern officers are to be placed on the retired list.

The drum-major of the regiment of Espana was executed on that day.

It is the opinion of the best informed military authorities that considerable disaffection prevails in the Spanish army

Several persons have been ordered to quit Madrid. Amongst others, General Zabala, M. Buschental, and an Englishman named Samson

A further correspondence of an unsatisfactory nature was s to have taken place between Mr. Bulwer and the Duke of Sotomayor.

### AUSTRIA.

At Vienna, up to the 18th, tranquility continued undisturbed. The committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes had appealed to the citizens to furnish supplies for the relief of their distressed fellow-citizens. The committee consisted of 40 members (one female), as well as the order of Jesuits, is definitively suppressed in Austria. Count Hoyos, the Commander of the National Guard, remains in office, in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

The following are the more important provisions of the law which has been just published in Vienna for regulating the elections of the first Austrian Parliament:—The Chamber is to consist of 383 members. The number of the members of the Senate is not to exceed 200, to consist of the Princes of the Blood, 150 chosen from and by the chief landed proprietors for the duration of the Upper or Lower Chamber, in case of those parts of the monarchy which are enumerated in the document proclaiming the constitution

The Ministry had ordered the elections in Bohemia for the German Parliament to be suspended until [illegible]

[illegible] excitement had been caused in Vienna by the announcement that Palacky, one of the chief leaders of the Schwarzlan party in Prague, was to be appointed Minister of Public Instruction. In consequence of the strong feeling manifested against it, the appointment was withdrawn. Baron Doblhoff has been nominated to the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture, and Herr Andreas Baumgartner to that of Public Works.

### PRUSSIA.

The Assembly for deliberating on the new Constitutional Code has been convoked according to the following:—"We, Frederic William, &c., have resolved that the deliberative assembly of the Prussian constituent, shall, after the conclusion of the elections of the deputies, chosen according to the basis of the new electoral law of the 8th of April, be opened on the 22d of May, in our capital and residentiary city of Berlin. We hereby summon the elected representatives of our faithful people for th- 22d of May first; and charge our Minister of State to make the further r

" Potsdam, May 13, 1848." (Countersigned by the Minister.)

According to the latest advices from Berlin great excitement continued to [illegible] and respecting the return of the Prince of Prussia. A deputation of the Berlin students had waited upon the Minister Camphausen, and another from the

burghers upon the Minister Von Schwerin, to protest against the recall of the Prince of Prussia, as a measure calculated to endanger the peace of the capital. M. Camphausen promised to submit the prayer to the King. Similar addresses had been presented from Cologne, Dusseldorf, &c.

POLISH PRUSSIA

Accounts from Posen, of the 12th, state that the disarming of the insurgents was beginning in good earnest. The whole of the artillery taken from the Poles, namely 11 small cannon and 3 howitzers, had been brought to Posen. Mieroslawski has been taken, and conducted to Posen. The incorporation of Posen with Germany was celebrated in that town on the 13th instant

ITALIAN STATES

LOMBARDY.—The operations of the hostile armies at the seat of war have been, according to the advices received this week, more brisk than hitherto

On the 8th, an engagement had taken place in front of the city of V... Complete success attended all the operations ... drawn about 4 or 5 o'clock, all the Piedmontese army retired in position on the hills overlooking the plain of Verona, from Busselengo on the Upper Adige, to Vallegio on the Mincio. The loss on the part of the Austrians was unknown, but was considered very heavy; and the Sardinians suffered severely, and it was said that they lost no less than 1200 men in killed, wounded, and missing. It was supposed that the attack was made in the expectation that it would be assisted by a movement within the city, but nothing of the kind took place, and the general feeling among the troops was that the movement had been unnecessary and profitless. No attempt was made to cross the Adige, as was at one moment expected

It was expected that the siege of Peschiera would be at once commenced, as the heavy artillery had been placed in the batteries.

Gen. Nugent was advancing upon Treviso.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Piedmont announced to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th instant, the accession of Piacenza to the Sardinian dominions. The Provisional Government of Milan had ordered the opening of registers throughout the country to receive the votes of the population relative to the ... union of Lombardy to Piedmont. This decision was adopted in consequence of an energetic manifestation to that effect, made by the National Guard and the people, followed by a demand in which it was stated that the intrigues of Metternich, Guizot, and Louis Philippe in London, the hostile attitude of Russia, the friendly disposition of Germany, the avowed neutrality of Switzerland, and other diplomatic communications tending to cause an apprehension of a general conflagration in Europe, render it more necessary to increase the force of Italy by union. A fusion with Piedmont would render it possible to collect an army of 200,000 Italians

From that portion of the seat of war remote from the operations of the Sardinian army, we learn that the Crusaders of Bassano had taken by surprise a body of Croats on the 8th, in the village of Jasiro, near Arsia, and made a great number of them prisoners; General Durando had defeated two columns of the same body and forced them to retreat from Corunday, after sustaining severe losses. The armed population of Brenta are described as ardently devoted to the holy cause, and well decided to beat the enemy.

ROME. The news from the Eternal City in the commencement of the week represented tranquillity as restored.

The new Liberal Ministry is thus definitively organised:—

Ecclesiastical Affairs—Carlina. Ciacchi

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Marchetti.

Interior—Count Mamiani. War—Prince d'Orta Pardi

Justice—M. Pasquale de Rossi. Commerce—The Duke de Rignano.

Finance—M. Lunati. Police—M. Giuseppe Galetti

The Senate of Rome had forwarded an address to the Pope ... [illegible] ... Italian revolution and renders justice to the sentiments that dictated the allocution pronounced by Pius IX. in the Consistory of the 29th ult. At the same time, however, that it concurred in those principles of charity, the Senate declared that his Holiness should not forget that he was a Sovereign as well as a Pontiff. The Senators say:

"The people do not expect that you, a messenger of peace, should declare war; they only desired that you should not prevent those to whom you have confided the direction of temporal affairs to undertake and conduct it. They do not desire the sacrifice. Mr Baring married 3rd August, 1828, Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, a senator of the United States, and through this alliance acquired influential commercial connexions on the other side of the Atlantic, which, in the sequel, aggrandised the importance of the London house

Mr. Baring's first entrance on the political arena was as member for the borough of Taunton, in 1806. That town he continued to represent until 1818. He next sat for Callington, and for Thetford, and finally was returned as knight of the Shire for Essex

In 1834, on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's short-lived administration, Mr Alexander Baring became President of the Board of Trade, and in 1835 was raised to the peerage as Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton, in Devon. This title his Lordship selected as having been borne by his first ancestor in England, a lawyer, John Dunning, on his elevation to the Upper House. The last occupant in which Lord Ashburton was ... d in the service of the Crown, was the Embassy to America in 1842, which led to the adjustment of our differences with that country.

His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, William Bingham, now Lord Ashburton. He leaves, besides, two other surviving sons, and two surviving daughters.

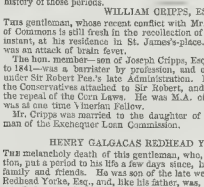
We cannot better conclude our brief notice of this distinguished merchant and statesman, than by quoting the words of an eminent contemporary:—

"Although (said Lord Stanley in Tuesday's debate) my noble friend, Lord Ashburton, was not a frequent speaker in the assembly of which he was a member, those of your Lordships who have had the opportunity of knowing and hearing him will be aware of how much value and importance was his opinion; and you will appreciate far more than the powers of the highest orator, the loss which the country has sustained in that clear and impartial judgment, that candid consideration, that vast experience, which he brought to bear on all those questions, and the practical knowledge which he brought to bear more especially on all commercial subjects—subjects to which he had devoted the study and observation of a long life—and which clothed his opinion with the highest authority. I am sure I may add, that the general amiability, the uniform kindness and courtesy, not only of manner, but of heart, which characterised my noble friend, must have rendered it impossible that he could have left behind him a single enemy, public or personal. I am sure those who have been admitted to the honour of his friendship, even more than others, must feel the loss which your Lordships and the country have sustained."

A portrait of the deceased Peer will be found in No. ... of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

JOHN FORTAL, ESQ

THIS gentleman died on the 7th instant, at his seat, Fredcik Priors, Hants, in his 89th year. He was the head of the Portal family, and for upwards fifty years a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Southampton. His large estates extended over the parishes of Freefolk, Laverstoke, Ashe, Hannington, and Steventon. He married, August, 1815, Esther, daughter of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., of the Grange, Hants, by Anne, daughter of the late Viscount Melville, and has left issue. The family of De Portal was amongst the French Refugees of the 17th century, and had held the highest rank amongst the nobles of Languedoc, for several ages—during which time many members of the family were signally distinguished by military achievements, and in the political history of those periods.



WILLIAM GRIPPS, ESQ., M.P

THIS gentleman, whose recent conflict with Mr. Feargus O'Connor in the House of Commons is still fresh in the recollection of our readers, expired on the 11th instant, at his residence in St. James's-place. The malady of which he died was an attack of brain fever.

The hon. member—son of Joseph Cripps, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester from 1807 to 1841—was a barrister by profession, and one of the Lords of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel's late Administration. In politics he always acted with the Conservatives attached to Sir Robert, and formed one of the majority on the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was M.A. of the University of Oxford, and was at one time Vinerian Fellow.

Mr. Cripps was married to the daughter of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Chairman of the Exchequer Loan Commission.

HENRY GALGACAS REDHEAD YORKE, ESQ., M.P.

THE melancholy death of this gentleman, who, in a paroxysm of mental aberration, put a period to his life a few days since, has cast a deep gloom over his family and friends. He was son of the late well known political writer, Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq., and, like his father, was to use his own words, a Radical Reformer, when moderation is sufficient; a decided Reformer, when decision is better; a Radical Reformer, when Radicalism is best; but, above all things, an uncompromising friend of the people!"

Mr Yorke married, 26th December, 1837, the Hon. ... [illegible] ... only daughter and heir of William, late Lord Brand[illegible]

THE PAST AND PRESENT.—[illegible] ... William Chesterfield, a ... shoemaker ... [illegible] ... years of age. He is the ... relative of one of ... most ancient and respectable families of Derbyshire, the Cresses of Cresselow. He can remember his grandfather, who, at the great centenary celebration of the revolution, held at Whittington and Chesterfield, in 1788, was carried in a chair, in one of the processions as a remembrancer of revolution itself in 1688, and died in 1793, at the age of 109 years. The present Cornelius Cresselow has for neighbours [illegible] ... Allen, 92, and Thomas Smith, 88, also shoemakers, and a small garden only separates the three.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONFIRMATION AND CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

On Saturday last the Confirmation of the Rev. Dr. John Graham, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, who has been elected Bishop of Chester in the room of the Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, took place at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

The usual forms having been gone through, and no person appearing to object to the Confirmation, the Bishop elect took the usual oaths, and the process was signed.

The Consecration of the right reverend Prelate took place on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall

The Archbishop of York officiated at the ceremony, assisted by the Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Durham.

The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Jones; the Communion service by the Archbishop of York. The Bishop of Lincoln read the epistle, and the Bishop of Durham the gospel appropriate for the occasion. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cartmell, Chaplain to the Bishop elect.

At the close of the sermon the ceremony of the Consecration was performed.

The chapel was but thinly attended.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.

On Tuesday having been appointed for the convocation of the clergy of the provinces of Canterbury, in conformity with the mandate issued by the Most Rev. the Archbishop, the members of the upper house assembled at the Chapter House of St. Paul's at eleven o'clock: and the members of the Lower House (consisting of the representatives from the various dioceses, archidiaconries, and cathedrals), together with the capitular body, met at the same hour in the vestry-room.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. There were also present, the Bishops of Winchester, Hereford, Bangor, Salisbury, Llandaff, and other right reverend prelates.

The Archbishop, as president of the Upper House of Convocation, stated that they had assembled in accordance with ancient usage, for the purpose of adopting an address to her Majesty. The convocation had met in November, but in consequence of that meeting having been prorogued, the address had not been presented. It had become necessary for her Majesty to issue to him (the Archbishop) another writ commanding the re-assembling of convocation. The present was the earliest period at which convocation could be assembled, and the business would now come formally before both Houses.

The Lower House of Convocation having been summoned by his grace's order, the procession moved to the Chapter House.

Having taken their seats, the Rev. Mr. W. J. Hall read the Litany service in Latin, and a Latin prayer, imploring the Divine blessing upon the labours of the convocation, and grace to enable them to arrive at such determinations upon the subjects of their investigations as should conduce to the promotion of the honour and glory of God, and the advancement of the true Catholic faith.

The Archbishop then intimated that he was unable to say on what precise day the address to her Majesty would be received. It could not, however, be before the 25th inst., and to that day his grace ordered the convocation to stand prorogued.

## THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

THIS measure originated in the refusal of the Government of Nicaragua (one of the United States of Central America) to recognise the King of Mosquito, whose ancestors have been the cordial allies of the British for many years. The specific grounds of complaint were that the Nicaraguans persisted in maintaining their right to the harbour of San Juan, that they had hauled down and insulted the Mosquito flag, and made prisoners of the authorities, in direct defiance of the protection afforded to the Mosquitan King by Great Britain. Hence it became necessary that England should take some decisive steps to show to the States of Central America that she was not to be insulted with impunity.

Captain Loch, of her Majesty's ship *Alarm*, was the senior officer at Jamaica when we received the news of the last aggression on the part of Nicaragua. This active officer started immediately for the port of San Juan, latitude 11° 0', longitude 83° 40', touching at Bluefields (the European settlement in Mosquito), and taking with him her Majesty's steamship *Vixen*, Commander A. Ryder, and the first company of the 38th Regiment of the Line, under Captain Smith.

On the 8th, the vessels had hardly swung to their anchors in the harbour of San Juan, when six large boats (three from each ship) carrying a gun each, and others cutters, gigs, &c. started up the river, carrying a force of 260 men. On the morning of the 11th they arrived off Serapaqui, and the leading boat, Captain Loch's gig, was immediately fired upon.

"The defences of the strong post of Serapaqui," says one of the Expedition, "consist of stockaded entrenchments, four feet thick, and perfectly shot-proof to any cannon that we could bring against them. They had three guns commanding the reach up which our boats had to pass; and about 240 men, armed with muskets, besides a good stock of ammunition. The current was running about four miles an hour, and was extremely difficult. It was the general opinion that the Nicaraguans could not have chosen a better spot at which to maintain their defensive force. Their stockades were well built and well manned; their firing was very rapid; and they had the forethought to fix the banks of the river with musketeers in ambush. After being one hour and a half under fire, we succeeded in passing the fort. Captain Loch then gave directions that they should land on the eastern right. I was done with a party English cheer, and the enemy were driven into the woods with great loss. Their flag, ammunition, provisions, and all their effects, fell into our hands; we destroyed all the fortifications, guns, &c., and razed the whole place to the ground. We found immediately on landing twelve dead, and four or five desperately wounded; and we took seven or eight prisoners who had concealed themselves in the brushwood. We heard afterwards that 120 soldiers, with Colonel Sabs, the Commandant, eventually reached Costa Rica, by traveling through the [illegible] ... a journey of many days, without provisions, and through a trackless forest, is only what the strongest man can hope to stand by.

"Our loss consisted of two petty officers killed one midshipman and seven seamen and marines wounded: many of the boats were riddled with shot. The force passed the right of the action in boats anchored upon the opposite bank, and early next morning they resumed the ascent of the river. The current was so strong, that fifteen miles a day, or about one mile an hour, was considered good work; and the force finally reached San Carlos, on the lake of Nicaragua, on the 19th of February, ten days after leaving the ship, and seventeen after leaving Jamaica. Three pacific expeditions were then sent [illegible] ... miles distant, at the further end of the lake. The last carried thither all the principal officers of the Expedition, Captains Loch, Ryder, and Peel, of the *Alarm*, *Vixen*, and *Darwig*, and Captain Smith, of the 38th: Captain Peel and the *Darwig* joined the Expedition after our arrival at San Carlos.

"On the 9th of March was signed and ratified a treaty granting all the [illegible] demands. San Carlos was evacuated on the 11th, and the ships were reached the 16th. The rapids were passed at some risk to the boats and their crews, but fortunately no serious accident occurred. The boats were away from the ships for 34 days; they were only able to carry provisions for 7 days; all implies for the remaining 27 days had to be drawn from the neighbourhood of San Carlos. This for 240 men was effected with some difficulty; of course, everything was paid for.

It is gratifying to add that owing to the attention paid to the comfort and health of the men [illegible] quinine being constantly issued, and all the boats fitted with night awnings, only one case of fever and ague occurred amid the expedition was on the point of descending the river, when many cases made their appearance.

The gallant behaviour of the men throughout the Expedition cannot be too highly commended: the boats were excessively crowded, the run fell incessantly, so that fires could not be kept in for cooking meat, which was, therefore, eaten raw; yet the fine fellows—military and naval—worked well together in the boats.

We regret to add that Mr. R. Walker, late English Consul-General at Blueflelds, accompanied the Expedition, and was, unfortunately, drowned on the morning of March 31: a kinder or more hospitable man never existed.

Our readers will, probably, recollect our notice of this gentleman in the account of Mosquito, in our volume for last year. He, unfortunately, drowned on the morning of March 31: a kinder or more hospitable man never existed.

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The following are the names of the officers who were employed in the boats and ships of the Expedition, among the men in ambuscade on the bank of the river, opposite the fort. On the extreme left are two soldiers in ambuscade on the right bank leading the other killed by a shot from the boats. Above them is the *Vixen*'s starboard P.B. boat; above her, the *Vixen*'s pinnace; and above her, the smoke from the muskets of men in ambush, on the opposite side. The boat ahead of the *Alarm*'s pinnace is the *Vixen*'s port P.B. boat, commanded by Mr. Turnour (midshipman), and carrying Captain Smith of the 38th, and Mr. Collins, purser of the *Vixen* (a volunteer). This boat was under fire for a much longer period than any other. The boat ahead of the last-mentioned is the *Alarm*'s barge. On her starboard bow is the *Vixen*'s gig. Ahead of her is the *Alarm*'s spare pinnace. The headmost is Captain Loch's galley, a very beautiful and fast boat (his own property)—Captain Loch is accompanied by Mr. Martin, purser of the *Alarm*. The houses and stockade will be seen in the sketch They were lined with men, who kept up a very rapid fire. As soon as all the boats had passed the position occupied by Captain Loch's galley, they pulled on shore, on the extreme right, and then landed, and charged up the hill.

## INSURRECTION IN MADRID

IN our late edition of last week's Journal, we gave the intelligence received of an insurrectionary movement in Madrid. We now give a summary of the intelligence, with an illustration of the principal scene of the conflict.

On the evening of the 6th, the Spanish Government signalled from the capital a number of persons distinguished for their extreme liberal opinions. This caused great indignation in the Liberal party, which reaching the Government, they took extraordinary precautions to obviate it.

On the morning of Sunday, the 7th, a number of persons, wrapped in cloaks, and carrying muskets, appeared in the streets, but the police being on the alert, many of them were arrested, though they had not committed any acts of violence. Soon after, a number of troops, who had been gained over by the ultra-Liberals, started to be 600 men of the infantry regiment of Espana, quitted their

STORMING AND TAKING OF SERAPAQUI, ON THE RIVER SAN JUAN, CENTRAL AMERICA, BY THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "ALARM" AND "VIXEN," AND 1ST COMPANY 38TH REGIMENT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

barracks, under the command of their sergeants; and, with colours flying marched to the Plaza Mayor, where they occupied the line of houses forming the north side of the square. There they were joined by some civilians, but not in any considerable numbers. General Narvaez, accompanied by General Fulgoso, Captain-general of Madrid, and by General Figueras, General Cordova, and General Concha, proceeded to the scene of insurrection, and directed that an overwhelming force of infantry and artillery should fire upon the insurgents. They were accordingly attacked by the Government forces, who brought up artillery subsequently to batter the houses in which the insurgents had lodged themselves. The engineers and American regiment occupied many balconies and houses on the other sides of the square, and a murderous struggle took place, which lasted for a long time. General Fulgoso, brother-in-law of Queen Christina, was shot by a civilian with a blunderbuss in the early part of the morning, from the corner of the Calle del Sol, a small street near Plaza Mayor. He was, it is said, mortally wounded.

After a sanguinary conflict, the insurgents, finding that they were not supported as they expected, surrendered, with the exception of about one-third of them, who succeeded in escaping. General Fulgosio was succeeded in the command of Madrid by General Pezuela, and who forthwith assembled a court-martial, which in the course of the day condemned seventeen civilians and seventeen soldiers to be shot, and preparations for their execution were in progress at the departure of the mail.

The object of the insurgents is said to have been solely to effect a change of Ministers. They cheered "The Queen!" and "Liberty!" in the midst of the fire.

The Palace of the Conde de Onate in the Calle Mayor was occupied from an early hour by Government troops, and they fired indiscriminately on every one that passed. Two persons lost their lives from their fire; and more would have been killed but for the interference of Narvaez and his staff, who saved a poor servant, upon whom a score of muskets were on the point of being discharged.

While the fighting was hottest in the Plaza Mayor, an incident occurred, which, it is believed, led to the more speedy termination of the conflict. General Leguia, who Colonel of the American Regiment, advanced almost alone to the middle of the square, where a trumpeter belonging to the insurgents was sounding the "cease-firing." Lersundi, exposing as he was to the shower of balls, seized the trumpet, and sounded the "cease-firing;" and an Adjutant, who was close by him, held up a white pocket-handkerchief as a flag of truce. The firing ceased for some moments, and Lersundi, clasped the trumpeter in his arms. The insurgents seeing the act, were led to believe that the others were about to fraternize with them, and they ceased hostilities. During the pause, the troops who were opposed to them made a rush, and all was lost. The insurgents could no longer hold out, and they successively surrendered in the manner already stated.

INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

CONFLICT BETWEEN POLISH SCYTHE-MEN AND PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

## THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The incorporation of the so styled German portion of the Grand Duchy of Posen, with the German Confederation, has proved the signal for a revolution in Poland. The Duchy has been in open revolt: the White Eagle once more unfurled; and Poland has re-asserted her independence under the title of a Republic.

The accounts from the seat of war are truly terrifying. Mieroslawski's call to arms has been universally responded to; towns and villages are deserted by all capable of bearing arms; and the Poles, in the last encounter with General Hirschfeld, fought with a disregard of death that was wonderful. Although they were exposed to a raking fire from a battery of four guns loaded with grape, and finally to the terrible carnage of shrapnell shells and grenades charged with 150 bullets, they advanced undaunted over heaps of their own slain, and finally broke through the Prussian ranks. No less than 460 Poles fell in this battle, without counting the wounded.

Since the fall of Xionz, the Prussians had been beat in every skirmish. The tactics of Mieroslawski are peculiar, and puzzle the Prussian leaders, at the same time that they strike terror into the soldiery, who were awed by the daring courage of the Poles and the wild advance of the scythe-men. The latter advanced whetting their scythes, until they were close on the enemy, with an energy that sent sparks from the steel, and singing in chorus the well-known national air, "*Noch ist Polen nicht verloren.*" They kept step to the air, and on the first volley of the Prussian troops they fell on one knee, and then, suddenly rising, rushed impetuously on the foe.

We learn from the *Berliner National Zeitung*, that the bands of insurgents under the command of Mieroslawski laid down their arms on the 7th instant, and surrendered at discretion to General Colomb and the Prussian troops. The latter had surrounded the insurgents on three sides, and gave them the choice of either risking one more desperate struggle or of fleeing into Russian Poland, where the Russian forces were drawn up to receive them. They attempted to force the Prussian lines, but failed entirely, and made offers for a capitulation. In the certainty of the destruction which awaited them, should they renew the fight or fly across the Russian frontier, the whole body of the insurgents then laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves.

## THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., upon an *ex-officio* information filed by the Attorney-General, charging him with having delivered a speech on the 15th of March, in the parish of St. Thomas, in Dublin, for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt against the Queen in Ireland, and inducing the people to rise in rebellion, took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, before the Chief Justice and a Jury, on Monday last.

The trial occasioned great excitement, and Mr. O'Brien was conducted from his own house to the Court by a procession of members of the Irish Confederation to the number of 5000 or 3000, and a large concourse of people, who cheered Mr. O'Brien throughout the route. When the doors of the Court were opened, there was a great rush for places, and in a very short time the body of the court and the gallery were crowded. A very numerous array of ladies graced the galleries and other parts of the court. When Mr. O'Brien entered the court he was cheered by a number of barristers from the front benches of the junior bar and the galleries. Mr. Meagher was also cheered; and when Mr. Butt, Q.C., the counsel for the traverser, appeared and took his seat at the inner bar, he, too, got a round of applause.

During the proceedings, the sentiments uttered by Mr. Butt, the traversers' counsel, were repeatedly applauded by the parties of both sexes who thronged the court. At the close of the evidence and the addresses of counsel, the Chief Justice charged the Jury, who, having failed to agree to a verdict, were locked up for the whole of Monday night; and, next morning, being still divided in opinion, the Court discharged them, after having been twenty-four hours without refreshment. The law proceedings of the Crown against Mr. O'Brien have thus ended in failure.

On Tuesday, the trial of Mr. Meagher, on a similar charge, occupied the Court of Queen's Bench until four o'clock, when the Jury retired to consider their verdict; but, not having agreed at a late hour, they were locked up for the night, as in the preceding case, and on Wednesday morning, as they still continued divided, they were discharged, and Mr. Meagher thus also obtained a virtual acquittal.

MR. SERJEANT WARREN. LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BLACKBURNE.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell is to be arraigned on the 19th of May and the 1st of June, that is, supposing that the prisoner declines to avail himself of the privilege of traversing *as prox*, not having had twenty-one days' notice of trial, and thus postponing the case until the succeeding commission of oyer and terminer. However, as Mr. Mitchell's offence does not admit of bail being taken, it is thought probable that he will abide the immediate issue, rather than incur a six weeks' imprisonment.

### THE PORTRAITS

We give this week Portraits of some of the principal characters connected with the State Prosecutions in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell is the proprietor of the *United Irishman* newspaper, the violence of whose attacks on the Earl of Clarendon, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the vehemence of whose invectives against the Union and what he calls the English policy in Ireland, have made his name well known throughout the Empire.

Mr. Meagher "of the Sword," as he has been called by his fellow Confederate Repealers, is a very young man, son of Mr. Thomas Meagher, M.P. for the city of Waterford, and has distinguished himself amongst the Young Ireland party by his extreme political views and the rhetorical power of language by which he conveys those views to his hearers. He has, as will be seen in another column, been this week tried for sedition in the Court of Queen's Bench, and escaped conviction by the Jury not agreeing to a verdict.

Mr. Serjeant Warren is one of the most eminent barristers of long-established repute in Ireland. He was one of the counsel for the Crown in the trials of Messrs O'Brien and Meagher.

The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, is one of the most eminent of the men who have distinguished themselves at the bar, either in England or Ireland. He has successively filled the offices of Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls in the latter country, and, on the death of the late Chief Justice Pennefather, a short time back, he was promoted from the Rolls to the Queen's Bench, where he presides with marked ability.

The Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.—In our account, last week, the Steam Launch described is a paddle-box boat, constructed by Beale, but not for the Expedition. The Launch Engraved is one of the two built for the Expedition: it 31 feet long, 10 feet beam, 2 feet draught, and fitted with a screw propeller, driven with a rotatory engine, by Beale. We are requested by Mr. Rabbe, of Oxford-street, to state that he furnished the Expedition with most of the Furs; and Mr. Stent, of Oxford-street, states that he furnished a portion of the warm Clothing.

Ordnance Survey.—On Tuesday some returns connected with the ordnance survey were printed. A list is given of the towns in Ireland surveyed, on the scale of 60 inches to a mile. The surveys were not made for the purpose of sanatory improvement. They were commenced in 1830, and finished in 1843. The expense was £963,206; and in order to show that there was no lavish expenditure, it appears that the area of Ireland is 20,875,482 acres, so that the cost does not amount to 10d. per acre. In Great Britain it appears that Southampton and Windsor have been surveyed for sanatory purposes. The cost of the preparation for Southampton was £1240 12s.; the area was 3356 acres: whilst for Windsor it was £331 17s. 9d.; the plan embraced an area of 1212 acres.

MR. MEAGHER

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—
FIRST NIGHT OF "LA FAVORITA."
On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 23rd, will be performed for the first time at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA Donizetti's Opera of "LA FAVORITA." Principal characters by Mme. Grisi, Mlle. Tempke, Sign Mariol, Sign. Soldi, Sign. Corradi-Setti, and Sign. Mario. Conductor, Director of the Music and Conductor Mr. Costa.
To conclude with the new Ballet Divertissement, entitled NISENE, OU LES SENS, with the grand Pas des Fleurs.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—On THURSDAY NEXT, May 25, a Grand Extra Performance will take place, on which occasion a selection from the Opera will be given, full particulars of which will be duly announced. The new Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled NISENE, OU LES SENS, will be performed every evening until further notice. Admission to the Pit, 5s; to the New Amphitheatre, 2s 6d; to the Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s.—The Performances will commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Stalls, and Boxes, for the Night or Season, to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.
For the future, the Box-office will remain open from Ten till Five o'Clock.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT.
The Directors have the honour to announce that a Grand Morning Concert will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st. To commence at Half-past One o'clock.
[illegible] which will be shortly announced—will be supported by the Principal Artistes of the Establishment.
PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE CONCERT:—Boxes, £4 4s; Ditto, £3 3s; Ditto, £2 2s; and £1 11s 6d. Orchestra Stalls, 10s; Box Stalls, 10s 6d, and 5s, Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s; Pit [illegible] 2s 6d.
Tickets [illegible] may be secured on application at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

ROBERT-HOUDIN, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The surprising and interesting performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN continuing to be received with the most enthusiastic Admiration and Astonishment. His original and extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES will be repeated at the St. James's Theatre, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors will be opened at Eight o'Clock. And, in answer to numerous applications, a Day Performance on Wednesday Morning next, May 24, will be opened at Two o'Clock. Boxes, Four Shillings; Pit, Two Shillings. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager.—Brilliant Success of THE LORDS OF LLLINGHAM.—On MONDAY next, TUESDAY, Mr. H. SPICER'S Play of THE LORDS OF ILLINGHAM. Lavender, Mr G. V. Brooke; Latymer, Mr Davenport, Walter Vivien, Mr. H. Holl; Sir Giffin Markham, Mr Kinloch; Hugh Latymer, Mr. E Stirling; Edith, Mrs. Stewart; Margaret, Miss D. Mario Druri; Ethelina, Miss Kate Howard. To conclude with THE MULLER AND HIS MEN. Gridoff, Mr. G. Bennett; Gladiator, Mr Meyer—Scenes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., of Mr. Grogan, at the Box-office, from 11 till 5; and at all the Libraries.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Entire change of Equestrian Spectacle.—Specially Fee. On MONDAY, MAY 22, will be revived, with great splendour, M. D. Lewis's Grand, Romantic, Equestrian Drama of TIMOUR THE TARTAR, in which Mr. Batty's unrivalled Stud of Highly-trained Horses will appear. To be followed by the BONNETS of the ARENA, showing the British Artistes in their unrivalled Performances. The whole to conclude with the favourite Farce of THE SPECTRE. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

THEATRE ROYAL, WINCHESTER.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Monday, May 22, and Tuesday, May 23, Mr. LOVE will make his First Appearance in Winchester, when he will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS. After which, a BILOQUIAL SKETCH. To conclude with his last new and unique comic-fat fantastic entertainment, entitled "The WOLF in SHEEP'S CLOTHING, or The Bear Baiters; with other Ecocentaneous Effusions. On Wednesday, May 24, at the Public Hall, Guildford. On Monday, May 29, at the Theatre Royal, Maryleborne. Roberts, the unrivalled Welsh harpist, on each occasion. Begin at Eight. Portfolios in most stalls

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN EUROPE.—THE [illegible] NOW OPEN [illegible] DOCKS, adjoining the Branch [illegible] Pier, and Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Admission, HALF-A-CROWN. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued at all the Stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Steam-boat from all the Piers between Hungerford Market and Woolwich. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at [illegible] PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from 9 till 6. Admittance [illegible] A FRIEND.

THE EXHIBITION of MULREADY'S PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS SKETCHES, &c., presents the forthcoming A NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, will open 8th June, at the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi. Admission, by each Proof of the SONNET, Lithographed by JOHN LINNELL, Jun., are now ready for delivery to Subscribers of £2 2s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 62, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock in the morning till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES HOLL, Secretary.

INSTITUTION for the FREE EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, Hyde-park-corner (late Chinese Gallery), OPEN DAILY, from Nine to Six, Admission, 1s., and every Evening, from Seven to Ten, ordinarily illuminated with gas, Admission, 6d.; catalogues, 6d. EDMD. J. NEAMAN, Hon. Sec.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK. Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each, on and days, except those of Procession.
By Order of the Council
April 7, 1848. D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—GREAT SUCCESS of the EUROPEAN MELODISTS.—Mlle. LOVARNY respectfully announces that a slightly modified [illegible] of MONDAY NEXT, MAY 22nd, and during the week, the Grand PICTORIAL MODEL of ROME [illegible] Pope Pius IX over the Brigands. The Band [illegible] Instrumental, conducted by Mr Godfrey. [illegible] Vocal [illegible] EUROPEAN MELODISTS, who SING in TWENTY DIFFERENT LANGUAGES. Splendid Menagerie. Shakspeare House, Rembrandt's Magic Apartment, [illegible] Pagoda, containing four of the Flights of Pigeons from a Tower 700 Feet [illegible] Ascent of Andromeda. The whole concluding with [illegible] Girandola during the Roy Week [illegible] Fireworks [illegible] Admission [illegible]

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street. A variety of BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS of ART and SCIENCE are exposed in the GALLERIES of the SPACIOUS NEW THEATRE. Great Improvements have been effected in the DIORAMIC VIEWS, DISSOLVING PHANTASMOPE, and MICROSCOPE. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Dr Bachhoffner on CHEMISTRY and EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. The DEPOSITED WORKS are described by Mr. Cripps. ENTERTAINMENTS with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. The MUSIC is performed by Dr. Wallis.—Open Daily from Eleven to Five; and in the Evenings (including Saturday) from Seven till half past Ten.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price

WEPPERT'S SOIREE DANSANTE, PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOMS.—AN EXTRA NIGHT on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 22nd, for the BENEFIT of Mr. COBBIE, M.C., and positively the last this Season, as the Ball announced for [illegible] of June will not take place. Weppert's Palace Band as usual. The Supper and Refreshments by Mr. Payne. Commence at Eleven. Conclude at Three. Tickets Seven Shillings each, at 31, Soho-square.

EXHIBITION of FLOWERING AMERICAN PLANTS.—Mr. HOSEA WATERER begs to announce his intended Opening as splendid Exhibition of [illegible] Plants on FRIDAY NEXT, the 22nd of May, at OAKFIELD NURSERY, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA; to be continued daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance, One Shilling.
[illegible] About two minutes' walk from Cadogan Pier.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. 1 50 | M. 2 14 | M. 2 38 | M. 3 5 | M. 3 40 | M. 4 20 | M. 5 5 |
| A. 2 4 | A. 2 25 | A. 2 50 | A. 3 20 | A. 3 55 | A. 4 36 | A. 5 20 |
| h. m. 6 0 | h. m. 6 18 | h. m. 6 40 | h. m. 7 5 | h. m. 7 30 | h. m. 7 58 | h. m. 8 30 |
| h. m. 6 10 | h. m. 6 30 | h. m. 6 52 | h. m. 7 20 | h. m. 7 45 | h. m. 8 15 | h. m. 8 50 |

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 22.—The Sun rises at 4h. 0m., and sets at 7h. 53m.
TUESDAY, 23.—The length of the Day is 15h. 53m.; the Day having increased 8h. 11m. since the shortest day.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
THURSDAY, 25.—Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria born, 1846. The Moon enters her last quarter at 11h. 47m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 26.—Trinity Term begins.
SATURDAY, 27. Venerable Bede.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Old Subscriber*"—1. *By the quadrant an angle of elevation less than 45 deg. may be measured, and by the sextant one less than 60 deg.* 2. *The cubic horizon is the distant boundary of the surface of the sea.* 3. *If the angle of latitude be determined by reflection.* 4. *See "Roper's Navigation."*

"*X. Z. Z*"—*The usage of the Crest would render our Correspondent liable to the Tax on Armorial Bearings. Mr. Hatfield, Coventry-street, is a good Seal Engraver.*

"*An Interlocutrix*," *Maud, daughter of Lord Percy, was the mother of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland. The usual form of proclamation was that as cited in the reigns of Henry V. and 1845.*

"*Genealogus Eborac*"—*Dr. Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, married after his elevation to the Episcopal Bench, Alury, second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope.*

"*An Inquirer.*" *The Red Hand, borne on the Shield of Arms, is the designatory badge for a Baronet. If carried on the drapery or mantle, it must be for ornament or from fancy.*

"*Leonhain.*" *Madame Grisi's maiden name was Mlle. Giulia Grisi, and she first appeared in 1834.*

"*A. B.*"—*There are about twenty theatres now open in Paris. The Italian Opera is closed. It is understood that all exclusive privileges will be removed by the National Assembly.*

"*X. L.*" *cannot undertake to supply the addresses of singers. By application to any music seller in Regent-street or Bond-street, our Correspondent's query will be answered.*

"*M. S.*" *Copying music, and selling it for charitable purposes, is decided piracy and theft.*

"*J. M.*" *will find the Fete of Fraternity detailed in our Journal for April 29.*

"*J. L.*" *is correct in his calculations.*

"*H. E. W.*" *is thanked. We shall be glad to see a specimen.*

"*K. W.,*" *Tenple.—Declined.*

"*J. M. W.*"—*The charge for advertising in our Journal is 7s. for five lines, and 1s. for each line after.*

"*H. S. H. W. P.*" *Mr. Wood, the Gloucester banker, died April 20, 1836.*

"*A Correspondent*" *is thanked for the "Private Hints."*

"*An Ardent Admirer,*" *Dublin.—See "Hunt's Art of Dancing."*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Hepworth-hall. Lord Brougham's address is 17, Grosvenor-square; Mr. W. Gibson Craig's, 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

"*W. L.*"—*See "Lemon's English Grammar.*"

"*Miss W.*"—*We have not received the work.*

"*W. T.,*" *Hadley, is thanked; but we have not room for the proposed Illustration.*

"*S. S.*" *Grimsby, is thanked for the hint.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—"*Mannering's Last of Brasses*" *is published by Rivington, and sold by Bell Fleet-street.*

"*W. W.,*" *Vauxhall-road; "A Subscriber,*" *Chancery-lane; "A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The large Engraving given last week may be inserted in the Volume as a folding plate.*

"*C. W. P.,*" *Leicester.—We cannot interpose our opinion.*

"*A. B.,*" *Beston, had better consult a stockbroker.*

"*W. H.,*" *Birmingham.—Talbot's "Pencil of Nature" is the most complete illustration of the Talbotype. The instructions may, however, be found in most scientific Journals.*

"*John,*" *Boston.—Order of any news-agent.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cheadle.—The abuse of Gretna Green Marriages has not yet been repealed by law.*

"*N. M.,*" *Truro.—See Mackenzie's "Emigrant's Guide to Australia.*" *We cannot further advise you.*

"*H. E. T.*" *Islington.—Apply, respecting the pountain, to Austin and Seely, New Road.*

"*L. N.*"—*Apply to Mr. C. Knight, 90, Fleet-street, respecting the Useful Knowledge Society's Maps.*

"*G. A. H.*" *Is the invention new?*

"*A Late Inhabitant of Plymouth*" *is thanked.*

"*W. T.,*" *Kendal.—The subject, though highly interesting, is not adapted for a newspaper.*

"*A.*" *Dover.—We are now, probably, no congregations strictly Arian; but there are many Arians, here and there, who attend Unitarian congregations; and these all object to being called Socinians*

DECLINED.—"*J. P.,*" *Brixton.*" "*Ignoramus.*" "*Deliand,*" "*J. P.,*" "*Hulda,*" "*A. W.,*" *Lambeth;*" "*E. E. P.,*" "*C. T.,*" *Ramsgate;*" "*C. W. W.,*" "*A Constant Reader,*" "*Phonography.*"

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.*

THE Navigation Laws, a subject upon which the Royal Speech at the commencement of the session promised that the Ministry would introduce a measure at an early period, were brought before the House on Monday night, by Mr. Labouchere. Most of the legislation of the present day consists in undoing the legislation of days gone past. The Navigation Laws offer no exception. They are to be almost entirely repealed. Mr. Labouchere, in a very temperate speech of three hours in duration, traced the progress of our legislation upon the subject from the time of Richard II. to that of Elizabeth; from Elizabeth to that of Oliver Cromwell; from Cromwell's to the present period; and showed their effects upon our foreign and Home Trade, and upon our colonies. He also showed that our customers in other countries, more especially in the United States of America and the German Zollverein, were loud in their remonstrances, and earnest in their determination to retaliate upon us unless those laws were repealed. The repeal proposed, though not complete, is extensive, and it is not to satisfy the people of England, bids fair at all events to be well received by the nations with which we carry on the most active and extensive commercial intercourse. The coasting trade of Great Britain and the British fisheries are to be left unaffected by the measure, and to be carried on as hitherto by British seamen; but goods from any portion of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America may be conveyed to our ports by any ships and any seamen that may be got to navigate them; in other words, the carrying trade is to be perfectly free. The success of the measure is problematical, A strong and determined opposition has been formed against it.

WHILE, with the exception of the debates on the Navigation Laws, the proceedings in Parliament continue to be of the slightest possible interest, the people out of doors debate upon political matters with more than usual fervour. Independently of the question of a further reform in Parliament, upon which opinion is much divided, there is one great question upon which opinion is unanimous, and upon which a very considerable agitation has already arisen throughout the country. That question is a reform of our fiscal system, and the diminution of our national expenditure. It is conceded by all parties that taxation has reached its limit, and that if we would, as we must, balance the national expenditure by the national income, we must have recourse to the most rigid economy, consistent with efficiency. It is agreed, also, by those who have ever devoted any attention to the subject, that our whole fiscal system stands in need of revision, and that the mere collection of the national revenue draws from the pockets of the people large sums, which are stopped *in transitu*, and never find their way to the national Exchequer. The cost of our Excise and Customs Departments is prodigious. It has been calculated, with an approximation, we believe, to accuracy, that every ten millions of taxation costs, directly or indirectly, one million and a half to collect. In addition to this evil, we impose taxes upon articles which ought not to be taxed; we levy a rate upon light and air by our window duties; we place an impost upon cleanliness by the Excise duty upon soap; and we increase the price of articles of prime necessity by injudicious and comparatively unproductive taxes upon them. We also tax knowledge by our Stamp Acts, and by our stamp on newspapers and the advertisement duty. Moreover, while we tax the succession to personal property at a heavy rate, the succession to real property pays nothing to the necessities of the State. These, and a thousand other anomalies, mistakes, and abuses, exist in and permeate our whole fiscal system, and impress upon the people generally the urgent necessity of an immediate and careful revision.

It is not just to ourselves or to our posterity, that we should spend more than our income, and that we should have recourse to loans to cover our yearly deficiencies. It is not a creditable spectacle to offer to the world. It is pregnant with danger. Our Ministers as yet have announced no intention to lay hold of this subject. They demanded five per cent. Income and Property Tax, and when it was refused, they were glad to accept a three per cent. tax, and to make up the difference by the easy but perilous process of funding Exchequer Bills. In other words, they showed themselves willing to carry on, as long as they were in office, and to leave to their successors the difficult but necessary task of making both ends meet. The country, however, is wiser than its rulers. Associations formed with the sole object of urging financial reform upon the attention of the legislature are arising in all the great manufacturing and commercial districts. They hold meetings, prepare petitions, disseminate information, and ripen the mind of the country on this all-important topic. We anticipate great good from this movement; and that the result, ultimately, will be the equalisation of Revenue and Expenditure, the abolition of all taxes that injuriously affect the trade or the health of the people, and a large diminution of the public burdens.

## POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The ASSIGNMENT OF ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS BILL, and the POOR HOUSES (IRELAND) BILL, each passed through committee.

CROWN BENEFICES

The Bishop of LLANDAFF moved an humble address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to consent to the introduction of a bill for limiting the time during which Church benefices in the gift of the Crown may be kept vacant.

After some observations from the LORD CHANCELLOR and the BISHOP of ST. DAVID,

The BISHOP of LLANDAFF withdrew his motion.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL. At five o'clock the House resolved itself into Committee on this bill, and resumed the discussion on the several clauses, which lasted the entire evening. The Committee having got through nearly one-half the clauses, the Chairman, at a late hour, reported progress, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—The Queen gave a state ball, the first this season, yesterday evening at Buckingham Palace, which was very numerously attended, the invitations including the Royal Family and foreign Princes in England, the whole of the diplomatic corps, and foreigners of distinction at present in town, the ministers and officers of state, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and upwards of one thousand of the nobility and gentry.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society, in the chair. His Royal Highness having opened the proceedings with a very appropriate address, Lord Ashley, as Chairman of the Managing Committee, gave a lengthened detail of the operations of the Society, from which it appeared that, while it conferred great benefit on the poor, it was very flourishing in its circumstances.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kyle, Bishop of Cork, expired on Thursday morning, at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, in the 73rd year of his age.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The tranquillity of Paris remained undisturbed up to the period of the despatch of the last advices from that metropolis.

General Lamoricière has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Trouvé Chauvel, Prefect of Police.

The national fete is to be celebrated on Monday.

Six members of the commission for drawing up a constitution have been appointed by the requisite majority of the National Assembly: viz. MM Cormenin, Marrast, Lamennais, Vivien, de Tocqueville, and Dufaure Twelve others were also to be appointed.

The Abbé Lacordaire has resigned his seat in the Chamber, as he found it impossible to discharge both his legislative functions and the religious duties of his sacred profession

On Thursday even ng a deputation from the National Assembly, consisting of one Vice-President, two Secretaries, and twenty members, attended the funeral obsequies of the Admiral Casamajor, which took place in the cour d'honneur of the Palais Bourbon.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Abstract Indicator* of the 16th contains an official declaration from the Government, that the Prince of Prussia was not to return to his country until after the meeting of the National Assembly, which is fixed for the 22nd. This declaration on the part of the Government was caused by a manifestation of the people against the recall of the Prince. The Ministry announces that as the Diet was to meet in a few days, they would not give in their resignation, as they would thereby be deprived of the means of the measures of the representatives of the people.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Up to the 16th instant there was nothing new from the scene of war. The ships in the Belt, after the threat of Wrangel, have been perfectly quiet. The Danes are waiting for the arrival of the Swedes, who were to arrive on the 20th (to-day). On the 18th Major Zastrow, who had gone on a predatory excursion to Aarhuus with a detachment of Schleswig-Holstein troops, returned with a fortnight's provisions of all sorts for 7000 men. He likewise brought the Viscount of Aarhuus as a hostage for further deliveries, and as a reprisal for the capture of M. Von Krogh.

Advices of the 16th, and Kiel, from Sunderuitt, state that at the dawn of day on the 15th the Danish forces advanced in the direction of Tarp, that the Holstein soldiers wanted to make an immediate attack upon them, but were restrained by General Halkett till the Danes had advanced considerably, whereupon they were attacked, and nearly all put to the sword, or taken prisoners, and not one escaped to tell this sad event at Alsen. The immediate reinforcement of the 10th corps by 18,000 men was expected.

Lubeck vessels have been exempted from the Danish embargo.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at eight o'clock to honour the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with their company at dinner, at their residence, Stafford House, St. James's. The Royal suite consisted of the Lord in Waiting—Lord Byron; Lady in Waiting—Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Captain the Hon. Alexander Anson, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with her company at dinner. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Lady Caroline Barrington. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took airings during the day in the pleasure-grounds of Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken an airing in an open carriage and four.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took a carriage drive. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa took airings in the pleasure-grounds of the Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with her presence in the evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward and Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, in the course of the day, at her residence, Clarence House, St James's. A Cabinet Council was held in the afternoon, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by all the Ministers in town.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Palace, attended by the Royal suite, and were received by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, who were conducted to the Royal Closet. The Earl of Minto had an audience of the Queen on his return from Italy. His Royal Highness the Prince Francis of Teck presented Count Adam Mitrowsky. After the levee, Mr. Charles Hamilton Brandwood was presented to the Queen, at an audience in the Royal Closet, to receive his Silver Stick of office as Exon of the Queen's Yeomen of the Guard, by the Marquis of Donegal, G.C.H., captain of the corps. The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the Life Guards.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.—The baptism of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland took place on Monday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, and the Hon. Matilda Paget, the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lady Rivers, Lady Byron, and Viscount Morpeth. The sponsors were the Queen, Lady Rivers, and the Duke of Bedford. Her Majesty named the infant "Alexandrina." The Hon and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain, officiated at the ceremony.

## *IRELAND.*

THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS. On Friday (last week) the Judges of the Queen's Bench granted a motion of the Attorney-General's for trials at bar, in the case of "The Queen *v.* John Mitchell." They were fixed for Monday, May 29, and Thursday, June 1. The first trial is for the publication of the notorious letter to "The Earl of Clarendon, Chief Butcher and Butcher-General of Ireland;" the second for the article headed "Jail Fever in Fashion."

ARREST OF MR. MITCHELL.—Mr. Mitchell was arrested in Dublin on last Saturday night, on a warrant from the head police-office, in which he is charged with the commission of felony, by publishing certain articles in the *United Irishman*, on the 6th and 13th inst. He was committed for trial before the Recorder, to abide his trial at the commission which will sit on the 20th inst.

THE DERBY VARYING BANK.—The Directors of "The Dublin Savings Bank," whose offices are in Meath-street, Athey-street, and Lurgan street, have published a statement of their position, with the view of appeasing the alarm of the depositors, occasioned by the failure of the Cork street Bank. By the account, which is verified by the certificate of the Secretary of the Bank of Ireland, it appears they have in cash, stock, &c., £267,490 11s. 5d.; and their liabilities to depositors £256,091 12s. 6d.; leaving a surplus of £5398 18s. 6d. The "run" in the early part of the week [illegible]

INTERCOURSE WITH THE CONTINENT.—The following is the movement of passengers between France and England, through the Channel ports, for the week ending 14th May: Through Boulogne, 1666; through Calais, 228. The corresponding period in 1847 gave through Boulogne, 1440; through Calais, 200. The 1866 passengers through Boulogne may be distributed as follows: From Folkestone, 461; from Dover, 113; from London, 118: total, 692. For Folkestone, 901; for Dover, 115; for London, 158: total, 874.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEETING.—On Wednesday, a county meeting of the inhabitants of Middlesex was held at Hall's Riding-school, Albany-street, Regent's Park, for the purpose of taking into consideration the manifold evils under which many millions of her Majesty's loyal subjects are suffering, and adopting such resolutions as may be deemed expedient for the removal of the same, and for the preservation of the Throne from danger. The meeting had been convened by Messrs. Cubitt and Hill, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in conformity with a requisition presented to them for that purpose, and signed by Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., and many other electors for the county. Upon the doors of the Riding-school being opened, a number of persons, including some of the Chartist leaders, entered, and were followed by a party of police in uniform, who immediately distributed themselves in different parts of the arena. At one o'clock, the Sheriffs, attended by their Under-Sheriffs, Messrs. France and D. W. Wire, came forward, followed by Mr. Duncombe, Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. William Williams, Mr. R. Taylor, and several other gentlemen connected with the liberal party in the metropolitan districts. About 3000 persons were present. The proceedings were formally commenced the presence of the police was strongly objected to by several persons in the crowd. Mr. Sheriff Cubitt explained that if the meeting had been held at Brentford, or any other place, the presence of the police would not be objected to. (Confusion, and general cries of "Turn them out.")—Mr. Sheriff Cubitt, after a consultation with his colleague and the under-sheriffs, said that if it was the wish of the meeting that the police should retire, that wish should be obeyed. (Loud cheers.) The police then marched out through an avenue opened for their egress by the crowd, who vociferously expressed their satisfaction at the success of their movement.—Mr. Sheriff Cubitt then briefly opened the business of the day by calling upon the meeting to assist his colleague and himself in preserving order, and in securing to every speaker who might present himself a fair, full, and free hearing. ("Cries of 'We will.'") Mr. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, moved the first resolution, viz. "That in the opinion of this meeting the Commons House of Parliament, as at present constituted does not fairly represent the people, the property, or the industry of the country—that the disclosures made before committees of 1835, 1842, and also during the present session, prove that the return of its members has been extensively influenced by violence, coercion, and bribe-taking; that the Reform Act has not realised the just expectations of the country; that since the passing of that act the public expenditure has not only been increased in the vague, but has exceeded by many millions sterling the expenditure of the last session of the unreformed Parliament; that the system of taxation is so contrived as to favour the aristocracy, and to throw the pressure of its burdens unjustly on the industrious classes of the people." (Loud cheers followed the reading of this resolution.) Mr. J. Hull, banker of Uxbridge, and chairman of Mr. Osborne's committee at the last election, seconded the resolution, which, after a short speech from Mr. Charles Gilpin, was unanimously carried. Mr. Hume, M.P., moved, and Mr. Serjeant Gazelee seconded the next resolution, viz. "That to secure the stability of the throne, public order, and consistency in the constitutional rights of the people, equalisation of taxation, economy of the public expenditure, just laws, and good Government, it is indispensable that the elective franchise should be extended to all men who are registered as residents for a limited time; that the duration of parliaments should not exceed three years; that votes should be taken by ballot; and that there should be equal apportionment of members to population." This resolution, to which Chartist amendments were moved, but subsequently rejected, was also carried; and a petition to Parliament founded on the resolutions having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

THE SCOTTISH TAXATION LEAGUE.—On Monday evening, a meeting, convened by circular, was held at the Hall of Commerce, of deputies from the numerous equitable taxation societies formed in the metropolis, for the purpose of receiving reports from those bodies, and consider what steps should be taken to further the objects in view. D. Wire, Esq., was called to the chair, and said the nearly universal nature of the reports was a forcible proof of embracing the question of parliamentary reform, as the only means of attaining the objects in question. Having entered largely into the anomalies of our fiscal and representative system, he concluded by hoping that the meeting would act "openly and advisedly" make such a declaration on the subject as would lay the foundation of a great metropolitan movement. Mr. W. Hall moved the first resolution, "That the chairman assemble a committee for Conference," and, to add to their number, to carry out the object of the societies, but that the title of such league be left to future consideration." This having been seconded by Mr. Western, Mr. W. Williams (late member for Coventry), who had ceased to be one of a large and considerable length, observed that it must be in the recollection of many there that a committee had been recently formed of certain Members of Parliament to confer upon the general question of reform, and that since then the most important many meetings had been held in all parts of the country, for the reduction and revision of taxation; but that the general results of their deliberations had been that nothing effectual of that nature could be accomplished except by the construction of the House of Commons itself. That the wisest course then to pursue was to appoint a committee who would take into consideration the purposes of the league, and see how far they could co-operate with the committee to submit their report to another and more extensive meeting. With regard to the mere question of taxation, he considered any essential modification entirely hopeless in the present House of Commons, and that nothing could take place, in which Messrs. W. Carpenter, Prout, Pearse, Elkins, and others took part, as to the best course of proceeding, and the following resolution was adopted:—"That in lieu of the word 'Conference' in the first resolution, it is the opinion that with the view to the more equitable apportionment of taxation, a league shall be formed having for its object a large accession of the franchise vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts." A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The governors and supporters of this Institution met on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of which his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Hospital, took the chair. After the usual loyal and routine toasts, Mr. Hunt, the treasurer, returned thanks for the officers of the Institution, and stated that the last year's receipts had exceeded the income, and the committee had therefore to call upon all supporters to render their most strenuous assistance, and to persuade their friends to do the same.—Mr. Hunt then read the subscription list of the evening, which amounted on the whole to nearly £600, including £100 from the Queen; £100 annuity from C. Purchase, Esq.; £100 from the Duke of Northumberland; a 97th donation of £20 from J. Pepys, Esq., Vice-President; and £21 from J. Labouchere, Esq., to the building fund.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of the Institution took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern. Lord Abinger presided. In introducing the toast of the evening, he referred to the report for the present year, from which it appeared that the operations of the charity had been materially extended, and that it was increasing in usefulness and importance; that the number of in patients in the wards, on the 24th of February, 1841, was 30; the number admitted up to the corresponding portion of 1848 was 71, of whom 43 had been discharged cured, 13 had been relieved, and 36 remained in the hospital. The total number of in and out-patients admitted during the year was 1885, and the number admitted since the opening of the charity, 5693. Several legacies were disposed of. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to nearly £700.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Monday, a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution (of which her Majesty the Queen is patron) was held at their rooms, in Basinghall-street, City, for general purposes. The report stated that there are now on the books one hundred and nineteen annuitants, the former receive £2 8s., and the latter £1 16s. per month. The recipients are composed, according to the statute of the Society, of decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, salesmen, their widows, or widowed females, daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society. The donations and subscriptions during the past year exceeded the previous ones by £566 19s. 3d., and were the largest for seventeen years. At the anniversary festival in February last, presided over by G. Hudson, M.P., £1307 was realised. The receipts for 1847, from all sources, were £1896 3s. 2d.; the expenditure leaving a balance of £589 10s. 6d. The report concluded by an energetic appeal for continued aid towards alleviating the distress of the important class of persons relieved by this Society.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Tuesday at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. The most noble the Marquis of Chelmondeley in the chair. Lord Kinnaird, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. Guizot, &c., were present. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the object of the society was to collect funds in aid of the Société Evangelique of France and Geneva, and such other institutions as were founded on similar principles, within the limits of the French Protestant churches, and likewise to promote the religious principles of the Reformation. (Hear, hear.) The income of the society for the past year amounted to £3773 10s. 1d. During the past year it had expended £3683 7s. 6d. in auxiliaries at Durham, Birmingham, and other places. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, after which a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE LAW ASSOCIATION [illegible]

A [illegible] in the metropolis and vicinity was held on Monday [illegible] rated Law Society, Chancery-lane. Augustus Warren, Esq., one of the trustees, was in the chair. The secretary, Mr. John Murray, read the annual report, which congratulated the members of the society on the increase in their income, but at the same time regretted that some members of the society had been obliged to apply for relief, which they had received. The sum in stock had been purchased by the society during the preceding year. The receipts amounted, including a balance of £180 13s., to the sum of £1645; £850 had been voted for the relief of widows, and the remainder for other applicants for relief. The funded stock of the society was £20,000, which is for the benefit of those families of deceased members who may hereafter require assistance. The report was adopted.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.—A public meeting, in aid of this society, was announced to take place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. At the hour appointed a large number of persons had assembled outside the doors; but it being understood that a considerable number of tickets had fallen into the hands of some of the most violent of the Chartist body, from whom an interruption of the proceedings was anticipated, it was determined that they should not be admitted, and in consequence of their endeavours to obtain an entrance, the manager of the rooms refused to allow the meeting to take place, and it was accordingly postponed to another day.

SUPPRESSION OF MENDICITY.—The thirtieth anniversary meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held on Saturday last at the society's rooms, Red Lion-square. The Marquis of Westminster, who presided, stated that the committee had found it necessary, from the enormous demand upon their resources, to contract their plan of administering relief, and had, therefore, adopted the principle of restricting it to persons residing within the last twelve months in the neighbourhood, and into whose cases the strictest investigation had been instituted. The report for the year 1847 showed that during the past year 45 persons had participated in its relief, and that the total number of meals distributed amongst them was 230,171. The income of the society had been £6553 13s., and its expenditure £6654 8s., leaving a deficit of £100 12s. The report was unanimously adopted.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN THE RATES OF MARYLEBONE.—At a vestry holden yesterday, the rates were ordered for the year ensuing, the estimated average poor's-rates were £117,980, and the rates for repairing and cleansing were estimated at £41,462; to meet which, and the church-rate, a fourshilling rate was agreed upon; in addition to which other rates were figured to meet the Regent's Park expenses. Mr. Glazier, who highly approved of a large rate being made, said that it pained him to the soul to hear of the bad having been taken from the mother of five hundred children, for rates which should have been paid by the wealthy. Mr. Standford attributed the great increase of the parish rates to the cruel conduct of the Irish landlords, who compelled their tenants to emigrate into this country, and quarter themselves upon its bounty. The parish is indebted £90,000 to Sir Claude Scott and Co. Mr. Nicolay moved a resolution lamentory of their two representatives, Mr. Sandford and Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., for their watchfulness of the interests of the borough, and also expressive of the vestry's gratitude to the other members of Parliament who aided in lessening the taxation of the country. The resolution was seconded and most enthusiastically supported.

FIRE AT THE SUN.—On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Cook, Sons, and Co., wax-chandlers, of St. Paul's Churchyard. The premises are of considerable magnitude, and are numbered 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. The fire occurred in the upper floor, used as the place-room, but, owing to the timely assistance of the firemen on the premises, the damage was confined to the destruction of twenty-five cotton dress-places, some waistcoat places, and the demolition of eighteen squares of glass. In making the return to the insurance offices, Mr. Braidwood, of the Fire Brigade, gives the following:—"Cause of fire: A linen curtain, which hung before the top floor back window, took fire at the open part of window first. The window faces the south, and, being higher than the opposite buildings, is completely exposed to the sun."

## ATTEMPTED COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

PARIS has this week narrowly escaped being again the theatre of a Revolution, which could only have led in the re-enactment of the sanguinary and hideous excesses of "the Great Revolution," and ended in complete anarchy. The presence under which the conspirators against order, moderation, and good government cloaked their anarchical designs, was a demand upon the National Assembly to require from the Northern Powers the restoration of Poland; and in case of refusal to declare war against those Powers in support of Polish nationality.

The liberation of Poland, however was but a pretence: the true object aimed at was a "Reign of Terror," by means of which a few ambitious men hoped to gratify their own immediate ambition, and at the same time reap some advantages for their own personal circumstances and position

For some days past, the people of Paris were preparing a petition to the Assembly in favour of the Poles; as announced by the clubs, and Saturday last was fixed upon for that purpose, but, in consequence of a misunderstanding among the leaders, the movement was delayed one day. On that day, a great demonstration of the people was made, to put a stop to a procession small in numbers, which did not, and never had, the intention of approaching the Chambers. The procession stopped quietly at the Barrière de la Madeleine, and their petition was delivered by a deputation, who placed it in the hands of M. Vavin, one of the representatives for Paris, and allowed him to present it, without any great fuss, to the Assembly. This was, however, a scene which the conspirators would be determined to make a more imposing demonstration of force; and though order was restored in the course of the day, and the Assembly knew on the spot within the precincts of the hall of the Assembly, that the people were determined to support the Assembly in the discharge of its duties, it was not until the following day, that specific orders had been given for the protection of the Assembly, but that these orders had not been fulfilled. The facility with which the procession on Monday was allowed to approach the hall of the Assembly, and invade its precincts, was very remarkable. It was not until the people had arrived at the Pont de la Concorde, a body of the National Guards was found drawn up, prepared to oppose the passage. But the colonel in command ordered the men to retire, and to allow the procession to pass, which they did very reluctantly. A large body of the Garde Mobile was drawn up in front of the peristyle of the Chamber of Deputies, which did not interfere in the slightest degree. The procession then proceeded from the Place Bourbon to the entrance to the hall of the Assembly, in the Place Bourbon. There they found the gates shut, but not a single man to defend them. A few men of the Garde Mobile were on guard on the inside of the wall on each side of the entrance, who, on the cry of "*A bas les baionnettes*," immediately put them into their scabbards. The people were then allowed to scale the wall without opposition, and the gates were opened on the inside from the inside, and allowed the whole of the mob to penetrate into the court of the Assembly. In the court there was at least 1000 of the Garde Mobile, who did not interfere, because they had orders to allow the people to pass. It soon became evident from whom these orders emanated, for after the members had been driven from the hall of the Assembly, General Courtais came among the crowd, and was received by them as their general and friend." M. Degousée, one of the questors, had given orders to the Garde Mobile to protect the Assembly, and to prevent the procession from entering, but immediately on the crowd, and some armed bandits with it, appearing, General Courtais ordered the soldiers to sheath their bayonets. M. Degousée announced this important and startling fact from the tribune, and declared that, contrary to the orders of the President and of the Assembly, General Courtais had given orders to prevent the crowd from entering—an announcement which at once convinced the Assembly that there was treason in the camp.

The moment the whole mob broke into the galleries, and in a few minutes the flags of the cafés were waving on every side over the heads of the representatives, amidst the most deafening cheering and cries of "*Vive la République!*" "*Vive la Pologne!*" the members of the Assembly at once rose and showed a disposition to leave the hall, but at the earnest request of the President and some members of the Executive Government, they resumed their places, which they had no sooner done, than the whole of the extraordinary and terrific scene which took place during the following two hours. Crowds immediately rushed to the tribune, among whom M. Barbès was the foremost, immediately ascended it, and commenting violently threatening M. Barbès, and uttered a few words which were not heard in the gallery, but which were loudly applauded by the members of the Assembly, who were going loudly applauded by the members of the Assembly. A crowd of blouses and flags rushed past the President's chair and filled the whole of the centre of the hall. At the same moment, the members of the Provisional Government withdrew to consider what was to be done; and very soon afterwards the whole party returned and resumed their places, and tumultuously, some of the mob made use of threats of violence against some of the rulers, and one or two are said to have been roughly handled. M. Barbès was in the tribune surrounded by the chiefs of the mobs, who were all armed, and who, with the exception of M. Barbès, M. Louis Blanc, and a few others, remained with their hats on their heads, and attempted to speak from the tribune. The President at length, finding it impossible to restore order, put on his hat, but immediately after resumed his seat. The President then left the chair, and placed one of the Vice-Presidents in it. Along with the members of the Provisional Government he

# ATTACK UPON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE GARDE MOBILE CLEARING THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Police, meaning to declare for the Ultras; but the overwhelming masses of troops and National Guards sent there affrighted them, and they surrendered and were disarmed.

Decrees have been published appointing citizen Clement Thomas Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and accepting the resignation of citizen Guinard of the functions of Chief of the Staff of the Parisian National Guard; also the resignation of citizen Saisset, Under Chief of the Staff of the Parisian National Guard.

The following has likewise been published —

"The National Assembly declares itself in permanence.
"Considered at a public sitting in Paris, the 15th of May, 1848.
"The President and Secretaries,

"A. Corbon, "Emile Péad,
"Edmond Lafayette."

A decree, signed by M. Recurt, Minister of the Interior, revokes the functions of the commissaries sent to the provinces by the Provisional Government.

Up to Thursday the tranquility which had been re-established in the French capital was undisturbed, and there was every prospect of its so continuing. The Government had, however, continued its precautionary measures. The public were not satisfied with the defences of their conduct offered by the President of the National Assembly and the Prefect of Police, the latter of whom had resigned. The Government was believed to be determined to act with energy, but some persons perceived still too much tendency to fawn upon "the *ouvriers*" in the acts and speeches of the Assembly.

A number of arrests took place on Wednesday. M. Bocqué, the Mayor of the 12th arrondissement, was apprehended in the morning and conveyed with 16 others to the Castle of Vincennes, where no less than 220 individuals were then confined.

Two decrees, signed by all the members of the Provisional Government, had been published. The first commanding that a corps of 3000 infantry and 500 cavalry be raised for the special police service of the city of Paris, to be called the Parisian Republican Guard; the second, that the different bodies of armed men called the Republican Guard, the Montagnards, and the Lyonnais, be disbanded, and as many of them as are qualified be received into the Parisian Republican Guard.

All have implicit confidence in the vigour and capacity of General Bedeau, now really in command of the troops in Paris; and in the courage, activity, and at the same time conciliatory disposition of the new General of the National Guards, M. Clement Thomas.

It was believed that all the Clubs would almost immediately be closed.

The late disturbances had furnished an opportunity to the departments and to the immediate environs of Paris, of showing their good will towards the cause of moderation and order. The National Guards of the *banlieu*—that is, of the environs of the capital—poured into Paris to aid in resistance of the insurgents, on the first intimation that the Government was in danger. The regiments of the line within a circle of fifteen miles equally marched on the metropolis; and the accounts from the departments announced that they were ready to proceed to the capital, should it appear that their assistance was required for the establishment of order. Fortunately, their support was not necessary.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The scene of the Garde Mobile clearing the Hall of the National Assembly is detailed in the preceding column.

M. CAUSSIDIERE AND MONTAGNARDS

M. Caussidière and his Montagnards, sketched in the next illustration, are stated on Tuesday morning to have shut themselves up in the Hotel of the Prefecture, and declared for the people, meaning the Ultra-Republican party; that the 800 Montagnards, expelled a week or two since from the Prefecture and Palais de Justice, were determined on the Liberation of Barbès and the other persons arrested for the attempted revolution.

The Montagnards had actually made a show of defending themselves in the Prefecture; but the National Guards and other military force soon overwhelmed them, when, with consummate impudence, they fraternized with the troops. Some fled to their barracks in the Rue St. Victor, and subsequently surrendered.

M. BUCHEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Thus (says the account) Paris is, possibly, rid of one of the most menacing bodies that could be imagined—a set of Republicans to fanaticism, who have been, for the most part, connected with the political movements and projects which have occurred in the capital since 1830.

In our Journal for April 29, we gave a startling picture of the movements of the Montagnards. Their costume is, to say the least of it, imposing. Their red cravats and scarfs and blue blouses have become the ultra-Republican uniform.

M. Caussidière will be recollected as the Prefect of the Police, and M. Buchez, as the President of the National Assembly. The attempts made to defend their conduct in the recent outbreak are so unsatisfactory, that it is believed they will resign. Indeed, the *Journal des Débats* announces that Caussidière has already sent in his resignation as representative of the people.

The explanation of Buchez in the Assembly, on Tuesday, was as follows: He rose, and stated that, yielding to the entreaties of a number of friends and leaders of the people, and with a view to protect their lives ("Say your own," exclaimed a member), which he had every reason to consider in the utmost danger, he had written to the officer in command of the National Guard to prevent the *rappel* from being beaten, not to excite still more the anger of the people. ("You were wrong," cried the whole House.) The President excused himself on his motives, and declared that had he refused the mob would have rushed on the Deputies and a frightful catastrophe ensued. This address produced the utmost agitation throughout the House.

# EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

EUPHROSYNE.—PAINTED BY W. E. FROST A.R.A.

[illegible] timber

tue passage which Mr. Frost has undertaken to illustrate is in Milton's 'L'Allegro':

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee,
Jest and youthful jollity;
Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek;
Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic toe."

Exquisitely poetic as these lines are, Mr. Frost has quite come up to their excellence and beauty; and, whenever another illustrated Milton is undertaken, his picture should be engraved in illustration of the passage. The grouping throughout is unusually graceful; there is a rich abundance wherever you [illegible] beauty. This, in [illegible] rich the late Mr. Howard, R.A., always endeavoured to carry out, but never succeeded in accomplishing in any one instance so happily as Mr. Frost has done. It is true we can trace throughout many reminiscences of N. Poussin, of Stothard, and of Flaxman; but they are rather graceful recollections of these great men, than fearless borrowings from the works they left behind them.

Another artist of excellence who has husbanded his strength for a single picture, is Mr. A. Solomon, who contributes a scene in Mr. E. M. Ward's manner, entitled "A Ball-room in the year 1760." The period selected is very good for pictorial costume, and Mr. Solomon has paid great attention to the general characteristics of the first year of King George III., and, in the details of his costume, has been singularly painstaking. The arrangement of the figures throughout, as our Engraving will show, is at once pleasing and correct.

We must now break off, and turn to the Catalogue of the Academy, for the works we have marked for more especial notice.

No. 9. "Sunset." T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A. A small-sized picture, with cows exquisitely true, and thoroughly English in its feeling. Time will mellow it into a perfect Cuyp.

10. "Death of Cardinal Wolsey." C. W. Cope, R.A. A large picture, with many figures of the size of life. Much careful painting; some good drawing, and a few heads full of good character.

19. "The Greenwood Stream." T. Creswick. Quite perfection in its way.

36. "The Vintage in the Claret Vineyards of the South of France, on the Banks of the Gironde." T. Uwins, R.A. This picture is in art what Phillips's "Cider" and Dyer's "Fleece" are in English poetry. It is a didactic picture, in which the gathering of the vintage is told with extreme fidelity. There is some nice painting throughout. The picture belongs to the proprietor of one of the largest claret vineyards in the south of France.

48. "Pincker, the Property of Montague Gore, Esq." E. Landseer. A portrait in Landseer's best style.

62. "Queen Margaret of Anjou and the Robber of Hexham." C. Landseer

A BALL-ROOM IN THE YEAR 1700.—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

Has some nice parts, but the picture, as a whole, is rather poor. We may remark, here, that no artist has better judgment in selecting good subjects for painting than Mr. Charles Landseer. He knows the resources of his art, and paints with care, but there is too often a want of purpose in his heads

67. "The Daughters of the Duke of Norfolk." F. Grant, A.R.A. Two full-lengths, nicely grouped and capitally coloured. There is always a great and an air of good breeding in every thing Mr. Grant paints

71. "Sir William Newbegging, M.D." J. Watson Gordon, A three-quarter portrait painted in the style of Sir Henry Raeburn, and by far the finest male portrait in the Exhibition

. "St. John the Baptist reproving Herod." C. R. Herbert, R.A. A noble picture conceived and executed in the Florentine Peruginesque style. Here we have that purpose in the heads which is wanting in so much in Mr. Charles Lands The St. John is full of dignity. The, to our thinking, is worth fifty of those Scriptural subjects which poor Wilkie designed to paint in illustration of Scripture.

. "Sketch of my Father." E. Landseer. A half-length portrait of old Mr. Landseer, the engraver. He is seen on full face, and has a book in his hands, which he is looking down upon. His long white hair hangs upon his coat. The expression is capital. Some have compared it to the Gevartius, by Vandyke, but in doing so have only drawn the straw of similarity to the head. It is equally the liquid lustre of eye, and the firm flesh tints of that marvellous portrait. But then, the Vandyke has had two centuries to get ripe in.

80. "An Italian Peasant Family on their way to the Village Festival Prisoners with Bandetti." C. L. Eastlake. A cold clever picture, the subject of which we have seen before from the same hand, and very much in the same manner Mr Eastlake must avoid monotonies. There cannot be a more unlucky mistake about his pictures—great refinement, great skill, some exquisite painting, but very little expression in the heads

111. "John Forster, Esq., in the character of *Kitely*." D. Maclise. A capital companion picture, in point of merit, to Leslie's picture of Mr. Dickens as *Master Stephen*, in the same play—"Every Man in his Humour." The portrait and the character are well sustained—we have both the wealthy merchant and the thoughtful biographer. Mr. Maclise is always singularly happy in pictures of this class. Why will he not paint oftener in the same way?

. "A Gravel Pit." W. Mulready. Painted from Nature, so the catalogue informs us, forty years ago, and particularly interesting, when we look upon it in connexion with Mr. Mulready's after works. He had early begun to paint from Nature with that strict attention which he still continues to follow up.

135. "The Internal Economy of Do-the-Boys Hall." T. Webster, R.A. A marvellous little picture, full of character. It was painted for Mr. Dickens.

153. "View near Penshurst, Kent." F. Lee, R. One of Mr. Lee's best

157. "Lady Jane Grey. C. R. Leslie, R.A. A small full-length, in illustration of the well-known passage in Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory"

> "Most gentle, most unfortunate,
> Crown'd but to die; who in her chamber sate,
> Musing with Plato, while the torch was blown,
> And every ear and every heart was won,
> And all in green array were chasing down the sun."

There is an air of gentle thoughtfulness and beauty about the head; but to our taste the little Bridesmaid by Stothard, in Rogers's Poems is a better work of art. The details of the Library are quite untrue to the period.

162 "The Shell." C. R. Leslie. A small family piece, in which a beautiful [illegible] in Wordsworth (though the idea is Landor's) is worked out with a great deal of skill

> "His countenance soon
> Brighten'd with joy: for murmurings from within
> Were heard, sonorous cadences; whereby,
> To his belief, the monitor expressed
> Mysterious union with its native sea."

173. "Country Cousins." R. Redgrave. Painted or Mr. Vernon, though hardly a good specimen of Mr. Redgrave's manner. It is, however, less painful in its story, and less lea of rich and pure colour than the subjects usually chosen by Mr. Redgrave. The colouring is very hard.

176. "A Rubber." T. Webster, R.A. Four country bumpkins play nine at cards. The scene the interior of an inn. The expressions are most admirable.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S

Mdlle. Lind repeated the character of *Norma* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" on Saturday; and on Tuesday night appeared for the third time in *Ann na*, in Bellini's "Sonnambula." The theatre on both occasions has been filled with Royalty, rank, and fashion, and the charming performances of the Swedish Nightingale were received with the most enthusiastic applause, and followed, as usual, by continued ovations. For the extra night on Thursday, which was well attended, the "Figlia del Reggimento" was given.

We learn that *Lucia* will be the first new character for Mdlle. Lind; and supported by Mr. Reeves, in *Edgar*, whose engagement, announced in our last week's Number, has been confirmed, the first representation will not, however, be looked for with the most intense interest. In the meanwhile, "Linda" will be produced on Saturday (this evening), for the *début* of Madame Tadolini, whose Portrait and Biography were published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week. Mdlle. Schwartz will be *Pierotto*, and Mr. Reeves *Il Visconde de Serval*

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night Mdme. Viardot's triumph in *Amina* was complete. Recovered from the stage-fright she experienced on her *début*, and supported by Mario as *Elvino*, her vocal and histrionic powers were fully developed. It was difficult to recognize, in the Viardot of Saturday, the Viardot of the preceding Tuesday. In her opening cavatina she was quite another being, taking the most difficult divisions with a volume of voice and a certainty that drew forth immense applause. In the Phantom Chorus, the cadenza at the close, as if *Amina* had got a glimpse of the supposed ghost, was a fine conception. But it was in the finale of the bed-room scene, that the lofty attributes of Mdme. Viardot's tragic powers were seen to the highest perfection. Herein she exhibited all the intensity of Malibran without the exaggeration; and Mario seconding her exertions by singing with extraordinary fervour, the effect was electrical, and the cheering and calls before the curtain were long and long-continued. The scena in the last act was a magnificent piece of acting and singing—the slow movement replete with exquisite pathos, and the concluding rondo poured forth with marvellous rapture; the exclamation "Ah! mi abbracci," in her concluding notes, created a prodigious excitement, and the shake on the upper notes was quite thrilling. The encore was unanimous, and the ovations overwhelming.

Madame Viardot, by this second performance of *Amina*, has proved that her dramatic genius is of the highest order, and that she possesses originality of musical conception in a remarkable degree. Her *fioriture* is thoroughly artistical, and is entirely her own. In respect to the quality of her organ, it is beautiful in the medium notes, and soul-stirring in the lower tones; but in the upper octave there is a want of *timbre*, as if this portion of the register had been fatigued either by over-exertion or by forcing them in her early studies.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was repeated, but not for the last time, we should presume, as was announced, after such a crowded house and its brilliant reception; Mdme. Viardot, Alboni and Mario (Malibran's old favourites, and the "Gathering of the Clans," with the chorus of bards, provoking the utmost enthusiasm.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was revived, Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, Lavia, Tagliafico, Mario and Marini resuming their former parts; Luigi Mei, Soldi, and Rache appearing for the first time in *Vasilieo, Liverario*, and *Petrucci*, Mdlle. Dhegan for the first time in *Astolfo*. The opera was therefore in the secondary parts much strengthened. The house was crowded to an overflow. The chorus in the prologue, the leading parts sung by Marini, Colonna, Mei, Soldi, Tagliafico, and Mdlle. Alboni, was rapturously encored. The drinking song of the latter received the usual double encore. Grisi and Mario were in superb voice, and the trio with Tamburini in the second act was demanded a second time. The latter singer played with a wonderful *ensemble*. At the close, the last scene of the "Sonnambula" was given by Madame Viardot, the "Ah! non giunge" electrifying the house as usual, and encored

Mdlle. Lucile Grahn arrived in town on Thursday, from Hamburg, and will soon make her *début*

After the "Donna del Lago," on Tuesday evening, the new ballet divertissement of "Ninette, ou les Sens," was produced, and with complete success, the second tableau containing throughout some of the most beautiful effects we ever witnessed. The story is very slight. A disguised Sylph young Persian Prince is punished by his betrothed with the loss of the five senses, until he sees als error and receives them again with the hand of the fair one. There is as little in this, that we could desire, although the ballet altogether is not to be disregarded with, with advantage. Mdlle Brussi is the chief dancer; she is seconded by Mdlle. Nina Marmet, Stephan, Guy Eryan, and Honoré; Messrs. W. H. Payne, O'Bryan, and Conti; but the attention of the *dilettanti* was more with the splendid *tableau scène* and beautiful groupings than with the abstract dancing. These are set off to the best advantage in the "Pas des Jardins." The scene represents a gorgeous garden occupying the entire area of the stage, which is thrown open to the very walls of the theatre, the usual places of the wings being occupied by elegant arabesque colonnes supporting an arched roof of elaborate open fretwork, with a broad flight of steps at the further end. From every point of the scene, throngs of corybhées bearing wreaths and flowers come trooping forth; never were so many graceful forms in white muslin and pink wreaths seen upon the stage at once; they perform a dance and whilst a single rank of them entirely stretches across the front of the scene from one proscenium wing to the other, the remainder so dispose their floral burthens, that, on the sudden parting of the stage, this is turned into a lovely garden with walks, parterres, and clumps of blooming flower-and shrubs. This novel and exquisitely beautiful effect was greeted with thunders of applause several combinations, equally striking, take place; and afterwards, with a large quantity of light golden arches about which grapes are clustering, such bouquets, and scheres, and trellised walks are formed as defy description. The most florid pictures of the [illegible] chronicles and Arabian nights are completely realised

The only fault we have to find and it is one easily remedied is, as we have [illegible], the length of the first *tableau*, which has little or no interest to keep it from flagging. Despite this drawback, the applause at the end was general, the concluding picture being admirably grouped. Its production reflects great credit upon all concerned in it, especially Mr. Grieve, who has never surpassed the present scenery. It is said, in the theatrical world, that £2000 have been expanded on its getting up—the "properties" alone costing nearly half that sum.

### DRURY-LANE

The performances of the Cinque Nationale terminated by an extra night on Tuesday, and the season in the circle took place under somewhat favourable circumstances. From some disagreement or other, the band could not be prevailed upon to perform, and the entire programme was gone through to the music of a drum and fife, which had a very comical effect. The audience, however, were not a whit less pleased with the feats of the equestrians than heretofore, and applauded them all most heartily.

### HAYMARKET

On Monday, the "generous band" of men of letters and artists who have on several occasions appeared in aid of benevolent objects, gave an extra performance at the Haymarket Theatre, in aid of the fund for the endowment of a perpetual Curatorship of Shakespeare's House. The play was the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with the following cast:—

Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Mark Lemon; Fenton, [illegible] Mr Charles [illegible] Mr Frank Stone [illegible] Dudley Costello; Host of the Garter Inn, [illegible] Charles Dickens; Dr. Caius, Lovell; Mr. George Cruikshank; Evans, Mr. Augustus Egg; Bardolph, Mr Augustus Egg; Pistol, Mr Baton; Ford, Miss Fortescue; Mrs Page, Miss Kenworthy; Mrs. Anne Page, Miss Anne Romer; Mrs. Quickly, Mrs Dowton Cooke.

The most striking performances were Mr. Lemon's *Falstaff*, and Mr. Forster's *Ford*, both which were admirable. Mr. Dickens had little scope in the part of *Shallow*, but the early scene was excellent. The comedy was dressed in the period of Henry IV., instead of the Elizabethan costume in which it is conventionally played; the dresses were exceedingly interesting, and in some instances superb. The entertainments concluded with Mrs. Inchbald's farce of "Animal Magnetism," in which Mr. Dickens, as the *Doctor*, reminded us of Matthews and Blanchard; and Mr. Bulkhead made *Jeffrey's* bit of character very hilarious. The farce was capitally played throughout

On Wednesday, the Amateurs performed Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," with the cast as before, excepting *Master Stephen*, which was played by Mr. Augustus Egg, instead of Mr. Douglas Jerrold. The comedy was followed by Kenney's farce of "Love, Law, and Physic," in which Mr. Dickens, as *Pecksie*, played with great spirit. The music on the evening was rather than on Monday; and we are happy to learn that the two-fold result will be a considerable addition to the Shakspeare House Endowment Fund.

## *MUSIC.*

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The symphonies at the fifth concert were No. 4, in B flat, of Haydn, and No. 2, in D, of Beethoven; both were finely rendered under Costa's direction, the allegretto scherzando in the latter being fervently encored. The overtures were a MS. by Mr. J. H. Griesbach, one of the Doctors of the Society, entitled "Titania," and the "Zauberflöte" of Mozart. Mr. Griesbach has the reputation of being one of our most able native musicians, and in many respects his forms were unexceptionable; but when we look for ideas, meagre and scanty is the search, and the theme are so palpably Handelian, as to deprive his overture of the merit of originality. The band carried it through with spirit, and nationality in the auditory ensured for it a very flattering reception. Mr. Sterndale Bennett's exquisite performance of Mozart's charming Pianoforte Concerto in D minor was a great treat. We find that this processor gains ground every year as an executant, there is more volume in his tone, his touch is more poetical, and his execution more finished, than last season: his own cadenzas were worthy of the master he interpreted so conscientiously and eloquently. Madame Castellan and Mario sustained the honours of the vocal selection bravely, the former singing Beethoven's "Ah! perfido," and Mozart's "Come scoglio," "Così fan tutte," and the latter Mercadante's romance, "In terra si diviano," in which he was rapturously encored, and with Madame Castellan, in the air from Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," "Un tenero ora." The next Concert will be on the 29th of M.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At Crosby Hall, who created such a sensation at his *début* at the Royal Italian Opera, last Friday's Concert, performed, on Monday morning, Beethoven's B flat trio for piano, violin (Santon), and violoncello (Piatti), with distinguished success, before a numerous assemblage of nobility and fashion. He is one of the greatest classical players of the age. Haydn's quartet in G, No. 81, and Mendelssohn's No. 3, in E minor, were nobly interpreted by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. The fifth meeting will be on Tuesday, the 30th inst. Mr. Ella maintains the high character of these entertainments with unflagging [illegible]

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. The second performance of the "Barbiere" last Matinée attracted a brilliant assemblage of fashion; the pit and galls. with the varied colours of the ladies' bonnets, looked like a tulip bed. The usual *encores* were bestowed on Mdlle. Alboni, Mario, Tamburini, Ronconi, and Rosati. The duet in the second part the band played Weber's "Euryanthe," and Beethoven's "Prometheus" to perfection. Mdme Viardot was rapturously *encored* in Handel's "Lascia," from "Rinaldo," beautifully accompanied by Meyerbeer on the violoncello, and in one of Chopin's quaint pianoforte Mazurkas, arranged by herself for the voice, a marvellous exhibition of skill in *fioriture*. Mdme Persiani, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdlle. Antonia de Merali, a cousin of Viardot, who proved herself a worthy exponent of the Garcia school of vocalisation. She sang Handel's air, "Pangarò la sorte," from "Giulio Cesare," with artistic intelligence and good taste. "The Duke's" selection was admirable on the whole, though there were only two novelties, the one a selection from a Masque by Matthew Locke, composed for Charles the Second, in 1663, the forms and ideas of which, to our mind, go far to settle the vexed question as to the music in Macbeth" being really Locke's composition; the other "novelty" was Sir H. Bishop's dramatic and picturesque Round, "Hark! 'tis the Indian Drum." But as Weber and Bishop are no more, we do not see how they can be ranked among the moderns, we do not see why works of a living composer can be fairly introduced, according to the regulation of the "Ancients." Mr. Simms Reeves sang the "Deeper and deeper still" of Handel, powerfully, but coarsely, and his reading was not of the most intellectual order. Miss Messent, Miss Dolby, Mr. Machin, Mdlle. Alboni, and Signor Tamburini were the other vocalists, acquitting themselves ably in pieces requiring no special notice. The next concert will be on Monday, when the Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the Duchess of Cambridge, &c., were present. The sixth Concert, next Wednesday, will be under the direction of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Murray, the new director

EXETER HALL.—Mr. Hullah's singing classes, aided by professors of eminence, vocal and instrumental, performed Handel's "Acis and Galatea," in good style, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Reeves distinguishing himself greatly in the tenor part

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ACADEMY. This undertaking, directed by Mr. Howard Glover, and conducted by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the celebrated actress, is progressing favorably; and the advantage of training singers and actors together as well as musically was strongly manifested in the opening concert [illegible] the Academy, in Store-street. The singing of Misses R. J. Taylor, Miss Rowland, Miss John Blenden, and Miss Emily Macmanus was highly creditable.

THE MISSES FINN AND MR. CALKIN'S CONCERT.—This Concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening, and was very fashionable. The *bénéficiaires* took prominent parts in the vocal gleanings with great success, and were assisted by Mdme. Tuillon, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Mr. Reeves, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and John Parry. Miss Finn and Mr. F. B. Kyle played a concertante pianoforte duo, by Vincent Wallace, on an air from Halevy's "Eclair," very effectively

Mr. W. H. HOLMES'S SECOND PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCE.—On Wednesday, there was an excellent selection—Mr. Holmes, and his pupil, Mr. Noble, and Mr. Sterndale Bennett being the executants.

MRS. COLLINS'S CONCERT.—The last vocal meeting was given on Wednesday evening, at the Princess' Concert-room. Besides the clever family of Mr. Collins, comprising Mr. George Collins (violoncello), Mr. Frederick Collins (flute), Miss Madora Collins (piano), Mr. Henry Collins (violin), and Mr. Vere Collins, there were Lavigne (oboe), Herr Sonnenberg (clarionet), Herr Kleigl (contrabasso), and Mr. Julien Adams (piano), amongst the instrumental stars. The vocalists were Mdlle. Nau, the prima-donna of the Opera Comique, Paris, who was encored in the "Lucrezia Borgia" drinking-song, Misses Elvina and Madora Collins, Miss A. Parzell, and Mr. John Parry: the latter convulsing the company with his "Diary of a Physician."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was performed last Exeter Hall on Friday, the solos by Misses Birch, Dolby, and Stewart, Messrs. Lockey, Phillips, and Lawler.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The veteran Blewitt gave his annual concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Friday night; but we must postpone a notice until next week. Herr Kuhe, the pianoforte professor, gives his morning concert on Monday morning Madame Frezzi will give her annual concert at Her Majesty's Theatre. The English opera season will begin at Sadler's Wells on Monday, directed by Miss Rainforth. The Beethoven Society meets on Monday a gist at M. Conrad Rooms, in Marlborough-street. On Friday morning Mrs. Anderson will give her annual concert, aided by the *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera. On the same evening the seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society. Italian opera at Her Majesty's and Royal Italian Theatres, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Chopin's pianoforte playing before her Majesty at Stafford House, on Monday, created a great sensation: Labiache, Mario, and Tamburini sang the trio from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" admirably: M. Benedict was the accompanyist at this concert, given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland to celebrate the christening of their infant daughter.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Earl of Rosse has consented to accept the post of President of the Royal Society, in the place of the Marquis of Northampton, who has resigned.

On Sunday morning last, at the parish church of St. Mary, Newington, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury preached the annual sermon on behalf of the parochial schools of the district, to a crowded congregation. This was the first occasion of his grace's publicly preaching since his elevation to the [illegible] archiepiscopal see.

At a meeting of the Bar in the Old Hall, Lincoln's-Inn, on last Saturday afternoon, to take into consideration certain rules adopted by those gentlemen who practise at the parliaments, by respecting the payment of fees, a resolution was come to that it was not competent for a barrister to refuse a brief solely on the ground of fees, previously incurred to another member of the bar, remaining unpaid.

Her Majesty's yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, is ordered to be perfectly ready for sea, at Portsmouth, on the 15th of June.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has given the sum of £100 in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at Brompton. The proceeds of a sermon on behalf of the charity preached at the church of St. Saviour, Sloane-street, on Sunday last, amounted to £56 12s. 8d.

The President of the Board of Control has appointed his nephew, Mr. Arthur Fane Holbrooke, to be his private secretary.

The one o'clock train for London left the station in Liverpool, on Thursday, last week, without a single passenger. Such a circumstance never occurred before.

The vouchers for the Shakspeare Ball are going off very rapidly, and there is every prospect it will bring together one of the most brilliant assemblages of the aristocracy which have graced Willis's rooms for some time past.

Lieutenant Woolridge, Emigration Agent at Sligo, is to be Lieutenant of the port or Gibraltar.

Prince Solthoff and suite, and Major Alexander Albazia, have left London for Hamburgh

The marriage of General Hare Clarges with Miss Lethbridge, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart., is arranged to take place in the course of a few weeks

The Earl Granville, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. Edgar A. Bowring to be his private secretary.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has been pleased to forward to Mr. Soul, the secretary of the Orphan Working School, a donation of £10 in aid of the funds of that charity, to mark her approval of the generous act of the committee of that institution, receiving six of the British orphans who were compelled to leave Paris upon the breaking out of the late Revolution.

At the annual examination of the wards of the Adult Orphan Institution, on Friday last week, at the establishment in Regent's Park, before the Marchioness of Cornwallis, lady president, the members of the committee, &c., the Bishop of Salisbury, who conducted the examination, presented to 13 of the wards prizes allotted for their proficency.

General Count d'Obrescoff has arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from St. Petersburgh.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) states that an order has been given to the manufactory of Chatelherault for 100,000 muskets, to be completed as quickly as possible.

Emmanuel Arago (son of the member of the Government) has been sent on an extraordinary mission to Berlin, with the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

The seat of the French Executive Government has been transferred to the Luxembourg

The arrival of General Cabrera at Perpignan has been announced.

A Tipperary paper states that there are at the present moment in the hands of the sheriff of that county, writs or executions against the goods and persons of every proprietor of land in the northern division except two.

At the close of last week the cheap bakers in the Blackfriars-road and the surrounding neighbourhood reduced the price of the 4lb loaf to 5½d., and some even to 5d.

M. Soyer has opened an exhibition of paintings, for the benefit of the poor of the metropolis, in Regent-street. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and several distinguished persons honoured them with a private view on Saturday last.

At a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, last week, presided over by Her Majesty, the Earl of Dalhousie was elected Knight, as was also the Earl of Limperdown; the latter nobleman was then duly invested, having been previously knighted by her Majesty.

The celebrated Thomas Cribb, who in the days when pugilism was in the ascendancy was styled the "Champion of England," died at his residence in the High-street, Wood-green, on Saturday last, aged 72.

There was a general inspection of the troops in the Kilkenny garrison on Thursday, last week, by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The Royal Asiatic Society held their anniversary meeting on Saturday last, in their new house in Burlington-street, under the presidency of their learned director, Professor Wilson.

The price of wheat has [illegible] been so low, perhaps, in France, as at [illegible] per cent. below the average. The coming harvest also gives [illegible] bear excellent.

An order has been issued by the Mayor of Lyons directing the fine statue of Louis XIV., by Lemot, to be removed from the Place Bellecour. This decision has caused great regret, and protests have been sent in to him from all parts of the town against it.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor gave an elegant banquet to the Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Serjeants.

We are happy to announce an improvement in the health of the Princess Sophia, who during the earlier part of last week was very seriously [illegible]

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was prevented from attending the Queen's Drawing-room, and also the royal christening at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, from a severe attack of the gout, which has confined him to his room for the last ten days.

On Saturday last, Marshal Stokes, a private in the 47th Regiment of Foot, who has been awaiting death in York Castle since the assizes in March, when he was convicted of having shot dead the wife of a comrade, underwent his awful sentence on the public drop at noon.

It is stated that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have appointed James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, to the charge of Shakspeare's House, at Stratford-on-Avon, at a salary of £250 a year

Mr. Peter Yorke, M.P. for York city, committed suicide on Friday, last week, by swallowing prussic acid in the Regent's-park. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict accordingly returned.

Bérenger, the poet, has again taken his seat on the National Assembly of Paris, the resignation of its seat in the Chamber, and it has been accepted.

The Devon papers announce that H. Tuffnell, Esq., M.P., will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Ann Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Rosebery.

Several of the Bolton cotton-mills previously working short time, the working hours have this week been augmented to the complement allowed by law, and on the whole a great increase of employment.

Dr. Paris had an interview with Sir George Grey, on Tuesday, at the Home office, to present the annual report from the National Vaccine Establishment.

The Chartist "National Assembly," which has been sitting for some weeks past in the Metropolis, expired this week from a final "break up" of the session. The death being natural, no inquest was held.

The *Acadia*, which left Boston on the 3rd, brought £47,800 in specie, and fifty-nine passengers, among whom were the Earl of Errol and Sir W. Cole brooke, ex-Governor of New Brunswick.

A petition was presented to the House of Commons on Friday evening week, from certain clergymen of the Church of England, complaining of the exhibition of three pictures in the National Gallery, representing the First Person in the Holy Trinity under the image of an old man, and praying for their removal.

Some important regulations are about to be submitted to her Majesty's Postmaster-General for better securing the safe transmission of bank-notes, and every description of securities, to all parts of the world, without the slightest interference with the Post-office revenue.

On Tuesday, a fancy sale, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, in aid of the funds of the Orphan Working School Society, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square. The rooms were thronged with [illegible]

Mr. Horatio Waddington, barrister at law, has succeeded Mr. S. Mark Phillipps as Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. He transacted business on Thursday, at the Home Office.

A deputation on the subject of a Metropolitan Addr of Railway Account Bill, consisted of Mr. George Hudson, M.P., Mr. George Carr Glyn, M.P., Mr. Charles Russell, and other gentlemen representing large railway interests, had an interview, on Tuesday, with Lord John Russell and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere in Downing-street.

Mr. G. Cornewall Lewis, M.P., has succeeded Sir Dennis Le Marchant, Bart., as the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the bishops and clergy in the metropolis. There was a very distinguished assemblage of guests; the attendance of the hierarchy and clergy being especially numerous.

Ruabon, in Denbighshire, having been constituted a post-town, the post-office there was opened for the issue and payment of money orders on the 15th instant.

The quarterly abstract of the expenditure of the Preston union for the three months which terminated on the 29th of March last, just published, exhibits an enormous increase of pauperism and of relief over the burden of any of any previous quarter.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On Lord STANLEY'S motion that the name of Lord Redesdale be added to the banking committee, in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the demise of Lord Ashburton, the noble Lord passed a high eulogium on the private and public character of that deceased nobleman; the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord BROUGHAM also bearing their testimony to the estimable qualities of him whose loss to the country, in connexion with the HOUSE, deplored.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS BILL.—The second reading of Lord Stanley's measure, entitled the Parliamentary Proceedings Adjournment Bill, gave rise to a debate, but without provoking sufficient opposition to go to a division—at the termination of which the bill was read a second time; and their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the Navigation Laws, and the laws for the regulation of ships and seamen,

Mr. LABOUCHERE [illegible] solutions proposed by the Government as the foundation of their bill on those subjects, and gave an outline of the changes he had resolved upon recommending Parliament to adopt. The right honourable gentleman began his statement by remarking that, if the alterations he was about to introduce were of a far more vital nature than any hitherto proposed to Parliament, with respect to the Navigation Laws, it should be remembered that extraordinary changes had occurred around us, in the emancipation of the American Colonies, in the growth of steam navigation, and in the whole alteration of our system of trade and commerce. He then took a rapid review of the history of our Navigation Laws from the 5th Richard II. to the present time, closing this portion of his exposition by a statement of the general scope of the existing laws. These laws, he said, were mainly comprised in three statutes—the Act commonly known as the Navigation Law, the Act for the Registering of British Vessels, and the Act for the Registration of Seamen. The intention of these Acts was to secure the colonial trade, the long-voyage trade, and the indirect or carrying trade to ourselves. With respect to the British colonies, the right honourable gentleman said, that of all the just demands ever made in the House, the demand made by the colonies for every possible concession was the most just; and as long as we chose to deprive them of all preference in the disposal of their produce, we should in justice remove from them all the restrictions imposed on them by our Navigation Laws. With respect to the carrying trade, the practical question to be considered was not whether our present restrictions were right, but whether, by timely concessions, we could not place it on a safer foundation. From Prussia, speaking in the name of Germany, a voice of warning had already preceded; and from the United States of America a similar offer or invitation had issued. The Minister of America had said, "If you do little, we will do little; if you do much, we will do much; if you do all, we will do all." This warning and invitation formed an opportunity we should not be thrown away Mr. Labouchere proceeded to expound the views of the Government They did not intend to recommend any material alteration with respect to the coasting trade, or our fisheries; but they proposed to strike from the Statute Book all the other portions of our Navigation Laws, but without depriving the Queen in Council of the power of imposing countervailing duties on any foreign nation that might treat our shipping with injustice, or not meet us on equal terms. They also proposed to do away with the regulation that compelled ships to be British built in order to be registered as British vessels; but they did not intend to make any change with regard to ownership; and, as to manning, they proposed that the crews in the coasting trade should be all British, and in the foreign trade two-thirds British seamen—admitting Indian Lascars to the character of British seamen, and abrogating the necessity of having apprentices. With respect to the coasting trade of the colonies, it was proposed to reserve it generally to British shipping, but to allow to each colony the power to pass an act throwing open its coasting trade should it deem fit. The right hon. gentleman wound up his statement by arguing that the experiments already made in the removal or reduction of protection were encouraging, that it would be for the advantage of the ship-builders of this country to compete with all the world, and that the changes contemplated by the Government could not possibly injure the naval power of England. In conclusion, he announced his intention of bringing in this session measures relative to the light dues and to the merchant service fund; and of preparing, for a future session, measures on the subject of pilotage and for the better instruction of British ship-masters. The right hon. gentleman laid the resolutions on the table, with the intimation that the discussion on them should be postponed to next Monday.

To questions put by Mr. Gladstone,

Mr. LABOUCHERE answered that the Government had made no overtures to foreign governments; and that the establishment of a departmental vagrant board on the mercantile marine was in contemplation

Mr. ROBINSON expressed his decided disapprobation of the scheme sketched out by the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. HUME thanked the Government for having dealt so largely with the question; he did not think the portions left untouched of much moment

Lord G. HERVEY said he never recollected a measure of such large change introduced to Parliament on such feeble grounds. The President of the Board of Trade was not able to say that the country was unanimous upon his proposal; that a number of petitions had been presented for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; that the country was groaning under any grievances arising from their existence; he was not able to show that freights were too high, that ships and shipping were too costly. The only argument he could rely on for his scheme was that Prussia had threatened to trample on the shipping of England. Prussia, instead of coming down as promised, after commercial relaxations, had increased her duties, and had threatened us with something, and now we were asked to abandon to her our shipping interests. The practical effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws would be to increase the trade and commerce of foreign countries at the expense of the trade and commerce of England, and to give encouragement to the navies of Prussia and of the United States of America at the cost of the ships and seamen of Great Britain. The noble Lord having exposed the erroneous calculations and the false returns made to deceive, and the false pretences upon which the expediency of this measure was defended,

Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Henley, Mr. Mitchell, Captain Harris, Mr. Hudson, and Lord Ingestre addressed the Committee

On the motion of Dr. Bowring the Chairman then reported progress.

On the motion that the Chairman obtain leave to sit again on Monday next,

Captain HARRIS moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to Monday week

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| And a discussion, the House divided— | | |
| For the motion | .. .. .. .. | .. 62 |
| Against it | .. .. .. .. | .. 28 |
| Majority against the amendment | .. .. | .. 34 |

Colonel SIBTHORP moved that the House be then adjourned.

On a division, there were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the adjournment of the House | .. .. .. | .. 26 |
| Against it | .. .. .. | .. 63 |
| Majority against the adjournment | .. .. | .. 37 |

The debate was ultimately adjourned to Thursday, with the understanding that a day should be then fixed for the adjournment of the debate.

LEAVE was given to Mr Labouchere to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Merchant Seamen's Fund; and also a bill to establish a board for the management and regulation of light dues.

The Public Health Bill was reported *pro formâ*, in order to receive amendments. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ALIEN BILL.—The Commons' amendments to this bill were agreed to, after a short discussion.

The Poor-houses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CATHEDRALS AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

Mr. HORSMAN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the state of our cathedrals and other collegiate churches, with a view to ascertaining whether they may not be rendered more conducive to the services of the church and the spiritual instruction of the people. In support of this motion, the honourable gentleman entered into a long and most elaborate statement, showing the lethargy of the Establishment as compared with Dissent—particularly in the cathedral towns; the disproportion between the incomes of those who officiated in the cathedrals and the services which they were called upon to perform; that our cathedral establishments, as at present constituted, tended to the discouragement of religion, the absolute destitution to which many of the working clergy had been reduced, and to the immoderate labour to which they were subjected, the injurious operation of the tenure of church property, and a variety of other matters, all of which he designated as abuses, which brought the establishment into discredit, and impairing its usefulness, and of which every consideration connected with religion rendered it imperative upon them to get rid. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to show how, in different positions by a careful and minute analysis of the state of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Canterbury, and of the condition of the establishment generally in that city, which he followed up by a similar examination of that with Lincoln. These cases he selected as illustrative of the condition of all the cathedral towns, in all of which he contended that dissent bore a large proportion to the establishment than in any other towns in the kingdom. For the abuses and anomalies which he thus exposed, he blamed not individuals, but the system in which they originated, and in which he trusted the House would loudly call for very material alterations. He was with a view to effecting these that he submitted the motion which was that evening on the paper in his name.

Mr. GLADSTONE regarded the question before the House as one not having reference to the conduct of individuals, but bearing upon the state of the law on the subject involved in the motion. The point for the House to consider was, whether the state of the law in this respect was that in which it ought permanently to remain. He was inclined to believe that it was not so much Mr. Horsman's object, in submitting his motion, to get the inquiry which it sought as to have an expression of the opinion of the House on the necessity which existed for some change in reference to our cathedrals. The facts of the case were too broad and palpable to require any specific inquiry into them. The cathedrals had ever been intended for the fulfilment of high and important objects in connexion with the Church, one of the chief of which was the maintenance of the daily worship of God in all its beauty and decency. Such being the case, he wished to see these establishments put in a condition to enable them to discharge the functions for which they were intended; and he hoped that the attention of the Government would be further directed to this important subject. If he objected to the state in which our cathedrals were at present, it was because he thought that much might be done to develop their usefulness, and render them more serviceable to the interests of the Church, and of religion generally. The right hon. gentleman concluded by stating in detail several improvements which he was anxious to see effected in the regulation of our cathedrals.

Lord J. RUSSELL agreed with those who thought that it might be right to inquire into the state of, and to take further measures in Parliament with respect to, the cathedral establishments of the country. He would have said nothing on the present occasion, but for the misapprehensions which might prevail from his simply acquiescing in the proposal of the hon. and learned gentleman, that he agreed with him in the propriety of instituting such an inquiry. He could not come to the conclusion that these establishments were useless, or tended to the injury of religion. In any reform which he might be induced to undertake in reference to the subject, he would be actuated by a desire to preserve the cathedrals, by rendering them effectual for their true purpose, and not to treat them as useless, or as establishments the maintenance or destruction of which could be regarded with indifference. The noble Lord then adverted to some of the statements made by Mr. Horsman, to which he took exception, but expressed himself really, although differing somewhat from the views of the honourable and learned gentleman, to pay his tribute to the attention which he had paid to the subject, and to the assiduity with which he had mastered its details, as well as to concur with him in saying that further inquiry might profitably be made with a view to improvements taken in reference to the subject. There might be some inconvenience in agreeing to the motion in its present shape, but he was quite prepared to admit that the whole subject required further consideration on the part of the Government, and would not hope, during the present session, to do anything effectual in this direction, but would again repeat his conviction of the necessity which appeared to exist of further inquiries on the subject.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Heywood, Mr. HORSMAN briefly replied, and the motion was then withdrawn

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. URQUHART then called the attention of the House to the relations of this country with Russia in reference to events in the north of Europe; in doing which he maintained that he would be proposing no less than England and Russia, with the north of Europe, neglected her own true interests, and that Russia had profited by her neglect and subserviency, and had entailed upon Europe a state of things which was dangerous to the peace of the Continent, and destructive to its further progress. He concluded by moving for papers connected with the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, and with the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion, being desirous that Mr. Urquhart should have an opportunity of being heard, the House having been ungraciously counted out on a former occasion, when he sought to bring forward a similar motion.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a very long speech, denied that England had ever been made subservient to the aggrandisement of Russia, or that it had, as alleged by the honourable member, ever conformed to the principles which had actuated the Holy Alliance. The papers for which the honourable member had moved would throw no light upon the affairs of Poland, which had been made the chief pretext for the motion which the honourable member had submitted. As to the papers connected with the Schleswig-Holstein question, he decidedly objected to their production, on the ground of the inconvenience to which it would lead, seeing that negotiations were still pending on that subject. The noble Lord concluded by intimating his intention of opposing the motion

After a few observations from Colonel Tynte, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Blackstone, and Dr. Bowring,

Mr. URQUHART withdrew his motion, observing that his object was not so much to obtain papers as to produce a discussion upon the subjects to which that motion referred, particularly upon the affairs of Poland.

The motion was consequently withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS BILL.—Sir LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill, the object of which was, so far to alter the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill as to extend the time of paying rates from the 20th of July to the 15th of August.—Mr. MANNING HARRIS opposed the motion, deeming the existing regulations in this respect perfectly proper.—Sir G. GREY supported the measure, which was nearly similar to one which had been supported by the Government in a former session.—The House divided, and a second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 60 to 35.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—Sir F. T. BARING moved the second reading of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill. The chief principle of the bill was to enable the minority of a railway company to compel the auditing of the accounts by an impartial person.—Mr. BANKES opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. LABOUCHERE cordially supported the measure. After some discussion, in which Mr. Henley, Mr Aglionby, and Mr Muntz took part, the house divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 106 to 38.

SCOTCH HOUSES OF WORSHIP. Mr BOUVERIE moved the second reading of the PLACES FOR SITES of Worship (Scotland) Bill, which was seconded by Mr. Lygon. Without discussing the bill, the House divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 80 to 25. A discussion was then raised upon the formal question that the bill be committed, several hon. members stating that they were taken by surprise, or they would have opposed the bill in the first instance. Eventually the bill was ordered to be committed on the 7th of June. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PARISH SCHOOLMASTERS (SCOTLAND). Lord WHARNCLIFFE inquired whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the minute of 1846 of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, respecting the making of provision to parish schoolmasters in Scotland.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the subject was at present under the consideration of the Government

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed

The Insolvent Debtors (India) Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL. The House went into committee on this bill, and was engaged in the discussion of the clauses until nine o'clock, when, according to previous agreement, the House resumed for the purpose of taking into consideration

THE BOROUGH ELECTIONS BILL,

The second reading of which was moved by Sir J. HANMER. The principle of this measure was, that when an election was declared void by a Committee of the House, for corrupt practices, an inquiry into the circumstances of the case should be instituted, by the House, through the medium of paid commissioners, to be appointed for the purpose by the Speaker, the House afterwards to act upon their report, either by disfranchising the borough, or by the adoption of any other course that might be deemed suitable.

Colonel SIBTHORPE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months

After some discussion,

Mr. STUART moved the adjournment of the debate, which on a division, was lost by a majority of 218 to 69.

The House again immediately divided on the question of the second reading of the bill, which was carried by 126 to 85.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—Sir Charles Napier has been ordered to Spithead with the *St. Vincent* and *Prince Regent*. Unless the presence of these ships on the coast of Ireland should be deemed absolutely necessary for the public service, Sir Charles will not leave Cove before the 17th instant, the Queen's birth-day of sailing on the way home. Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. D Mackay, commander-in-chief at Cork, has been instructed to take the *Arapiles*, 30, new steam-frigate, and the fourth unit, to Spithead on receipt of his orders. The gallant Admiral is ordered to hoist his flag in the *Dragon*, and to proceed to Dublin, to confer with the Lord-Lieutenant occasionally. He will hoist his flag on board the *Arapiles*, at Kingstown harbour, on the 1st of June.

THE GOVERNOR OF SCINDE.—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., Lady Napier, Mrs. John Napier and daughter, landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, from the steam-packet *Tyrant*, Captain Paul, which left Havre on the previous evening. Sir Charles and family are the guests of Major-General the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison and district around Portsmouth, who has prepared several highly complimentary *fêtes* in honour of his illustrious companion in arms. An address from the inhabitants, in public meeting assembled, is understood to have been voted with enthusiasm on Saturday, and presented to Sir Charles.

ITS STEAM BASIN.—The Admiralty have issued their mandate for the new basin for war steamers in Portsmouth dockyard to be opened on the 25th inst. Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of laying the last stone of this great national structure, which lies in readiness for setting at the south-east corner of the dock-yard. The vessels which will be brought into the basin to constitute the "opening" on this occasion will be the Royal yacht *Fairy* with her [illegible] and the Prince Consort on board, the *Merlin*, *Medea*, *Penelope*, and *Jackal*. It is expected that the ceremony of opening is expected to take place about the time of high water, which at that [illegible] about 3 p.m.

POLISH BALL AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.—The grand entertainment is fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, the 29th inst., under a numerous and distinguished patronage. Great efforts are being made by the Lady Patronesses, who held their first meeting at Willis's Rooms, on Friday, the 12th (the Marchioness of Aldesbury in the chair), to render the ball more attractive than before, and several fancy quadrilles, mazourkas, and polkas *ex costume* are now in preparation under the direction of the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Ely, the Viscountess Palmerston, Mrs. Milner Gibson, &c. The Duchess of Sutherland was prevented from attending, owing to indisposition. We have every reason to believe that this *fête* will be a brilliant one.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*W. F. J.*" *There are some points of interest in the game, but the players are evidently inexperienced*

"*Sopracella.*"—*You have not yet succeeded in solving the mystery of Enigma No. 309*

"*P. G. R.,*" *Norwich.*—*Try Problem 2 again, without consulting our solution. It is very clever. The others are right.*

"*A Subscriber on the East Indies*"—*Your communication through Messrs. Stewart and Murray came safely to hand, and the best of the games shall appear.*

"*A.*"—*The Chess Players of the Yorkshire Association are a formidable band, but their precise numbers we do not know.*

"*A. R. B. Y.*" *You are still wrong in No. 305. The solution shall be given next week.*

"*A. Amble*"—*Many thanks. They shall have prompt attention.*

"*T. H.,*" *Berkshire.*—*There is a very promising Chess Club at Reading. Join that*

"*P. L. S.*"—*Both her Majesty and the Duke of Wellington play Chess. We cannot say whether Queen Victoria plays as well as Queen Elizabeth did.*

"*Almavre,*" *and others.*—*We have received but one correct solution of our last clever Problem, No. 305.*

"*Ryedam.*"—*You are right in the Enigmas, but have failed in the last Problem.*

"*W. L.*" *Your shall be examined*

"*Rook*"—*There is no such list to be had. The two principal clubs in London are the St. George's and the Old London Clubs.*

"*Andrew.*" *The celebrated players, La-Bourdonnais and M'Donnell, were both buried at Kensal Green Cemetery*

"*W. F.,*" *Lincoln.*—*Pray explain why, when you advance the K's Pawn to K 4th in August No. 303, Black should not take it in passing? As we told you before, the mate cannot be given in the way you suggest.*

*Solutions by* "*A. F.,*" *Royal Artillery*; "*A. D.,*" *Gand*; "*F. P.*" "*W. W. S.,*" "*Scorpion and Rook,*" "*D. P.,*" "*Rigby,*" "*Sopracella.*" "*W. H. C.,*" "*F. G.,*" "*H. H.,*" "*W. Z.*" *are correct. Those by* "*C. A. M. K.,*" "*Almavre,*" "*M. A. N.,*" *are wrong.*

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 224.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q takes R (ch) | Q takes Q | 4. P to Q 8th | P takes P |
| 2. B takes Q | P to K 3d, or * | 5. B to Kt 3d | P to Q 8th |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P to K B 5th | 6. B to Q 2d—Mate. | |

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. P to Q 4th | P to K B 5th | 4. P to Q 5th | P takes P |
| | P to B 3rd | 5. P to Q 6th, &c | |

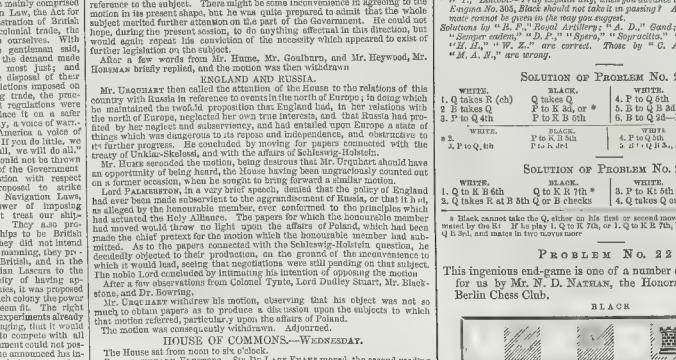
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 225.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to K 6th | Q to K R 7th * | 3. P to K 5th (ch) | Q or B takes P (c) |
| 2. Q takes R at B 8th | Q or B checks | 4. Q takes Q or B—Mate | |

* Black cannot take the Q. either on his first or second move, without being immediately mated by the Kt. If he play 1. Q to K 7th, or 1. Q to K R 7th, White checks with his Q at Q B 3rd, and mates in two moves more

### PROBLEM NO. 226.

This ingenious end-game is one of a number expressly constructed for us by Mr. N. D. NATHAN, the Honorary Secretary of the Berlin Chess Club.




White playing first, mates in five moves.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 314.—By W. H. C.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K R 6th | K at his R's sq | P at K R 6th and | |
| K at K 8th | P at K Kt 3d | K Kt 5th | |
| B at K Kt 8th | | | |

White to play, and mate in four moves

No. 315.—By HERR KLING.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his sq | K at his R 5th | R at K Kt 4th | P at R 6th |

In this position White can win the Pawn in six moves.

No. 316.—By W. H. C.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at K Kt 4th | K at Q B 8th | Kt at Q 5th | Kt at K R 8th |
| R at K 6th | Q at Q R 2nd | Kt at Q B sq | P at K B 7th and |
| B at K R 8th | R at Q B's sq | P at K R 2d and Q Kt 4th | |
| B at Q Kt 4th | B at Q sq | B 3d | |

White playing first will mate in four moves.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The total number of living animals, intended for food, imported into the United Kingdom, in the three months ending the 5th of April last, was 15,696. The following is an account of the principal articles of foreign and colonial merchandise imported within the same period:—Bark, 64,854 cwt.; beef, 38,537 cwt.; cheese, 86,329 cwt.; cocoa, 723,317 lbs.; coffee, of British possessions, 1,053,049 lbs.; foreign, 1,987,477 lbs.; total of coffee, 3,040,526 lbs.; total of coffee first three months of 1847, 3,656,216 lbs.; ditto of 1846, 2,965,273 lbs.; excess of first three months of 1848 over 1846, 685,253 lbs.; corn, 583,.00 qrs.; barley, 44,282 qrs.; oats, 77,023 qrs.; rye, 84 qrs.; peas, 13,155 qrs.; beans, 88,330 qrs.; Indian corn, 277,511 qrs.; wheat meal or flour, 227,326 qrs.; rye meal, 3945 qrs.. Indian meal, 98,394 qrs. In dyes and dyeing stuffs there has been a considerable falling off, as compared with 1846; the quantities being, of logwood, in 1848, 33,039 tons; and in 1846, only 14,240 tons; and of madder in 1846, 59,084 cwt., and in 1848 but 30,440 qrs. The total number of eggs imported was 17,943,141, being an increase of upwards of 7,000,000 as compared with 1847, but a decrease of 1,000,000 as compared with 1846. The quantity of gloves imported has decreased by 29,000 pairs as compared with the last two years. The importations of hides, hemp, oil, and rice have considerably exceeded the averages of former years. The returns of raw silk show a falling off in importations of about 352,000 lbs. Of the silk manufactures of Europe entered under the tariff of 1840 the importations have shown a slight decrease. In spirits there has been an increase of 31,306 gallons, the quantities being, in 1847, 1,233,470 gallons, and in 1848, 1,540,776 gallons. Total quantity of unrefined sugar imported the first three months of 1846, 1,688,576 cwt.; 1847, 1,333,953 cwt.; 1848, 1,132,469 cwt. The importations of tallow have increased from 70,897 cwt. in 1846, to 159,313 cwt. in 1848. The importations of tea, as compared with 1847, have increased by 4,120,260lbs; but increased, as compared with 1846, by 4300001bs. The importations of timber have been equal to former years. The returns of tobacco and wine show a falling off in the former of upwards of 2,000,000lbs., and in the latter of 420,000 gallons. The importations of cotton wool have slightly increased, but those of sheep and lambs have slightly diminished. The declared value of British and Irish exportations from the United Kingdom for the three months ending the 5th of April last was £11,865,297; same period of 1847, £11,343,117; ditto of 1846, £11,336,175. The principal articles, the exportation of which has decreased, are silk manufactures, woollen manufactures, copper and brass, yarn, earthenware, and cotton manufactures. In linen manufactures and metal there has been a slight increase. The total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, which entered inwards in the three months ending the 5th of April last, was 3846, and the tonnage, 785,780. Same period of 1847—vessels, 3054; tonnage, 1,023,260. Same period of 1846—vessels, 3083; tonnage, 1,05,16. This shows a decrease in 1848, as compared with 1847, of no less than 2218 vessels, and upwards of 538,000 tons. There was a slight increase in the number and tonnage of the vessels employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom within the same period.

CHRISTENING OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA, AT BUCKINGHAM-PALACE.

## THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The ceremony of the baptism of the infant Princess, fourth daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, the foreign Princes in this country, the clergy, the foreign and Cabinet Ministers, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household assisting in or invited to the ceremony, arrived at the Palace between six and seven o'clock.

Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

At seven o'clock her Majesty and the Sponsors, viz. his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proxy for his Royal Highness the Duke Gustavus of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, proxy for her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; entered the chapel in procession, and the Queen and the other Royal personages were conducted to their seats (opposite to those of the sponsors) by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward; the Royal children being placed by her Majesty on her left, and the Royal visitors stationing themselves in a line with her Majesty.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Great Officers of the Household, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Prince, took their places near her Majesty. The Treasurer of the Household remained behind the sponsors.

The Queen wore a very beautiful dress of white and silver moir, of Spitalfields manufacture, trimmed with Honiton lace, and ornamented with white acacias and diamonds. Her Majesty had the riband of the Order of the Garter, with a magnificent George set in brilliants. The headdress was a wreath of white acacias and diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and ear-rings of brilliants.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was dressed in sky blue velvet, embroidered with gold. The dress of Prince Alfred was of white and silver, and the three Princesses were all dressed alike in frocks of British lace, in imitation of Mechlin lace, with flounces of the same over white satin.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington were habited in the uniform of Field-Marshals; the Prince wore the Collars of the Garter and the Bath, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece.

Her Majesty being seated, a corale, the music of which was composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was performed by her Majesty's private band.

When the music had ceased, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the Chapel. The Royal infant was dressed in a robe of Honiton lace over white satin, and was attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse.

The Baptismal Service then commenced, and was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen Dowager made the responses on the part of the illustrious sponsors, and on his Grace asking the name of the child, her Majesty named the Princess, Louisa Caroline Alberta. The solemn and interesting service being completed, the Princess Louisa was carried from the Chapel.

A very fine composition was then performed, viz. a grand chorus.

"Hosanna to the God of Israel,
In him rejoice—declare his praise,
Exalt his name for evermore."

(From a service)—Mozart.—Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

This concluded the ceremonial, and the august sponsors quitted the chapel, followed by her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and passed in procession up the grand staircase to the Throne-Room.

The Queen afterwards gave a state banquet in the Picture Gallery, in honour of the occasion.

Her Majesty also received an evening party in addition to the company present at the ceremony of the christening and the banquet.

## PASTRENGO.

This locality, one of the most picturesque spots in Upper Italy, has been the scene of an important movement in the Revolt of Lombardy. It was at Pastrengo that the King of Sardinia, on the 30th of April, measured, for the first time, his strength with the Austrians, and here he gained a victory. Our view, from a drawing obligingly communicated by Mr. L. Gruner, shows the neighbourhood of Pastrengo and Piovezzano, with the belvedere of the Merinelli family, and Cavajons and Cordevigo.

Pastrengo is celebrated as the birth-place of Guglielmo (Arimondi) J. Pastrengo, the author of "De Originibus Rerum Libellus;" he was the friend of Petrarch, who frequently mentions him in his letters. Cordevigo, seen in the right-hand distance, has obtained a peculiar fame on account of the large collection of relics assembled there by a Lombardo Bishop, who is stated to have gathered not fewer than 3036 relics in his villa.

We learn, from intelligence dated May 6, that the left of the Royal army still rests on the Upper Adige at Bussolengo; with its advance at Pastrengo and Piovezzano, nearly opposite to Pontone.

PASTRENGO, THE BELVEDERE OF THE MARINELLI FAMILY.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. L. GRUNER.

## THE CHINESE JUNK IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.

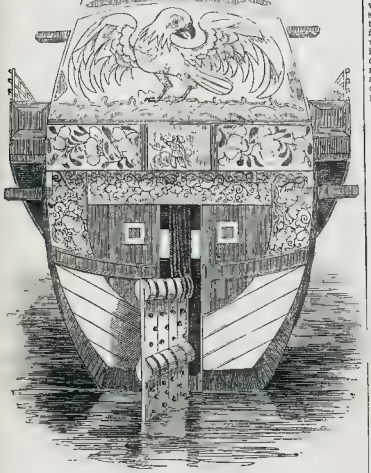
IN our Journal for April 1 we briefly described this large class Junk, which had, a few days previously, arrived in the Thames for exhibition. The interval has been occupied chiefly in repainting the vessel, and putting in order this house upon the water, so as to fit her for public inspection. Already she has been visited by many persons of distinction. On Saturday last the Duke of Wellington inspected the curious craft, and spent upwards of an hour in the examination of the interior fittings and embellishments, as well as the rude tactics of her means of defence. On Tuesday her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Junk; and on Wednesday Queen Adelaide and a distinguished party honoured the ship by inspecting it. Yesterday it was opened for exhibition to the public.

The vessel *Keyang*, for such is the name of the Junk, lies in the East India Docks, a short distance from the railway terminus at Blackwall. This will render it of very convenient access for visitors from the metropolis. In the dock basin, almost surrounded by steam-ships of war, lies the strange vessel, which has, indeed, a sort of arktic, aboriginal character in comparison with the huge scientific structures of to-day. As a necessary precaution, the Junk is encompassed with timber hoarding, through which is a doorway, having passed which you stand beside the ship, with its three masts dressed with flags and streamers, its mainmast surmounted with a fish-like vane, bearing on its body, in Chinese characters, "Good luck to the Junk."

THE CHIN TEE JOSS.

We have engraved the stern, as well to show its great height—over 40 feet—and its decorative character, as the rudder, which is, perhaps, the most singular part of the vessel. It is made of iron-wood and teak, bound with iron, and its weight is from 7½ to 8 tons. It is perforated with rhomboidal holes, and in deep water is 12 feet below the bottom of the vessel. The great elevation of the stern enables the rudder to be elevated or depressed according to the depth of water; and by this means the draught may be made to vary from 12 to 24 feet. When the rudder is raised up, as must be the case in shallow water, the vessel is steered by a short tiller on the second poop. When let down to its greatest depth, it requires occasionally the strength of 15 men to work the large tiller, and even then the aid of a half tackle purchase and the best patent blocks; otherwise it would require thirty men. On one occasion, when the Junk was running before a fresh gale, attended with hail squalls, a tiller rope of nine inches was snapped in two. Instead of braces and pinties, two immense ropes, made of bamboo and grass, pass under the bottom and come over the bows on the upper deck, where they are fastened; these serve to confine the rudder to the stern.

The Anchors on board the *Keying* are made of iron-wood, one weighing 3000, the other 2700 pounds. The flukes are shod with iron, and attached to the shank by strong lashings of bamboo. The stock is composed of three separate pieces of wood, lashed together by rattan ropes, and is fixed to the crown. The flukes are of the same dimensions as those of similar sized anchors with us; they are straight and not rounded, and there are no palms. The kedges have only one fluke.



THE STERN AND RUDDER.

The moment you reach the Junk you are struck with her very rude construction. The whole of the work is of the roughest kind: the sides of the timbers are not squared, but left just as they grew. No artificial means has been resorted to for any bends; wherever a branch has been found with the natural requisite curvature, it has been employed without further adaptation. The Chinese allege, in explanation, that the work is ridiculous where it is not necessary; that it is absurd to make the boards of the hold very level and smooth, when only goods or ballast is to be put there; and that the timbers on the sides, or the deck, if it be a war junk, are quite good enough to be shotted at, without bestowing any pains upon them.

Again, every thing on board is different from what we see on board an European vessel. The mode of construction, the absence of keel, bowsprit, and shrouds; the materials employed, the mast, the sail, the yard, the rudder, the compass, the anchor; all are dissimilar. Hundreds of European ships, with all their elegance of form and beauty, and lightness of rigging, have been repeatedly before the Chinese, without their appearing conscious of the superiority, or desirous of imitating it. Their unconquerable prejudice, and utter contempt for everything foreign, is a hindrance to all improvement; and to such an excess is this carried, that if a Chinese Junk should be built with any deviation from the old system, an additional port duty would be exacted, by the Emperor's decree, as if it were of foreign build.

As we stepped on board the Junk, the appearance of the deck strongly reminded us of the prints and pictures of the large early English men-of-war, such as the *Great Harry*, with its lofty forecastle and aftcastle. Her immense poop has three galleries rising one above the other; and her bow, which is square and without bowsprit, is also of great height. The stern is elaborately painted with birds, &c., of real and imaginary forms. Coming from the bow to the afterpart of the vessel, we find a series of water-tight compartments, such as we have adopted in our steam-vessels. On the bows are placed two large eyes: a similar ornament was used by most of the ancients, and is supposed to denote vigilance and activity. The Chinese, however, give a different explanation of it, and say, "Have eye, can see; can see, can savey: no have eye, no can see; no can see, no savey."

The galley, or cooking-house, upon the deck certainly does not remind one of the kitchen of the Reform Club: all the implements seen are two large iron pans upon a brick and tile furnace; in one of these is boiled rice, it being covered with a half-cask, to confine the rice, which swells in boiling, and to prevent it from being thrown out when the vessel rolls. The other pan is used for frying. On the deck, also, are three very large wooden tanks, which will hold about 8000 gallons of water.

To examine the strange construction of the vessel, we descended into the hold: as it has no kelson, the mast is not stepped; the end of the mainmast is four feet from the bottom, and is kept in its place by the topside. Instead of the timbers being first raised, as with us, they are the last in their places, and the vessel is put together with immense spiked nails. The next process is doubling and clamping above and below decks. Two immense beams or string-pieces are then ranged below, fore and aft, which keep the other beams in their places. The deck frames are an arch; and a platform, erected on it, protects it from the sun, and from injuries otherwise inevitable. The seams of the vessel are paid with a sort of cement or putty, made of burnt pounded oyster-shells and oil from the chinam-tree. When dried, it becomes very hard; it never starts, and the seams are thus made water-tight. The gunwales are very large, enabling the sailors to pass outside the vessel. The wales also project three feet from the side. It is supposed she may measure about 400 tons, and carry 700.

The Saloon, or State Cabin, promises to be the greatest attraction. You enter it beneath a sort of skylight, the sides of which are filled with prepared oyster-shells, commonly used in China, instead of glass, which is too costly for general purposes. This Saloon is 32 feet long, 28 broad, and 10½ in height. The sides and ceiling are covered with a lively pattern paper. Upon the former are hung whole-length portraits by Chinese "Sir Joshuas," alternating with tablets, inscribed with moral precepts in Chinese characters. From the ceiling hang lanterns of various forms and sizes, made of horn, glass, silk, and paper; the frames carved and richly gilt; and the transparent panes embroidered or painted with landscapes, flowers, or animals, existing or imaginary. Among the paintings on the walls, too, are flowers, fruit, insects, birds, and monkeys, dogs and cats; all, as well as the other ornaments of the ship, painted by a good-natured native of Canton, named Sam-Sing, who is on board, and who left his country and his family, to accompany the *Keying* wherever she goes, as her painter in ordinary. Right and left of the saloon ladder are two curious portraits of the Emperor, well worth inspection.

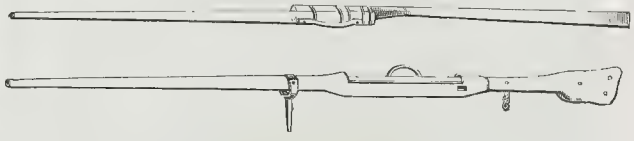
THE SALOON.

The furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, and couches, is of dark heavy wood frame, in design not unlike our furniture of a century since. Here is a host of little occasional tables, besides pier and loo tables, settees, arm-chairs (the seats of marble), and at one end a couch, such as is used in smoking opium, for which there is a pair of pipes. The floor is covered with matting. Around the apartment, in cases, and upon the tables, is a host of "curiosities," including a State umbrella, various models and musical instruments, carved

SAILORS' JOSS.

articles, &c., all which are described in a cleverly written description of the Junk, illustrated with wood-cuts, to be purchased on board for a trifle. We specially recommend this little book to all visitors, without which they will pass over many objects without knowing their uses. To use a cut-and-dried phrase of our reviewing brethren, "no visitor, or intending visitor, should be without this book."

At the upper end of the saloon is a Joss-house, or domestic shrine, within which sits the idol Chin Tee, with eighteen arms; it is richly gilt, and has a red silk scarf passed over it: it is made out of one solid piece of camphor-



OAR AND GINGALL.

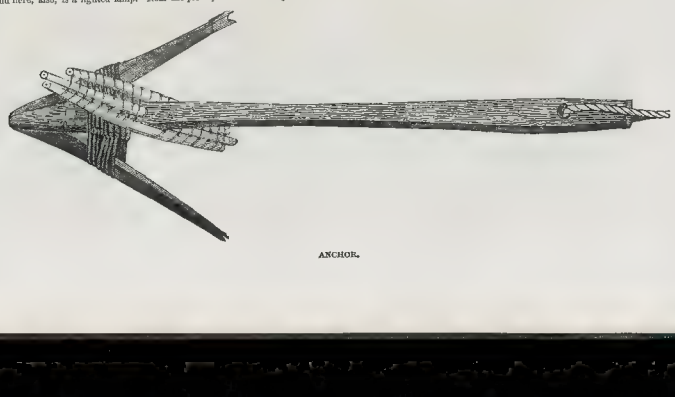
wood. In front of this joss-house is an altar-table with incense-burner stands, and a censer, in which the joss-sticks and gilt paper are burned. The face of the altar-table has a scarlet ground, and gilt carvings of flowers and insects, imperial dragons, &c. On each side is a square painted green, on which is inscribed in Chinese characters an invitation to worshippers to bring plenty of gold and agate stones.

After leaving the saloon, we ascended the second gallery, to inspect the sailors' joss-house, in which is the Deity of the Sea, with her two attendants, each with a red scarf. In front is an earthen pot, containing the sacred earth and rice, and here, also, is a lighted lamp. Near the principal Goddess is a piece of the wood of the *Keying*, highly venerated by the crew, and placed there as symbolical of all the vessel being protected by the Deity.

There are several paintings about here, and elsewhere in the ship, which we have not room to catalogue: one of man's first disobedience, with Eve, a fine woman ending in a serpent's tail, is striking. The objects, too, are various! among them is even a coffin!

On the deck is a Chinese car, and a gingall, which we have engraved. The gingall is a gun: the chambers are moveable; in time of action, spare ones are in readiness, to supply the place of that which has been discharged.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and the



ANCHOR.

Princess Royal, and the Prince of Prussia visited the Junk on Tuesday afternoon. The Royal party were received by the authorities of the East India Dock Company. The dockyard and neighbourhood were crowded with spectators; the ships in the basin and on the river were gaily dressed with colours, and the reception of the Queen was very enthusiastic. As her Majesty placed her foot upon the deck of the Junk, the Royal standard of England was run up to the summit of the mainmast by the Chinese sailors. On board the vessel the Queen was received by Captain Kellett and Mr. Revett; and Lord Alfred Paget, having introduced the Captain to the Queen, her Majesty requested him to precede her through the ship, and explain its peculiarities of construction. Her Majesty first inspected the saloon, where Mrs. Kellett, the wife of the gallant commander of the ship, had the honour of being presented to the Queen. The Royal party, after leaving the saloon, proceeded on to the poop of the ship, and, from this elevated point, the Queen being visible to the thousands of spectators on the shipping and dock walls, her Majesty was greeted with tumultuous cheering. The Royal party devoted more than an hour to the inspection of the vessel, and her Majesty, before leaving, expressed to Captain Kellett the gratification she had derived from her visit. The Royal party then left the dockyard amidst the deafening cheers of the assembled multitude.

On Wednesday, the Junk was visited by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who passed upwards of an hour inspecting this curious craft and its contents.

Altogether, the Junk seems to be one of the most popular exhibitions of our metropolis for some time to come; it is, certainly, one of the most rational objects of curiosity which has ever been brought to our shores.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

### ANTICIPATIONS OF EPSOM.

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? 'Tis like those
That die for fear of death. DENHAM.

On Tuesday next will commence, on Epsom Downs, a meeting such as the Surrey hills have never yet given place to. Hasty, the programme—with its "hymn'd by loftier harps than" ours: all the talents will combine to embody the shadows it casts before—but our business is with the lights of the picture. The Derby Day is, past peradventure, the most intensely English of any in our calendar. Why is it not *all* gala? Why should it be sickled o'er with misgivings, or clouded with solecisms? Go forth as to a banquet whereof Nature is the liberal host. Feast on; the season invites to enjoyment—care will follow soon enough—make it not a companion by the way. Emancipate your spirit from the toil and trouble of life, and make the fair downs of Banstead the scene of that goodly hour of liberty. We bid you to a great national holiday—don't begrudge the lucre-seekers even the fruit of their (forlorn) hopes.

For the first time there will be steam conveyance from London to Epsom and, consequently, from all parts of the kingdom. For the first time people will be carried to see the Derby at the pace it will be run for. These will be novelties in the annals of this tryal. The multitudes will include women to their anniversaries, moreover, will be increased by as much as money exceeds all other agents of attraction. The Derby is now a speculation in which the whole human race is engaged more or less. John Bull makes a £20,000 book; Sawney takes a chance in a bawbee sweepstake: difference is merely a question of capital the interest is the same. The denizen of "the sweet south," the Gael "harled in the kraik," the "plain Cork," and Taffy from his toasted cheese—all, all rush into Surrey, full of desperate anxieties for the "field." And what solace awaits them?

The Sage—the great strides—taken to turn the popular taste towards the turf as a business speculation rather than a recreation, have considerably changed the character of our race-courses. Whether the suppression of those channels through which excitement was wont to pour itself—the tents of the hazard purveyors, the rowley-powley tables, and also the peripatetic prick-i'-the-cloopts—and anything to do with it, this is not the time to investigate. Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Doncaster—

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Secretary SAMUEL WAYNSUM.

Hafen von Great Grimsby.—anzeige an Kapitaine und Befrachtender.
Da die Docken und Werfte in Great-Grimsby vollendet sind, so ist nun der Hafen offen für alle Arten Schiffe, welche daselbst Ladung suchen oder anbringen wollen. Die Docken haben 26 Acker Wasser, und sind 1800 Fuss lang, 300 Fuss breit, und 30 Fuss tief. Sie sind mit Schleusen versehen, welche das Wasser bei Ebbe und Fluth in gleicher Höhe halten. Die Docken sind mit Eisenbahnen umgeben, welche mit den Eisenbahnen, die nach allen Theilen des Königreichs gehen, in Verbindung stehen. Die Docken sind mit Schuppen, Kornböden, Waarenhäusern, Kohlenbehältern, Wasserkrahnen, Dampfkrahnen, und allen andern Bequemlichkeiten versehen, welche zur Ausladung und Einladung der Schiffe nöthig sind

# FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

CONGREGATION AT WANLOCKHEAD, COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

## THE FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday several petitions were presented to the House of Commons, in favour of the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Bouverie then moved the second reading of the bill "to enable religious congregations in Scotland to obtain sites for places of worship." The grievance was fully investigated last year before a Select Committee of the House, who reported that they "had found that there were a number of Christian congregations in Scotland, which had no place of worship within a reasonable distance of their homes, where they could unite in the public service of Almighty God, according to their conscientious convictions of religious duty, under convenient shelter from the severity of a northern climate." And again, "it has been proved to your Committee that the members of these congregations are in the habit of meeting for public worship in places, and under circumstances, which are unfit for the administration of the sacred ordinances of the Christian religi expose both the ministers and the people to weather injurious to their hea and to inconveniences which ought not to attend the free exce cise of religious privileges." Mr. Bouverie then then referred to cases in the Isle of Skye, the north-east coast of Scotland, the Isle of Mull, and at Wanlockhead, where congregations have been compelled to assemble in the open air amidst rain and snow. The number of congregations who could not obtain sites is supposed by the Committee to exceed 29. They consist of persons who left the Church of Scotland five years ago, with that body which has since settled down into a great Presbyterian church, embracing between one-third and one-fourth of the whole population of Scotland. The present measure is sought in consequence of the refusal by certain proprietors to allow these congregations to have sites on which to build places of worship. Mr. Kwart seconded the motion, which was carried by a majority of 59; and, after a debate, the bill was ordered to be committed on the 7th of June.

A very interesting abstract of the evidence adduced before the Select Committee has been printed for general circulation. Its heads are: 1. Facts as to the various Refusals. 2. Character of the people to whom the sites are refused. 3. Their hardships and sufferings. 4. Individual persecutions and intimidation. 5. Reasons for the refusal of sites, and answers. 6. Letters of Dr. Chalmers to the Duke of Buccleuch.

In aid of the great cause there has also been published a set of "Illustrations of the Principles of Toleration in Scotland." These consist of engravings of some of the places in Scotland in which congregations have assembled, in consequence of the refusal of proprietors to sell or grant, on any terms, ground for sites for their churches. We have selected two of these instances which were also among those referred to by Mr. Bouverie on Wednesday. They are published by Kennedy, Edinburgh; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London.

CONGREGATION AT DUTHIL, INVERNESS AND MORAYSHIRES.

### WANLOCKHEAD, COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

This village is situated in the parish of Sanquhar, the higher district of the county of Dumfries, 1600 feet above the level of the sea. It contains about 600 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjoining lead mines. The Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor of the village, and of the immediately surrounding country. The villagers are in his employment. The parish church is in the town of Sanquhar, about eight miles' distance from Wanlockhead; but, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, a chapel in connexion with the Established Church was built there many years ago.

About three-fourths of the population of Wanlockhead left the establishment at the disruption, and although several applications have been made to the Duke of Buccleuch for a site, none has yet been granted. The congregation have accordingly been compelled to worship in the open air. The number of Communicants is 274, and of these 50 belong to the neighbouring village of Leadhills, which is the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, where sites are also refused.

In the Sketch, the congregation are represented on their way towards the place where, for the last three years, they have usually assembled for public worship. It is in a ravine about 500 yards distant from the village, where the minister preaches from a pulpit, which partly shelters him.

### DUTHIL, IN THE DISTRICT OF STRATHSPEY—IN INVERNESS AND MORAYSHIRES.

Lord Seafield, the Sole Proprietor of this Parish, has refused repeated applications that have been made to him for a Site for the Free Church Congregation. The People have adhered most steadfastly to their principles, amid all the privations and sufferings to which they have, in consequence of these refusals, been subjected. Even in the depth of Winter, they have regularly assembled for Public Worship on the Sabbath for the last three years in the open air, and often in very severe weather.

The Sketch represents the assembled Congregation, at their Place of Meeting in a hollow, which is thinly studded with Scots Fir Trees, and which form their only shelter from the frequent storms. There are about a thousand Adherents of the Free Church in the Parish.

STATE OF THE POOR IN LEEDS. It appears from a statement which has been recently published, that, notwithstanding the advancing season of the year, and the improvement that has recently manifested itself in the woollen trade, and the assistance afforded by the public soup-kitchen to the unemployed operatives of Leeds, there has been for some time past an extraordinary, though progressive increase in the number of applicants for relief. The number of persons of all classes relieved last week is more by 50 per cent. than the number relieved during the first week of November last; the number relieved in the week ending Nov. 5, 1847, having been 9635; and the number relieved in the week ending May 6th, 1848, being 5495. The cost of the out relief in the first of those weeks was £410 14s. 7d., and at the second period it had increased to £557 18s. 8d. From the beginning of November, 1847, to the middle of February, there was a progressive increase in the number of persons relieved; the number being, on the 12th February, 1848, 7732. From that date there was a gradual decrease till March 11, about a fortnight after the French Revolution was accomplished, when the number again began to increase from 7222 to its present amount. In the class of able-bodied labourers there is a very striking increase during the last six months. In the first week of November, 1847, the number of persons above 16 years of age relieved was—males, 383; females, 1085: total, 1468; and in the first week of May, 1848, the number had increased to—males, 1001; females, 1747: total 2748; or nearly double the number. This increase in the number and cost of persons relieved is the more striking when put in comparison with the state of things during the last two or three years. In the first week of November, 1845, only 1924 cases or families (not persons, as above stated) were relieved, at a cost of £222 4s. 8d.; in the same week of November, 1846, the relief to 1787 cases was £319 2s. 9d.; and in the same week of November, 1847, as stated, £410 14s. 7d. was disbursed in 2252 cases. Again, in the first week of May, 1845, 1215 cases received with £229 12s. 2d.; in the same week of May, 1846, 1855 cases cost £289 4s.; in the same week of May, 1847, 2644 cases £489 3s: and in the first week of this instant May, 1848, 3215 cases were relieved with £557 18s. 8d., thus showing a gradual increase during each of the last three years.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 318.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1848. [Sixpence.


## IRISH AGITATION AND IRISH MISERY,

As usual, the affairs of Ireland continue to trouble and perplex the people of this country. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher have slipped through the meshes of the law. Jurors are obstinate. One repealer in a jury of twelve has only to refuse a verdict in spite of the evidence, and conviction for political offences becomes impossible. Mr. Mitchell will, perhaps, be less fortunate than his compeers; but whatever may be his fate, there seems every likelihood that the agitation will be continued as before. New leaders will arise to take the place of those who are superseded by accident or by the law; and Ireland will offer the old and familiar spectacle of a miserable and a discontented country. England will be looked upon as her enemy; and social miseries, of which every person in this country deplores the existence, will be allowed to remain unremedied, as if they were the indigenous and necessary growth of the soil. So much has been said and written about Ireland—so many and so conflicting have been the statements put forth, that the people of this country begin to loathe the very name of Irish misery. They would relieve it if they knew how; but the task seems to be too great for their accomplishment or for their comprehension. They sometimes believe the Irish peasant to be unteachable. They always know him to be wretched. At one time they blame his Celtic blood, and at another they are inclined to blame his religion, for the evils which afflict him; while ever and anon, the idea comes uppermost, that the Irish question, vast and complicated as it is, may be summed up in the operation of the laws relating to the ownership and occupation of the soil; that, in fact, an agricultural country containing eight millions of people ought to be three or four times larger than Ireland, to give the people a fair chance of subsistence. The Irish peasant is skilled in no labour but in that of agriculture, and that in its rudest form. This position leads to the question, whether agriculture can sustain such a mass of population without the aid of manufactures? or failing manufactures, the cultivation of every inch of ground that is capable of it? The peasant does his best to live. He offers an enormous rental for a potato-patch, without calculating whether he can afford to pay it or not. Potatoes are all his diet. He has no other resource, unless grass or sea-weeds may be considered as aids to his dinners. He lives in a wigwam, and shares it with a pig. He speaks a barbarous language, and is in arrear with the intelligence of the world. The proprietors of the soil upon which he contrives to exist look upon him as an incumbrance, the more especially as he is but one out of millions similarly destitute and

PROCESSION OF THE GREAT NATIONAL FETE AT PARIS—STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC.—(SEE PAGE [illegible])

unmanageable. It is difficult to exaggerate the natural capabilities of the land upon which he and so many like him swarm. For grazing, or for corn growing, it is almost equally admirable. It has navigable rivers, excellent natural harbours, water-power sufficient to turn ten thousand mills, and to grind all the corn of Christendom; it has coal and iron, and other mineral wealth, every possible facility for becoming a great, a prosperous, and a happy country, except the facility of assured good laws, and a competent people. By some strange and perplexing fatality of mismanagement, its inhabitants have never been able or allowed to turn these advantages to any account, and have become at last the by-word of Europe, the standing reproach of British legislation, a foul ulcer, a perpetual source of disquietude and misery, setting all imaginable remedy at defiance. The masses of the people cannot be called civilized by any stretch of flattery or good nature. As regards mere physical well-being, the condition of the Esquimaux or Kaffirs is preferable to theirs. The weak Irish peasant may starve, but the strong Kaffir contrives to live. The Laplander can get rein-deer flesh or blubber to supply his need; but there is nothing but the potato, and not enough of that for the Celt in Ireland. All this misery seems to have fastened itself upon the peasant, in consequence of the laws relating to the occupation of the soil. In those instances in which he grows corn he may not eat it. Though he rear a pig, he never tastes animal food. Though he keep fowls, he may not eat an egg. Rent absorbs everything but the potato. All the other produce is exported to England to pay it. When the potato fails, the peasant has but to resign himself to starvation, to fever, and to death. When it is ordinarily abundant, a perilous fecundity among the people lays up a stock of embarrassment for future years.

Even amid the revolutions of empires, and the overthrow of the oldest monarchies of Europe, the world rings with the woes of the Irish. France, Germany, Russia, India, America, cry shame upon us, that we should, either wilfully or ignorantly, have driven a whole people to so wretched a state, and rendered their case too desperate to admit of a remedy within the lifetime of a generation. Stung with remorse and sympathy, we have expended upon them and their brother Celts of the Highlands the hard earnings of our people, and mortgaged our future credit for their support—earnings which we could not spare without damage to ourselves, and credit which was already too lavishly drawn upon before this generation came into the world. The impoverished and nearly insolvent landlords looked on bewildered at such misery, most of them unable, many unwilling to help. Yet in that destitute country four or five millions of cultivable acres of land lie waste, undrained, and useless, never having contributed a bushel of corn or a peck of potatoes to the sustenance of man in our present geological era.

It seems to us that one remedy at least is here. The owners of the waste have never exercised any rights or duties of proprietorship over it, and they have not the means to reclaim it. The Irish may talk as they will about "Repeal;" but as there are some millions of peasants who would willingly betake themselves to the task of drawing some food out of this waste land, if they could be secured some right in the soil to reward them for their exertion, would not this be a remedy better worth trying than any that have ever been proposed for their miseries? We learn that the potato has been extensively planted this year, and that this, the lowest and most easily raised of all food, bids fair to be tolerably abundant. If so, the old story will have again to be told—the crop will again fail—another famine will decimate the land; and we shall again have to go through the ordeal of the last two years. One portion of the people will die of starvation, as heretofore, and those who remain will talk rebellion, instead of cultivating the soil, and be goaded by new Mitchells, O'Briens, and Meaghers into political frenzy. We can, in fact, see no hope for Ireland until the people are raised into the condition of bread-eaters; and we can see no means of accomplishing this object except the cultivation of the bogs and other waste lands. It is, no doubt, a difficult task; and hard to say, if the people were allowed to squat upon these lands, whether they would not prefer the easy cultivation of the potato, to the more difficult cultivation of superior food, and so reproduce the old misery which they now suffer. But, difficult or the reverse, the attempt, at all events, must be made to transform these millions into wealth-producers by such means as are available. Emigration, even if a million of the people left her shores for America or Australia, would not benefit the millions that would remain; and the cost of such an emigration, were it other than spontaneous, would be so enormous as to forbid the attempt. If the establishment of "Organization of Labour" anywhere under the sun can benefit mankind, the waste lands of Ireland and the Irish people might be made mutually available for the attempt.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The Parisians have indemnified themselves during the past week for the commotions and alarms of that preceding, by a grand *fête* of concord, which they celebrated on Sunday last. A description will be found in another column. The public generally, both in Paris and the departments, seem to be fully united and with the utmost energy of the views and objects of the assemblies, and with the nature of their providential escape on the previous Monday. The journals have thrown upon the interruption of some of the mob while in the Assembly, to the speech of M. Barbès when he decreed a "forced impost of 1,000,000,000f. (£40,000,000 sterling) on the rich!" "No, no, Barbès," cried several of his friends, "it is not that; we must strike you two hours of pillage!"

Those few words, each letter of as they do, Communism in all its naked hideousness, have irrecoverably damaged the cause of the Terrorists. There is no longer any doubt on the principles and the prefects of the Communists and Socialists, and hence the readiness of all who have might or law to defend it to the last. Previously the thing was so monstrous, that nobody out of their party would believe that designs so atrocious could be entertained by any number of men as those attributed to the Communists. This disbelief was strengthened by the recollection that M Barbès was an educated gentleman and a man of fortune: that M. Raspail was among the most distinguished chymists of the day: and M. Blanqui a man of ancient family, and of first-rate acquirements and talents. It is said, however, in respect of M. Barbès, that the fact of his having a gentleman and a man of fortune impressed him with the idea that, to be a gentleman and a man of fortune himself, it was necessary for him to go beyond the most extreme conceptions of his less elevated confederates. "The unrepaid Barbès," was the rumour, "cowered before the monster of his own creation."

M Barbès had made an attempt to escape from the Fort of Vincennes. He had, it was said, succeeded in bribing two of his guards, but was recognised by the third, and arrested. M. Barbès was brought back into the interior of the Fort, and Lecomte, without resistance, and, instead of being confined, as previously, in a room on the ground floor, he was removed to the top of the donjon.

Mr. Rush, the Minister of the United States, on Monday presented an address to the five Members of the Executive Government at the Petit-Luxembourg, founded on a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, passed on the 13th of April, "to express, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress to the people of France upon the success of their efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government."

M. Lamartine replied in a speech characterised by his usual eloquence.

The Committee of the National Assembly, chosen to examine the decree on the relations of the Assembly with the Executive Committee, having deliberated on the three first articles, the object of which was to authorise the members of the executive not to assist at the sittings of the Assembly, the Committee successively rejected them, together with the different amendments presented on those articles. The fourth, tending to confide the external protection of the Assembly to the executive power, was also unanimously rejected.

The committee, by which the Orleans Family Banishment Bill had been referred, had agreed to its adoption.

The volunteer National Guards from the departments were the objects of attention on the part of the Government in the National Assembly, and the public.

The Guard of Honour performing [illegible] the National Assembly on Monday last was composed of a detachment of 600 men of the 8th Legion of Orleans.

M. Tabouret, Deputy Attorney-General at Lyons, who was arrested and exposed to the most scandalous ill-treatment on the part of the insurgents of Lyons, had been at last liberated, through the interference of his friends. The Attorney-General, M Lerroy, immediately demanded that the perpetrators of that crime be prosecuted; and the Minister of Justice proposed on Monday, to the Executive Committee, the measures necessary for the repression of similar attempts. The Minister, anxious to recompense M. Tabouret for his noble behaviour during those trying circumstances, had appointed him Attorney-General at Besançon.

At the close of last week, and the commencement of the present, there were violent disturbances at Lyons, and for some time bands of the lowest ruffians held complete sway over the peaceable inhabitants. Order and tranquillity, however, have been in a great measure restored.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Paris, Wednesday.

Sunday's "fête de la Concorde," as it is called, was a grand affair—grand as roaring artillery, clanging trumpets, rattling drums, waving banners, uniforms of all shapes and hues, glittering bayonets, gleaming swords, gorgeous cars, fine statues, a glorious sun, and an immense gathering of both sexes, all ages, all classes—grand as all this could make it. And when night came we had magnificent illuminations which dimmed the soft light of the morn and the gay trivials of the stars, albeit they shone with almost as much brilliancy as the sun itself puts on, when at rare and brief intervals it consents to visit you when you keep cockneys; we had, moreover, fireworks, which whizzed and fizzed and sparkled and glittered right gloriously; and we saw too the dismal old Bastile in murky pyrotechnic show, captured over again, and again destroyed. All perhaps in the day's display was gorgeous. But it had its drawbacks. First of all there was a most awful want of that concord which the *fete* was meant to celebrate and personify. By that I mean to say that the people fought, and indulged in open manifestations of ill-feeling; but the distrust and even hatred, which now unfortunately separates the *bourgeois* (or middle) from the working class, were clearly stamped on every body, and it was but too plain to be hidden even by the fête. There was an almost total absence of that light laughing gaiety which generally gives such an indescribable charm to French rejoicings, and which makes the least of the rarest carnivals endure on earth thrill with pleasure. Then there was the universal feeling that the *fete* was ill-timed, coming so soon after the attempted Revolution of the 15th, at a moment when many of the people's leaders, and of those who think their friends, were lying in prison. In a word, there was something hollow and unreal about it, which struck the most superficial observer. And last, but not least, the female part of the grand procession caused most extraordinary disappointment. The programme promised us a bevy of five hundred young girls the handsomest of Paris—dressed in spotless white, with crowns of oak leaves; but the reality gave us nothing but five hundred of the most ordinary, most vulgar—in fact, most downright ugly phizzes that eye ever saw. *That* a specimen of your beauty, Parisians! heaven help you! You should have sent to England for a supply of pretty faces. *There* they are in plenty. But you could not, if you had tried, have found five hundred so awfully ugly as those you showed us on Sunday.

In revolutionary times we see strange things; but the strangest of all would have been to have seen the Provisional Government proposed by the insurrectionists of the 15th, in which M. Prudhon, a Communist leader, who declares in almost every line that he writes, *that he does not believe in the existence of God*, was gravely appointed Minister of—start not—*Public Worship!*

Almost everybody, of every class, trade, profession, and occupation, has suffered more or less by the late revolution. The lowest, of course, have suffered most; but even those who have suffered less than others, for they have been completely ruined. At these offices, as you may have heard, registers were kept of ladies in want of husbands, and husbands in want of wives; and the office-keepers undertook to introduce the parties to each other for a consideration, with the proviso that, in the event of the introduction leading to a wedding, a further payment should be made. Incredible as it may seem to those of an English way of thinking, it is a fact that an immense number of marriages were effected by these offices every year; and six or seven of them cleared, it is said, several thousands per annum.

Notwithstanding the Revolution has prevented the usual Spring Races at Paris and Chantilly, the Jockey Club has contrived to give us two days' very good racing at Versailles, and to give us two more on Sunday, the 28th, when the Derby was run for, and was carried off by an unknown horse, called Gambiri. The Derby is not part of the world is not to be compared with that in England, but still is not to be altogether disdained. It brought in about £1000 to the owner of the winning horse, without counting bets. There were a great many people present, and among them all the leading men of the French turf. By the way, I may remark that the assessment of the horses of the London and Paris papers, of the Prince de Beauvau, M. Lupin, M. d'Hedonville, and other of the principal turfmen having broken up their stud, immediately after the Revolution, was a gross falsehood. Their racing establishments are still kept up on the same scale, and with as much spirit as ever. Even the Duke de Nemours has not got rid of his stud, and many of his horses are entered for the present races.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday the Chamber was occupied with the consideration of various propositions of private members of little public interest, and which were either partially or in whole rejected.

A proposition for modifying the application of the 45 per cent. addition to the regular taxation, on account of the expenses of the war, was combated by the Minister of Finances, who, admitting the severity of the tax, yet justified it on the ground of necessity, and declared that the Government could not afford to part with the resources arising from the exceptional impost. He admitted that 45,000,000f. had already accrued to the treasury from this new tax.

M. Lempereur proposed as an amendment that the Communes which paid in 1848 should have the sums so given returned in 1849.

M. Lefranc brought forward a sub-amendment, with a view to conciliate the two opposing opinions; it was, that the amendment be referred to the Committee on the Budget of 1849.

The Assembly rejected the amendment and sub-amendment, and at last the original proposition.

A million was voted, d'urgence, to the Minister of Public Works, to defray expenses incurred in the national workshops, the hon. minister having declared that such a sum was required by the Government that very day.

TUESDAY. This day extraordinary measures had been adopted for the protection of the Assembly. Early in the morning General Cavaignac, Minister of War, accompanied by General Bedeau, visited the barracks of the capital, and presided in person at the execution of the orders he had given for the security of the Assembly. No less than 15,000 men were stationed in the immediate neighbourhood of the Palace, but none were visible except two battalions of the National Guards drawn up on the steps. Nothing occurred apparent to justify the adoption of those measures. Many rumours, however, were in circulation. It was said that the seditious intended to make a demonstration with a view to obtain the liberation of Barbès and his fellow prisoners. Others said that the operatives of the national workhouses would present themselves at the Legislative Palace in the afternoon to demand that their wages be increased to five francs per day. General Cavaignac and the other Government officers, members of the Assembly, were present at the sitting, dressed in their uniform.

At one o'clock M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

The principal feature of the day's proceedings was the discussion respecting Italy and Poland, and M. Lamartine's speech on those subjects.

M. Lamartine said that the question before the house had already engaged the attention of the Provisional Government. He thought the present debate somewhat inopportune. The French Republic, he said, had not to deplore a single day of egotism since its commencement. No sooner had the Government been established than it resolved to aid the nations that should purchase their independence at the price of their own blood. Should Italy, however, be too weak to assert her sovereignty against Austria, she would, one day, cross the Alps. M. Lamartine then justified the non-interference of France in Italy, and read several dispatches from Milan, Venice, &c., to prove that not only were the interests of France been demanded by the Italian Governments, but that it would have been actually resisted by them. Italy, he believed, did not need foreign aid, but should it utter a cry of distress, should circumstances render it necessary or legitimate, the interference of France was certain, and in no case should Italy fall again under the yoke she had so gloriously shaken off. M. Lamartine referring next to the Polish question, said that the Provisional Government had considered it to be the greatest delicacy for a policy of France and Europe, and that, until it was solved, France could never be at peace, nor establish friendly relations with the Northern Powers. It was not exactly warlike declarations to the three Powers, informing them that the first condition of the duration of peace between them and France would be the reconstruction of an independent Poland. He then explained the cause of the failure of the Polish expedition, which he ascribed to the eternal dissensions which had separated the different races of the Polish population, and proved at all times the scourge of Poland. The King of Prussia was not to blame for what had occurred, nor had he marched an army into Posen to put down the insurrection, or to withdraw the promises he had made. It was merely to interpose between the German and Polish races, which were exterminating each other, and to separate the combatants. The Germans in Posen were about 300,000 in number, and the Poles 800,000. Prussia would not permit the whole of the Polish emigrants to enter the Duchy of Posen, but the natives of that duchy were freely admitted, and M. d'Arnim had justly observed that if they extended that privilege to all, Prussia would be involved in a war with Russia, and old Poland would be the first victim. M. Lamartine could give no explanation respecting the defeat of the Poles in Cracow and Gallicia; but the intelligence daily received from Vienna convinced him that Poland would, ere long, be able to establish herself there on a broader basis than on the side of Russia. The only means which could have any chance of success were friendly remonstrances in favour of Poland. As Ministers, he said, we are far from throwing obstacles in the way of the manifestations to be demanded in favour of Poland; the Chamber has the right to proclaim its sovereignty, its sympathy, but that proclamation must not be useful to Poland alone, it must be also to France herself, and it is for that reason that we support whatever is likely to attain that twofold object. I have deplored more than any one the scenes of violence and disorder which took place in this Assembly on Monday last, and I regret that the glorious name of Poland should have been made the pretext for sedition. (Approbation) These spontaneous demonstrations in favour of Poland are not, and never will be, a source of embarrassment for us—we cordially accept them, and never will repulse the warm appeals to justice and to reason. No, citizens, it is the force of our diplomacy, as it is the honour, the eternal honour, of the people of France in the midst of the grave risks, forgetting its own interests, to demand

Peschiera had begun on the 16th. The weather had been very unfavourable and some of the newly-erected works had been injured by the heavy rains; but the anxiety to begin was so great, that as soon as one heavy battery was in order, at a late hour on the afternoon of the 18th, its fire was opened on the obstinate little fortress. The Austrians replied in a determined manner, and showered shot and shell in great abundance. The troops suffered severely, howsoever as they all are without tents on the wet ground, and exposed day and night to the incessant rain.

Treviso still held out against the Austrians on the 16th. This city is naturally strong, and situate at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Piave. It is surrounded by old ramparts, and defended by a citadel of no inconsiderable strength. These fortifications have been repaired, and other means of defence and precaution adopted by the inhabitants, who are seconded by 8000 Roman volunteers, commanded by M. Ferrari. M. Guidotti, the other commander, has been slain. The Commander-in-Chief of Treviso is the Duke di Montefeltro.

General Durando has retreated to Mogliano, situate half-way between Venice and Treviso.

NAPLES. An unsuccessful insurrection took place at Naples on the 17th inst., in which 400 of the troops were killed. Subsequently the city was given up to pillage by the Government during several hours. The magnificent villas and palaces which extended to the sea-shore are, it is said, at present, but a heap of ashes. On the conclusion of the battle, which was fought in the streets, a new Ministry had been formed under the presidency of Prince Cariati, and the National Guard was disbanded. The French squadron had received on board several inhabitants of the city and some Frenchmen who had been arrested and released

GERMAN STATES

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT AT FRANKFORT.—The German Parliament opened on the 18th. There were about 320 members present, not quite half the number of which the Parliament is to consist. The authorities of Frankfort had adopted every necessary measure for the preservation of public order. After having met at the Senate House, the members proceeded between the lines of the National Guards, who were drawn up on both sides, to the Church of St. Paul, the temporary Parliament House; but, long before that period, the doors of St. Paul's Church were surrounded by an immense multitude of persons, most of them respectably dressed; and, at a quarter past three, that portion of the public to whom tickets had not been distributed were permitted to take their places in the gallery which runs round the centre of the building

St. Paul's Church is an edifice which forms in its interior a perfect circle, and the centre of the lower part is intersected into circles of seats, all ascending. That what may be termed the centre, which was once a pulpit, but has now been converted into a throne for the President, with a tribune in front for the orator, and filled by seats for the official shorthand writers. Outside of this great circle are pillars which support the gallery; and in the spaces between the pillars seats have been reserved for foreign ambassadors, for the ladies, for the reporters of the press, foreign as well as domestic, and also for distinguished strangers, to whom the compliment was paid of giving them admission to some better place than that to be found in the gallery.

The first act to which the Parliament proceeded was to elect the oldest member to act provisionally as President, as in the French Chamber. The youngest men were taken as Secretaries. M. Lange (Councillor of the Treasury at Hanover) took the chair; and, after opening the session by a few appropriate remarks, he read a congratulatory letter, or rather an address, from the German Diet to the Parliament. A debate arose respecting the form of answer to be returned. After some discussion, the debate was adjourned

No sitting of any interest was expected to take place till after the lapse of six or six days The Assembly would not elect a President till the greater part of the members were present.

The Assembly resolved, on the 21st, that the short-hand reports of each day's proceedings shall be printed and published next day *in extenso*. The committee charged with the matter declares—"1st. That the Assembly does not make itself responsible for the correctness of those reports. 2nd. That they are to be sold at the lowest possible price that will cover the cost of paper and printing. 3rd. That application has been made to all the post administrations throughout Germany to allow them to be delivered free of postage."

PRUSSIA.

The new National Assembly opened its session on Monday, the 22nd instant The current rumours respecting the return of the Prince of Prussia, which had been carried on rather fiercely of late, is moderating; the victory remains with the Prince's supporters; the Ultras have recently become weaker and weaker by every demonstration they have attempted.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna has again become the theatre of proceedings of a revolutionary nature, which have led to the retirement of the Emperor and the Imperial family from the Capital. The commotion and alarm which had been growing up of late reached their climax on the night of the 15th inst. The excitement and satisfaction caused by the provisional law for the elections was still further increased by an event which occurred on the 13th for the due execution of which the chief of the National Guard, consisting of about 200 individuals, organized for political objects, and which, backed as it was by such a large army of physical force, threatened to overawe the constituted authorities. These unpopular measures on the part of the Government led to stormy debates in the *aula* of the University; and the students, who had previously sent in a petition against the proposed Constitution, but on the basis of universal suffrage. The procession of which they proposed to back by an array of physical force. They assembled at the University at an early hour on the 15th, and determined to make the three following demands:—

1. That the military, who during the preceding night had bivouacked in large numbers on the Glacis, should be withdrawn

2. That the National Guard was one of the people and should not be dissolved.

3. That the law for the elections should be declared null and void

The lower class of labourers met in the Brigitten-Au to the number of 10,000, and expressed an intention of marching into the town; this was interdicted by the authorities

An imposing military force was stationed on the Glacis, and the whole of the National Guard (the Academic Legion alone excepted) was called out. The gates of the Burg were closed, and neither ingress or egress permitted.

The old Burger Guard fraternised with the students, who marched out without orders. Several deputations were admitted to the Burg, and the Emperor made many answers, which were not considered satisfactory, the demands of the students and the populace were ultimately conceded.

The Minister next day resigned office; a step which, it is said, would have been taken by Pillersdorf before conceding the demands of the people; but the representations made to him of the danger in which the Monarchy was placed, and the probability of a sanguinary contest, induced him to postpone his resignation

The Ministry had consented to retain their portfolios *ad interim* till a new Ministry was appointed.

Such was the state of things up to the 17th.

On the evening of that day, at about six o'clock, an open landau, containing the Emperor and Empress, drove out of Vienna by the Maria Hilf Gate, the Emperor acknowledging the salutations of the people, who supposed he was driving to Schönbrunn. One hour afterwards an empty travelling carriage, with the imperial arms, took the same route, and at nine o'clock four other imperial carriages, each drawn by six horses, passed through the gate. It then became evident that the Imperial family had left Vienna. This event was made known to the astonished population on the following morning, by a proclamation published on the walls by the Pillersdorf Ministry, which remained in office at the earnest solicitations of the Emperor and of the University. The proclamation stated that the Ministry had only received a verbal announcement of this departure, which was kept a secret at the Palace, and that the Emperor had gone to Innspruck for a change of air. It also announced that Prince Windischgrätz, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, and Wilczek, had posted after the Emperor, to persuade him to return

The rush on the National Bank was so great to get cash for notes, that it was found necessary to shut the gates. Small numbers were admitted at a time, and their notes changed

The news that the Emperor had quitted the city produced the greatest excitement. The inhabitants, it is understood, are unanimous for the Emperor and the maintenance of the constitutional monarchy. Several ill-advised young men took advantage of the confusion which ensued to proclaim the Republic, but the people were excessively exasperated, fell upon them, and would have hanged them if the National Guard had not interfered most energetically, and rescued them. All were acting in concert for the speedy restoration of order, and a deputation had been sent to the Emperor, expressing the universal desire that he would come back immediately.

It is a strange coincidence, that at the very time of the Emperor's departure, the official organ of the Court, the *Wiener Zeitung*, was concocting, and afterwards published, a leading article on the utter impossibility of such an occurrence

HOLLAND.

The Members of the Second Chamber of the States-General have quitted the Hague for a vacation of three or four weeks. Meanwhile the composition of the project of law for the revision of the Fundamental Pact is necessarily delayed. It is stated that no new measure is already framed, and under the consideration of the Council of State

The following Ministry has been appointed *ad interim*:—President of the Council (Vacant); Minister of Justice, Mr. Dirk Donker Curtius; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M le Baron Bentinck, Envoy at Brussels; Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. M. de Kempenaer, Member of the Second Chamber; Minister of War, Major-General J. H. Vos; Minister of Finance, Mr. Oosewaarde; Minister of Public Worship, Mr. L. C Luzac, Member of the Second Chamber; Minister of the Colonies and Marine, M. Ryk, a Member of the ex-Government, Minister of Catholic Worship (vacant)

This Ministry is neither homogeneous, liberal, nor conservative, but a confused medley of all shades of opinion MM Donker Curtius, Kempenaer, and Luzac are well known to be men of Liberal politics; and Ryk belongs to the ultra-Conservative or rather aristocratical school, whilst the views of MM. Vos, Oosewaarde, and Bentinck are unknown.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The state of inactivity in which the hostile armies have been for some time past, still continues, owing, it is generally believed, to the progress of Diplomatic Negotiations to bring about a settlement of the quarrel without further bloodshed.

HUNGARY

Advices of the 11th instant from Pesth mention that the Comitia Assembly in that city had sent a deputation to the Archduke Viceroy, with the following categorical demands:—1. The Commanding General shall lose his place. 2. He shall be tried by a criminal court. 3. Certain officers shall be arrested. The military shall take their oath on the Hungarian Constitution. 5. Publicity of trials. The deputation added, if these demands were wholly or in part refused, the country would be declared in a state of revolution, and dismissed from Austria. These demands were complied with by the Archduke Viceroy. The return of the Hungarian troops, and their withdrawal from all "foreign provinces," was immediately added for the Minister's decision. Vienna on the 16th had escaped the people by a sudden and treacherous attack, but succeeded in escaping to Vienna. A deputation from Pesth has left for that city, to claim his person and bring him back to Pesth.

GREECE

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult mention that serious insurrections had broken out in various provinces of Greece At Lamia a Provisional Government had been proclaimed by the Veleuse.

ITALY

Accounts from Constantinople to the [illegible] that the cholera is at present carrying off from 12 to 23 victims daily.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 29th of March have been received. The intelligence from the frontier is highly satisfactory. All was tranquil; the various Kaffir tribes who had submitted to British authority continued their allegiance, and not the slightest apprehensions were entertained of any further rupture. Sir Harry Smith has sheathed his sword, and is now civil—long the arts of civilisation and peace, by encouraging the erection of churches, establishing schools, diffusing education, and promoting agricultural and other pursuits—the great means, under Providence, of placing this colony upon a sound and prosperous basis.

EGYPT

Advices to the 11th instant have been received from Alexandria. Mehemet Ali continues in a very weak state of health; his mind is quite prostrate, and the slightest exertion can take it from a certain to a fearful extent. Ibrahim, now virtually Viceroy of Egypt, is daily expected at Alexandria, his Highness having made a tour throughout the principal towns in the Delta, where he has been engaged in introducing improvements in the cultivation of the land, and in minutely examining the accounts of the Government agents. Ibrahim seems intent upon introducing the strictest economy into all the departments of Government. The works at the Pyramids of Nile and Rosetta are suspended. The construction of the locomotive, intended to cross the Suez desert in five hours, has been stopped, his Highness having no confidence in its success; and many Europeans have been dismissed from the service. Quarantine for the Port of Alexandria is being vigorously proceeded with, and the whole of the new fortifications will shortly be in an effective state. An increase to the army is also being made. The town of Damietta is being fortified, and Count Gallic Bey, French General of Engineers, is there superintending the works.

UNITED STATES.

By advices received this week, we learn that the conventions to be held by the great political parties, preliminary to the election of a president, were the great topics before the American public. The democratic convention was to be held at Baltimore, the whig at Philadelphia.

Mr. Polk had proposed to occupy Yucatan, to prevent England or any European power taking it. Mr. Calhoun mocked his precaution and sagacity, and asked had the president already discovered another Mexico to conquer?

Among the many important matters for the action of the present congress will be the organisation of the three proposed new territories of Minisota, Nebraska, and Oregon, as reported by the chairman of the committee on territories of the senate

From Washington, under date May 9, we learn that on May 4 a bill was introduced in the senate, from the committee on foreign relations, authorising the President to despatch a military and naval force, with arms and ammunition, to Yucatan, to assist the white race in defending themselves against the Indians, who are waging a war of extermination upon them by fire and sword.

On the 9th, M C B Smith, of Indiana, moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on the state of the Union, which was agreed to; when the house took up the bill for establishing the territorial government of Oregon, which Mr. Bowlin moved the reference of the bill to the appropriate committee. Lost. The debate upon the merits of the bill was continued till the committee rose, reported progress, and, on motion, adjourned over till the following day

The President has received advices from Mexico which have not been made public, but which are understood to represent the ratification of the treaty as highly improbable

The Hudson Bay Company have encroached on the United States territory by erecting some thirty miles within the borders of Iowa, the inhabitants of which are demanding the dispossession of the intruders.

The Executive of Virginia has demanded the persons charged with the abduction of the 77 slaves from Washington city, on the ground that a number of negroes had been decoyed to persons in Virginia.

The Norman city hall of New York got up on the 8th instant a magnificent funeral pageant, in honour of the patriots killed during the recent revolutions in Europe.

On the 9th inst., a most extensive fire took place at Detroit, Michigan. Forty buildings had been consumed when the accounts left. The Steamboat and American Hotels were both in flames, and the [illegible] were either entirely consumed. It is stated that [illegible] was consumed with destruction.

MEXICO

The accounts from Mexico represent the Mexican Congress as seeking to gain time, and to delay the ratification of the treaty. One paper says, that Peña y Peña has proposed to occupy Yucatan.

We learn from Yucatan that Governor Mendez has resigned in favour of his political rival, Senor Barbachano, which measure has produced increased discontent among the Indians of that province were still dreadful, and the war continued with fearful ferocity, the whole white population, man, woman, and child. The authorities had applied to the British, American, and Spanish authorities at Cuba for aid, but they either could not or was military force, and the force could not be promptly given, it is much to be feared that by this time the Indian population will have regained all that the Spaniards had taken from them three centuries ago.

WEST INDIES

In Jamaica the inhabitants continue to entertain the most depressing apprehensions. De Cordova's mercantile circular of the 21st of April remarks:—

"We have nothing new to report of the condition of our markets since the date of our last issue. The same inactivity and caution, the same want of confidence and firmness to maintain, still exists, whether considered the business of the community, continue now to operate against it, to all appearances to a more alarming extent."

The Jamaica papers and papers devoted to news are filled with accounts [illegible]

The progress from Cuba is alarming. The white population of the island, excepting a rising of the blacks, had stationed troops in the most disturbed districts, and had arrested some of the ringleaders. The crops were suffering from a lengthened drought, and several canes had died in consequence.

BRAZIL

Advices have been received this week from Brazil and the River Plate. From the former we learn that the Ministry, which was announced by the last packet to be in course of formation, had not been completed. The announcement of the revolution in France created little sensation. Lord Hervey Bruce was about to return to England in the *Firebrand* steamer, his mission for the settlement of differences in the River Plate having been superseded

The slave trade was still carried on on the coast; [illegible] slaves were landed in the neighbourhood of Bahia, in 3 vessels, during the month of only two months; and 7000 slaves in the vicinities of Campos, Rio Grande, and Rio Janeiro. Several steamers are employed.

Matters in the River Plate are represented as unchanged.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received during the week. The two ships have been directed to proceed from the hill country during the sickly season. His Highness the Rajah of Sattara died on the 5th inst., in the forty-sixth year of his age; he had occupied the throne since the deposition of his brother in 1839, and died wisely and well. He leaves no heirs behind him, and the country lapses to the British Government; its net revenues amount to £ 50,000 a year It will for the present, it is understood, be placed under a commission

The news by this arrival is principally commercial. Judgment has been given in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, in favour of the validity of post-bills issued to the extent of above a million sterling, by the Union Bank Though not only not recognised by the charter, but in contravention of its provisions, the existence of post-bills was known to the shareholders—the issue was sanctioned in by their accepting a share of the profits realised on them, and their validity was believed in by those who accepted of them, and therefore, in equity, they are held valid The soundness of the views of the Court seems generally acquiesced in, though at variance with the opinions previously given by counsel. This will maintain or extend the responsibilities of the shareholders in proportion as the post-bills circulated for the last few months. The prospects of the Bank seem to darken on every side; the shareholders hold back in stoical apathy, while the creditors are beginning to push their claims with relentless determination The debtors of the bank, and those who have literally made away with a couple of millions of its funds, are treated with a gentleness and forbearance which contrast singularly with the warmth with which the unhappy Parsee partners, Jejeebhoy and Cowasjee, chiefly interested, have been pursued by the Commercial Bank of Bombay, the last on early payment of the £40,000 of it funds appropriated to their own uses by the Union Bank when sent to them for the purchase of bills on England The members of the Calcutta bar have unanimously refused to hold briefs along with Sir Thomas Turton, one of those most deeply implicated in the bank transactions Sir Thomas was, it may be remembered, secretary to Lord Auckland in Canada in 1838. He was a barrister of much repute and business, but shortly after his return to India he became Ecclesiastical Member of Council, with a salary of £5000 a year Which is [illegible] largely with the funds committed to his charge—[illegible] some £50,000 On these coming to light he resigned his appointment, with a view of resuming practice at the bar, when his brethren refused to accept of briefs along with him. Mr Grant, son of the late Chief Justice Sir John Peter Grant, seems to be in not much better favour, and for kindred reasons

The firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co., of Calcutta, have become insolvent The liabilities of the house amount to £234,520, and the assets to £2 9,230. Inability to meet present demands upon them has been the cause of the firm succumbing business.

## THE FETE DE LA CONCORDE. AT PARIS.

On Sunday, this long-promised but twice deferred Festival, took place at Paris. By the activity of our Artists, who witnessed the ceremony [illegible] station, we are enabled this day to illustrate the most striking epic les of the great national event. An excellent description of which will be found in the following details of the [illegible], selected and abridged from that of Monday afternoon's edition of *Galignani's Messenger*:

PREPARATIONS.

Before five o'clock in the morning, the [illegible] began to beat in all the different quarters of Paris, and continued to send forth its quick sharp sound every quarter of an hour till six. It then ceased. The National Guards beginning to make their [illegible] see, and detached piquets of dragoons and carabineers having already taken up their stations at various points along the boulevards, the Place de la Madeleine, the Place de la Concorde, and in front of the Palace of the National Assembly.

In the Place de la Concorde, as soon as it was a considerable crowd had already assembled, and chiefly of well-dressed persons. The [illegible] stands, benches, and every thing that could give a vantage-ground to the [illegible] to view the ceremony better, were disposed about in great profusion. Still, all that was to be witnessed from this point was the passage of the National Guards and other troops; the great *spectacle* of the day being in the Champ de Mars. The weather was a delightful serenity a cloud chequered sky with bright blue sky: the sun shone brightly on the fire arms and brass accoutrements of the soldiers placed on the steps, and beneath the wide *facade* of the Palace of the Assembly; and the tri-coloured flag waved lastly upon the apex of the pediment.

Although seven o'clock was appointed as the hour for the Representatives of the People to leave the Chamber for the Champ de Mars, they did not start until a full hour after that time. In the interim, one had time to remark that they did not all bear the same distinctive mark as deputies; some merely wore on the left breast the broad red ribbon and rosette, which was adopted after the attack of the 15th; others a more ornate article of the same form, embroidered in gold and terminating with gold fringe; whilst others exhibited the tri-coloured scarf across the shoulder, agreed to in the sitting of the day before. A few even wore cocked hats of avoiding the notice which this somewhat glaring ornament was sure to draw on them, as they were at under their coat, so that a small portion merely appeared across [illegible] brea t. Some deputies also wore both ornaments.

General Cavaignac was amongst the earliest arrivals—a fine, tall, soldier-like figure, with an appearance of youth in his whole bearing. M. Garnier Pages also arrived early, with his long hair hanging down after the fashion of 93, and his pale keen features giving you the idea of the unsettled mind wearing out the body. M. Buchez, the President, was also one of those who came in time, a heavy but good-natured-looking man. Meanwhile, an immense crowd had assembled along every part of the line of march that is, from the Place de la Bastille to the Champ de Mars

A little before seven, a large body of the National Guard *à cheval*, a remarkably fine set of men, took up their station close to the bridge, and along the quays. The Garde Mobile arrived about the same time, and placed themselves close to the grand entrance of the National Palace. Troops of the line, drawn up, and carabineers were followed by a number of officers belonging to the staff of the National Guard thronged in nearly at the same time, and the grand entrance being thrown wide open, they placed themselves on each side the whole way up the steps so as to form a double line, through which the representatives of the people would have to pass in going down to take their place in the procession through the people.

At half-past seven o'clock, the scene from the floor of the portico of the Chamber was a most animated one—everywhere troops, people, flags, uniforms, National Guards mingled together. When, however, the eye became accustomed to the mass, and could single out the various parts of the immense whole, it was evident that all was perfectly well arranged. Although the whole of the bridge, the quays, and the Place de la Concorde were covered over with human beings, it was seen that currents were passing freely through the quays in different directions.

The whole of the space seen from the steps was thickly studded with tri-coloured flags, borne by the deputies sent from the provinces to Paris to be present at the *fete*. They were nearly all the same in their style of inscriptions on the top bearing the name of the Department, whilst below was "*Vive la République!*" Those of these streamers were richly embroidered in gold, and some, in place of the white colour, had cloth of silver. What struck the eye most, after these flags, was the vast number of officers on horseback, in brilliant uniforms. They lie dismes drew up round the Chamber, and in the end constituted the immediate guard to the representatives when the procession moved. Troops kept passing down the quays, to form the line on both sides of the way, and about half-past eight, at which hour the bearers of the departmental flags moved in, and arranged themselves in a somewhat theatrical *tableau* in front of the steps of the Chamber. The deputies had by this time collected round the peristyle, and were ready to start, when suddenly General Clément Thomas, the commander of the National Guard, dashed up on his white charger to the foot of the steps, and, taking off his hat, announced that all was ready.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CHAMP DE MARS.

The signal being given, the representatives moved down the steps, four by four, but not in any particular order, the Ministers and Executive Committee mixing their places indiscriminately. M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin were among the last, but not together. The representatives were tremendously cheered, the whole crowd taking off their hats as the *cortège* approached. They went on foot, along the quay, to the Champ de Mars, and were exactly one hour and a half in reaching the *estrade* prepared for them in front of the Ecole Militaire.

We now notice the great features of the procession. Immediately after the members of the National Assembly came the Mayor of Paris, and of the surrounding communes, bearing their tri-coloured scarfs; then followed the delegates of the departments. When the latter had advanced a short distance down the Quay, there was what may be termed an historical interruption. At this point about twenty old men, with a banner inscribed "Vainqueurs de la Bastille, 1789," who had been living by the way-side, tottered forward, and in querulous tones demanded to be admitted next the Mayor. "We ought," said the spokesman, "to be first of all! Without us Louis would have had liberty? It was we who showed the way to achieve great things." The delegates yielded them the *pas*, though without the slightest acknowledgment of the right of precedence

After the delegates came the various trade corporations, or *compagnons*, each with some specimen of their occupation. Some of these displays were very pretty. The flower-makers, for instance, bore a circular ottoman, with a cornucopia of magnificent flowers in the centre, and a plume of feathers in each of the four compartments. The armourers carried a large trophied group of arms *à l'ancienne*, upon a platform, with a superb suit of armour at each corner. The musical-instrument makers had a covered car, drawn by four horses, in which was a large group of harps, horns, flutes, cymbals, pianos, &c.; amidst which reclined several young girls in white as the Muses. Next came the [illegible] model stone of the unfinished pair of newly-invented and labelled piano! The Bazars de Voyage, also, had a lofty car, fitted with articles for travelling, and a number of fine-looking *compagnons*. The goldsmiths bore a magnificent vase, from the classical design of Klagmann.

The Champ de Mars was arranged not merely for brilliancy of display, but for accommodation. The whole area was covered with sand, in order that there might be firm footing; and a considerable number of refreshment-rooms had been erected. In the room of the Ecole Militaire, behind the members of the Executive Government, seats were provided for about one hundred persons, chiefly their relatives and intimate friends; and handsome *bouquets* were offered to the ladies. In different parts of the Champ de Mars were statues erected for the occasion, and opposite to the Pont Jena were two colossal obelisks.

The march of the troops and different bodies named in the programme of [illegible] before the members of the National Assembly commenced with the delegates of the departments. The band of the 14th Legion of the Pyrenees was carried by a Basque, dressed in the picturesque costume of his country. Many of the delegates were accompanied by detachments of National Guards from the *arrondissements*. As they passed, the shouts of "*Vive la République!*" "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*" were general; and there were a few cries of "*Vive la République Démocratique!*" A person in the crowd having taken up and repeated this cry in a contrary sense, one of the national representatives, General Lafontaine, cried "*Vive la République!*" and asked the person who had repeated the other cry whether there were two kinds of Republic. There was a loud burst of approbation at the question of the general. The members of February then followed the delegates of the Departments; then came the members of the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, and the Court of Appeal, in their robes of office. Next came the municipal status of the Republic, surrounded by flags, on a truck drawn by four horses; and with it the delegates of the Ateliers Nationaux, about 2000 in number [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SKETCHES FROM THE FETE.—BY JANET LANGE.

with the artillery. The Car of Agriculture, drawn by six cart-horses, came at almost the middle of the filing off of the troops: on platforms which concealed the wheels were implements of agriculture, and in the middle was an oak-tree; the effect, altogether, was good. The passage of the troops occupied a long time. Altogether, the Corporations, with their insignia, were striking, but stagey. At noon a balloon was let off from the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire, amidst a salute of artillery discharged rom the heights Chaillot, as well as from the Hôtel des Invalides. One of the most picturesque sights in the procession of the National Guards was that of the *cuirassiers*, on account of their number and the peculiarity of their costume. The Garde Mobile à Cheval closed the march of the National Guards. After them came the regiments of the line of the garrison of Paris horse and foot, amidst cries of "*Vive la République!*" "*Vive la Ligne!*" It was our o'clock before the whole of the military had passed before the National Assembly.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening the Champ de Mars was brilliantly illuminated. There was a vast flare of tri-coloured lamps, and the devices and transparencies sustained the Paris taste in these matters. The fire-works were not so successful. The

SKETCH FROM THE PROCESSION.—THE CAR OF "AGRICULTURE."

ARRIVAL OF BARBÈS AND OTHER PRISONERS AT VINCENNES.

Champs Elysées were also illuminated, from the Place de la Concorde to the Triumphal Arch; and the myriads of variegated lamps and festoons suspended across the great avenue had the *ensemble* of enchantment.

During every stage of the *fete* the most perfect order was maintained. There was, certainly, an appearance of gaiety; but, says Galignani, "the *fete* seemed to be regarded as an inauguration of better days, and that hope is not extinct in the people."

The *Reforme* gives the following statistics of the *fete:* expense of illuminations in Paris, 208,000f. (£8000), viz. 30,000 houses lighted with 10 *lampions*, on an average, make 300,000. In the Champ de Mars, Champs-Elysées, and Tuileries, 500,000 coloured lamps; Chinese lanterns, 10,000; *becs* of gas, 30,000; *lampions* for the public monuments, 200,000; making altogether 1,040,000 lights, which, at 20c each (2d.), represent a sum of 208,000f. It is calculated that 1,200,000 persons participated in the *fete*, and that more than 10,000,000f. were circulated on the occasion amongst the small vendors of refreshments. It is further stated that 8402 cannon-shots were fired between the period of the arrival of the National Assembly in the Champ de Mars and eleven o'clock at night.

GEN. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, COMMANDANT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the large Engraving upon the front page, our Artist has depicted the colossal Statue of the Republic, upon a pedestal hung with white draperies richeved with crimson velvet and gold. The Statue is of *papier-mâché*, and the draperies of stone-colour, so as to give the figure the appearance of a huge work of sculpture. This was, certainly, the great object of attraction in the grand

The [illegible] of Illustrations opposite are from the pencil of M. Janet Lange. They represent two episodes of the *fete*: a family at their *al fresco* refreshment, in the Champ de Mars, with the procession in the rear; and a party of females in the pageant, bearing a bee-hive, as the emblem of industry, whilst, in the distance, are seen other portions of the pageant.

In the accompanying scene, the Car of Agriculture, with its emblematic group, implements, plants and trees, flags, and streamers, and its heavy "coursers" and surrounding accessories, form an effective *tableau*, certainly not the least picturesque object in the line.

### GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

This brave officer distinguished himself in the conquest of Algeria; and, on the organization of the National Assembly, was appointed its military commandant. In the sitting of Tuesday, however, the General rose, and announced that the command by which he was commissioned to take charge of the protection of the National Assembly had been withdrawn from him, and given to the Minister of War. M. De la Roche Jacquelin ascended the tribune, and protested against the President or any other person or authority having taken it upon him to annul an act of the National Assembly. It was the National Assembly that had entrusted its defence to Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the Assembly alone could annul its commission. The Minister of War rose and assured the gallant general that as Minister of War the supreme command of all the troops had devolved upon him, without prejudice to any special commands held by other officers. This view of the case was confirmed by M. Bucher, the President, who considered the superintendence of measures for the defence of the National Assembly to pertain to the Minister of War. General d'Hilliers persisted in saying that he would resign the authority he held, as he would not act where responsibility was divided. The President moved that in accepting the resignation of the gallant General, the Assembly should vote him their thanks, which passed unanimously.

### THE PRISONERS AT VINCENNES.

In the account of the "Attempted Counter-Revolution in Paris," given in our Journal of last week, we detailed the arrest of Sobrier, Raspail, Cabet, Albert, Barbès, Huber, Courtais, and others of the Communist party.

On Tuesday the prisoners were sent to the Castle of Vincennes, in diligences, with National Guards upon the top and in the interior of the vehicles. Barbès, it is stated, during the journey, made an ineffectual attempt to escape. The diligences were also guarded by an escort of dragoons, as shown in the accompanying Illustration, in the distance of which is shown the Castle of Vincennes.

In the second Engraving we have the donjon of the prison-fortress.

Vincennes lies about a league east of Paris: it has for seven centuries been celebrated for its *chateau* and forest. The present building was founded in 1337 by Philip de Valois. Henry V., King of England, died here in 1442. Louis XI enlarged and embellished the *chateau*, which was his favourite residence; and during his reign, the donjon, which our Artist has represented, became a state prison. Charles IX. died here in 1574. The buildings were extended by Louis XIII. and XIV. In 1661, Cardinal Mazarin died at Vincennes; and in 1715, it was chosen by the Duke of Orleans as the residence of Louis XV, instead of Versailles, till the palace of the Tuileries could be prepared. After that period the Castle was used as a state prison, and the celebrated Mirabeau was confined in it from 1777 to 1780. In 1804, the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien was shot here, by order of Napoleon, and buried in the southern ditch of the castle; but his body was disinterred in 1816, and removed to the Chapel. Prince Polignac and other Ministers of Charles X. were confined here after the Revolution of 1830; and last year the Duke of Montpensier occupied apartments in it.

The *chateau* forms a large parallelogram; round it were formerly nine towers, eight of which were demolished in 1818. The principal entrance is to the north, through a heavy buttressed rectangular tower, with pointed windows. The donjon or keep is a square tower with turrets at the corners: it is situated to the west, and in the centre of a square fortified court, with round watch-turrets at the angles. It is now used partly as a powder-magazine and partly as a prison; it is ascended by a winding staircase of 240 steps in the south-eastern turret, and it commands a magnificent view of Paris. Opposite to this, in the court, is the chapel, a fine building of the 16th century, with three spires.

The Castle has been for some time used as the central *depôt* of artillery for the garrison of Paris, and has been put in a state of complete defence, and great alterations have been made here in consequence of the fortifications of Paris. In the Fort of Vincennes, not far distant from the Castle, ten leaders of the conspiracy are at present confined.

We find it stated that a plan for the escape of Barbès, from Vincennes, was actually in course of execution, he having passed several doors, when he was seized by one of the young Garde Mobile, who recognised him. Gen. Courtais, we learn, has been transferred from the Luxembourg to Vincennes.

The *Presse* says:—"It appears certain that Barbès has attempted to escape from Vincennes. He had gained over two of his jailors, but was recognised and stopped by a third. Barbès is said to have made some resistance to his being carried back, and that instead of being lodged as before on the ground-floor of the Castle, he is now confined at the top of the donjon."

CASTLE OF VINCENNES.—THE DONJON

MDLLE. JENNY LIND.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on ... Mdlle. Jenny Lind ... Her Department ... lists of Mdlle. Cruvelli's ... Arthur Lumley ... Mr. Mario ... Signor Marini ... The Free List is suspended, the Public ... Doors at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. ...
... Abel Duval, Bressier, Celine Montaland, &c. &c. The pieces to be produced, will be selected from the attractive repertoire of the above Theatre, the first representation being fixed for FRIDAY EVENING, ... Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, ... Private ... amongst the earliest response enclosed. Mr. Mitchell begs also to announce that with this combination of talent and attraction the present season will terminate.

ROBERT-HOUDIN. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The ... ROBERT-HOUDIN, containing ... each Evening at ... ANCIENNE ... ASTRONOMIE, and ... SOIRÉES FANTASTIQUES will be repeated at the St. James's Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock. He will also give a Day Performance ... Wednesday Morning. Doors open at Two o'Clock. Boxes, Fear Shillings, Pit, Two Shillings. Private ... and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, ...

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. DAVIDSON, Lessee and Manager.—On MONDAY, MAY 29, for the Benefit of Mrs. MOWATT, Sheridan's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. Jaques, Mr. G. V. Brooke. Orlando, Mr. ... Forest; Adam, Mr. Lovelace; Touchstone, Mrs. Mowatt. Celia, Miss Cooper. Rosalind, Mrs. ... Phebe, Miss Murray. To conclude with Tobin's Comedy of the HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. Davenport. Jaquino, Mrs. Mowatt. Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., at Mr. Lumley's, and ... Doors open at 6 till 7. Carriages at 11 precisely. If the Licensers ...

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. ... MARTIN.—Positively ... Nights ... Week but ... tion. On MONDAY, MAY 29, 1848, and during the Week, the Entertainments will ... Stroke of Seven o'Clock, with the Splendid Equestrian Drama of TIMOUR THE TARTAR, with all its magnificent effects. After which a brilliant Ballet of Action, by the ... and ... Pas de Deux, by the ... Juvenile, and Powders Artistes. To conclude with the Farce of MISCHIEF MAKING. Box Office open from Eleven till Five. ... W. ...

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The Subscribers and the ... are respectfully informed that the SIXTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29th. Programme: Sinfonia in D, No. ... Concerto in C minor, for Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé (Sir Sterndale Bennett's ... Parts—Overture, Mr. Bennett)—Sinfonia in D, No. 2, (Beethoven)—Concertino, Violin, Mr. H. Blagrove (Spohr's ... Parts)—Overture, "Freischutz" (C. M. von Weber). Vocal Performers, Madame Caradori Allan and Signor ... Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Ticket, £1 1s.; double ticket, £1 10s.; triple ticket, £2 2s. ... be printed. Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION. Her HALLE. Herr BERMAN, Sig. ... PIATTI, M. LELOIR, and M. ... HILL are engaged to perform on TUESDAY NEXT, at Half-past Three o'Clock ... Quartet in D, Haydn, (eighteenth); Pianoforte Duet, in A, Mozart and Vidal-melle, and Quartet, in C, A. Beethoven. Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street. Members can introduce visitors on payment at the Rooms. ... ELLA, Director.

EXETER HALL. Mr. HENRY WYLDE has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place at the Large Hall, on ... EVENING, ... when he will be supported by the following eminent Vocalists and Instrumentalists:—Vocalists, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Bodda, Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. Wyldc. Instrumentalists, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hill, Mr. Piatti, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Reed, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Chipp, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Harper, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Card, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Jones, Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. Aptommas, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Lavenu

THE DERBY RACES.

MUSIC.

CONCERT ROOMS.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday information was

The Season of Oxford [illegible] on Saturday last, at Five

A conference of Chartists attended by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr.

[illegible] Legion of the National Guard

[illegible] has received from Mr. A

[illegible] at Liverpool, from the United States

[illegible] address as agents.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon.

We are happy to learn that the Princess Sophia is gradually

[illegible] but we trust Highness is far from

The Coroners [illegible] are sorry to learn, continues

[illegible] an examination of [illegible] Prosser [illegible]

The Great Northern Railway continues to be protested by

Troops are now at the home ports ready for [illegible] to be

at Hooks.

[illegible] Secretary Count Schimmelpenninck has arrived in London

the Dutch Ministry

In a letter addressed to the Paris journals, 500 of the

[illegible] Act on Irish [illegible] of Arms

[illegible] Secretary

[illegible] Fraser's expedition passed Peter-

[illegible] to England from the 1st of July,

[illegible] ELEVENTH [illegible]

[illegible] last Saturday's post week [illegible]

The coroner's [illegible] on the inquest on the late Mr. Baker, St Pan-

The [illegible] steamer, now waiting to steam vessels between Brid-

[illegible] are [illegible]

The Railway Commissioners have presented to Parliament [illegible]

[illegible] Rochdale Canal [illegible]

[illegible]

Viscountess Valentia and Miss Frances Somers [illegible] have at

[illegible] Dwarkanauth. T

[illegible] Several [illegible] cattle-sales [illegible] at Sussex [illegible]

The Cholera [illegible] Poland, and with severity at Constanti-

nople and Moscow

The Wesleyan Conference this year will be held at Hull, com-

[illegible] Minister on the Ex Minister of Spa

[illegible] pleased to announce the high

[illegible] upwards of £8,000 have [illegible] subscribed in the Bombay P

The Queen last week conferred the honour of Knighthood upon [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant to

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. [illegible]

BLACK.

WHITE.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CLUBS, FOR 100 GUINEAS.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE SCOTCH PEERAGE.—On the motion of the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, it was ordered that, inasmuch as a person styling himself Lord Colvill, of Ochiltree, had failed to make out his claim to vote for Scotch representative peers in respect of such title, his claim to do so be disallowed.

The Bishop of LINCOLN, in reply to a question from Earl Brownlow, entered into a statement, in answer to certain observations attributed to Mr. Horsman, in his late speech in the House of Commons, with reference to the working of Chapter of Lincoln, and to the conduct of certain of the clergy of that diocese.

The Prevention of Smoke Bill passed through Committee.

The report of the Poorhouses (Ireland) Bill was received

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—The Earl of ILLENBOROUGH, in moving for some returns, drew attention to the progressive increase in the miscellaneous expenditure which has gone on during the last ten years. He enumerated the items upon which he found the most remarkable augmentation of expense, and particularly pointed out the large sums of money spent upon Buckingham Palace, the new Houses of Parliament, the Caledonian Canal, pensions, convicts, general education, arts and sciences, the British Museum, &c., during a period when the revenue of the country was unable to support the ordinary expenditure. The noble Earl said that he had no hope that for several years to come our income would increase; and therefore a strict attention to economy was the only way to relieve the people that the British constitution afforded them, not only every desirable security and liberty, but that it was compatible with a frugal and rigid economy. This was, in fact, no time for organic change; but it was the time for postponing every expense not absolutely demanded for the interests of the country. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE remarked that Governments were not in general to blame for increased expenditure, but both Houses of Parliament and the public in general, because additional expenses were for the most part forced on successive Governments by the Parliaments of the time being. He instanced the case of the improvements going on in Buckingham Palace. When they were first proposed, Ministers were very severely censured for not building a new palace for her Majesty; and had not her Majesty and the Government assisted the wishes of the House of Commons, a much greater expenditure would have been incurred.—The Duke of RICHMOND, alluding to the cost of the voluminous returns ordered to be prepared for both Houses of Parliament, suggested that the price of each return should in future be marked on the back of it, that would show to what expense the country was put by the economic members of the other House. After a few remarks from Lord BEAUMONT and the Earl of HARDWICKE, the returns were ordered, and the other Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—Lord COURTENAY reported from the Lancashire Election Committee that Mr. R. A. Armstrong had been duly elected.

QUESTIONS AND NOTICES.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE, in reply to Sir Edmund Conolly, said that the Government [illegible] fully answered the [illegible] had been [illegible] in the House [illegible] Mr. D. L. EVANS expressed his determination not to accede to the request made of dividing his propositions to be submitted this day into four distinct resolutions, believing, as he did, that no reform of the House of Commons would be of any use unless the four propositions comprised in his motion were collectively affirmed. If he obtained leave, as he trusted he should do, for bringing in separate bills for carrying out those objects, it would then be open to hon. members to support such of them as they approved, and oppose those which they considered objectionable. He had well considered the subject before he had given his notice. In the case of the Stamford borough inquiry into the alleged unconstitutional interference of the Marquis of Exeter at recent elections, Mr. W. P. WOOD, at the suggestion of Lord J. Russell, consented to leave the consideration of the committee in the hands of the General Committee of Selection.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Bankes and Mr Baillie, stated that notes had recently passed between Mr. Bulwer and the Duke of Sotomayor, as to how the paragraph which had appeared in the *Chimney Publico*, with reference to his dispatch, had been obtained. The notes were rather of a personal and private character than of a public nature; but if he received any information by the present messenger which he considered to be necessary, he should waive all considerations as to privacy, and lay the whole of the correspondence on the table of the House.—Mr. W. O. GORE moved for a select committee to consider the petition of John Delaney, complaining of certain proceedings for effecting a compromise in the case of the Sligo election petitions. After some discussion, the hon. member withdrew his motion, until the pending petitions against the return shall have been disposed of.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The House went again into Committee on the Public Health Bill, commencing with clause 37. On arrival at clause 64, which relates to the laying out of new streets, the level and width of which to be determined by the local boards, Mr S. CRAWFORD proposed to leave out certain words, in order to take away the power of appeal to the central board. After some discussion, the question divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 66, the numbers 19 to 85. The remaining clauses up to 105 were agreed to, leaving forty-six clauses and the schedules for discussion on Thursday.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved that there be laid before the House copies of correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the Lords of the Treasury, respecting the gift made by Mr. Vernon, of a public collection of modern pictures and other works of art. The noble Lord said the value of the splendid gift to the public of Mr. Vernon had been, if possible, enhanced by the manner in which the gift was made. Mr. Vernon had made over this magnificent collection of works of art to the public during his lifetime. He considered that such a donation from a private individual to the public ought not to be passed over without some mark of approbation. However, were they entirely indifferent to these gifts; and this conduct, he must say, afforded little encouragement to liberal persons of taste to make such important sacrifices. The National Gallery was of comparatively small extent for a nation like the public purchases did not amount to more than one-third of the whole collection. This was one proof of the value of encouraging private liberality in such a direction.—Lord OVERSTONE, as a trustee of the National Gallery, in some anxious to impress on the House the necessity of doing something in the matter in question, in order to complete the building. Objections, he was aware, might be made by her Majesty's Government to the proposal of expense; but he was of opinion that the country required it, and moreover that people who were so disposed did not give those pictures to the nation, because at present there was no place to put them in.—The motion was then agreed to.

The Parliamentary Proceedings Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY IN SPAIN.—Mr. BULWER.—In reply to Mr Bankes, Lord PALMERSTON said he had received a communication from Madrid, and he had to state that on the 17th instant Sir H. Bulwer had received his passport from the Spanish Government, and was about to leave Madrid. There had been some correspondence, which he would lay upon the table on Thursday. In reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Lord PALMERSTON said that the despatches of Sir H. Bulwer from Madrid did not arise from his having received any other appointment, nor from any rupture of the relations between the two countries.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday.—Mr HUME opposed the motion. A short discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 103 to 90.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE.—SILK, TIMBER, &c.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved for a number of returns relating to Canadian timber, silks (thrown and raw), cottons, woollens, watches of foreign manufacture, boots and shoes, &c. His object in moving for these returns was to prove that Mr. Gladstone was altogether in error on a former evening in stating that his (Lord G. Bentinck's) information was founded on erroneous data, and that, in fact, his whole statement on the occasion referred to was contained within the limit to which the facts would have allowed him to proceed in the [illegible] he had then advanced. In reference to the effects produced upon the silk trade by the reduction of the duties on foreign silks, the noble Lord contended that true than a monetary spirit had made things somewhat better in Spitalfields, but this was to be attributed partly to the organic changes which had recently taken place in France, and partly to the advice given to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain, and, as it appeared, adverse to the opinion of her Majesty's Ministers, that ladies should appear at the Drawingroom in dresses of home manufacture, thus kindly countervailing to some extent the misery inflicted upon Spitalfields by the forcible legislation of the last few years, which had exposed our artisans to a competition which they could not stand with the foreign manufacturer. In fact, within the short period of four months four thousand looms of silks had been imported into this country, the value of which would have [illegible] raised for a whole year no less than 60,000 persons. He did not mean to refer to the whole of the distress to free trade, but he thought he had shown enough to prove that according to the changes which had been made in the commercial policy of the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that Lord G Bentinck had failed in his attempt to prove that the distress to which he had referred was attributable to the legislation of which he complained. The noble Lord had dealt largely in isolated facts, but would no doubt commit himself to some proposition which would enable the House to infer that he was really of opinion that free trade would be the ruin of the timber trade, or that any recent distress in that trade was to be attributed to any change in our commercial legislation. He could not admit that the present distress in Spitalfields was attributable to free trade, for similar distress had prevailed there in the palmiest days of protection. They should not forget, however, that [illegible] had declined in Spitalfields, that the whole silk trade, and the general condition of the silk trade by no means warranted the statements of the noble Lord.

Mr. NEWDEGATE replied to the [illegible] of Mr. Gladstone, and strongly supported those of Lord George Bentinck.

Sir G. CLERK was desirous that the fullest information should be laid before the House; for the more its attention was called to the subject, and the better it was understood; the more certain he felt that Parliament would still sanction the principles upon which the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel was founded.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had supported the commercial policy of Sir R. Peel, and he had no hesitation in saying that nothing that had since occurred has in the slightest degree altered the opinion upon which he had then acted. The noble Lord has proved nothing unless he could show that foreigners made us a present of all the goods we imported, for otherwise it was clear that they must be paid for by the manufactures of this country. He would not object to the returns moved for, but must say that it must be on the understanding that the Government could be in no way responsible for the correctness of the information which might in consequence be obtained.

Mr. M. GIBSON deprecated the practice of making dissentions upon unopposed motions, and remarked on the circumstance that Lord G. Bentinck had caused the postponement of Mr. Hume's important motion for Parliamentary reform, by raising a discussion on returns which could lead to nothing.

Mr HENLEY was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman complain of the waste of time of the House, for in former years he never thought it a waste of time to return to the same subject again and again and again, while he had a protégé in his head which he wished to see carried out. Surely he ought to allow the noble Lord to pursue, in support of his opinions, the very course which he (Mr. Gibson) had himself pursued for so many years, until he had obtained what he wanted. He might rely upon it the noble Lord would not be deterred from pursuing the course he thought right by any twaddle proceeding from the opposite side of the House.

Lord G. BENTINCK replied, and said that he had no knowledge that his motion was not to be opposed until a short time before Mr. (Gibson rose, and had, therefore, good ground for retorting upon the hon. gentleman the charge of wasting the time of the House

The motion was then agreed to.

### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM

Mr. HUME postponed his motion for Parliamentary reform until the first open day upon the books, which was the 20th day of June.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR charged Mr. Hume with juggling the people by postponing his motion, for, although it was then eleven o'clock, there was time enough still to commence the debate, which might then be adjourned. He would, for his own part, henceforth be no party to a proceeding which he could only regard as mockery, delusion, and a snare. He moved that the House do adjourn

Mr. COBDEN thought Mr. Hume was entirely blame-less in postponing the motion, and advised him, if he wished for success, not to be guided either by the advice of the member for the [illegible] or the member for Nottingham. He had a lengthened knowledge of the hon. gentleman, and he believed he had done work to prevent the working classes from obtaining what they were aware by no other means by which they could accomplish than any other public man in this country had ever done

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his belief that the mass of the working people entirely wished for the plan of Mr O'Connor nor for that of Mr. Hume.

The motion for the adjournment of the House was then withdrawn.

PACKING JURIES IN IRELAND.—Mr. ROCHE drew attention to returns of the names and descriptions of the 48 special jurors drawn by ballot to serve on the trial of the cause, "The Queen against William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P.," in the Queen's Bench, in Ireland; and of the 34 who were afterwards, on the motion of the list, struck off the number, distinguishing those struck off by the Crown and by the traverser; and also specifying which of the 48 were members of the Roman Catholic religion. And a like return, in the case of "The Queen against Thomas Meagher." He condemned the course which had been pursued on the late trials as an outrage on the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and wished to know whether the [illegible] of that profession had taken place on the authority of the Secretary for Ireland, the Attorney-General, or the noble Lord at the head of the Government, who had so elaborately denounced similar practices when pursued by the Government of the present Government were liable to any imputation on the score suggested by the hon. member. They were incapable of such. As to what had been the conduct of Mr. Kemmis, the Crown solicitor, he advised the House to suspend its judgment until they had received full information on the details.—The question was then agreed to, with the exception of the paragraph specifying the religion of the jurors, for ascertaining which there were no official data.—Adjourned

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill.—A lengthened discussion followed. The Bishop of OXFORD, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and Lord. STANLEY opposed the bill. The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S, Lord BROUGHAM, and several other noble Lords supported it, and on a division the second reading was lost by a majority of 163 to 128.

Their Lordship's adjourned at two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

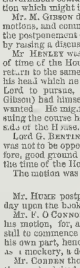
THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The House went into Committee on this bill, and resumed the discussion of the clauses. All the clauses having been gone through, the House resumed, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Thursday next

The Joint Stock Companies Bill was read a third time.

Some other measures were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

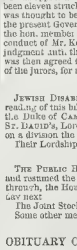
## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### JOHN WOOD, ESQ., OF BROWNHILLS, COUNTY OF STAFFORD



THIS gentleman, an opulent landed proprietor in the counties of Stafford and Hereford, died on 18th instant, in his 70th year. He was son of the late John Wood, Esq., of Staffordshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Price, Esq., of Foot-y-Pandy, County Glamorgan. He was born 15th July, 1778, and married 26th November, 1807, Mary, daughter and co-her of John Baddeley, Esq., of Shelton, by whom he had issue: Nicholas Price, late of Brownhills, Richard Mountford, in holy orders, John Wedge, Clement Baddeley, Edmund Thomas Wedgwood, and Marianne, wife of William Davenport, Esq., of Longport. The arms, as depicted, were confirmed to Mr Wood by the Earl Marshal, and appear on record in the Heralds' Office.

### THE BISHOP OF CORK.



THIS venerable prelate, the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D., was the son of Samuel Kyle, Esq., of Dunginnon Castle, in the county of Londonderry, whose family came from Scotland in the settlement of Ulster by James I. He was born in 1770, and was scholar, fellow, and, for ten years, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was, in 1831, consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross, to which the diocese of Cloyne was added, in 1835, under the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities Act. Dr. Kyle married, in 1801, the eldest daughter of William Duke Moore, Esq., of Dublin. The right rev. prelate died on the 15th instant, at his residence, Marrion square, Dublin, in the 78th year of his age.

TRINITY TERM.—On Friday (yesterday) Trinity Term commenced. The arrears in the Court of Queen's Bench number 117, consisting of eight cases in the special paper for judgment, and 33 special cases and demurrers for argument; 61 rules for new trials, and 15 for judgment. In the Court of Common Pleas the arrears are as follows: 12 enlarged rules, 74 rules for new trials to be argued, and 12 for judgment. There are two regular rules for argument, and two suspended applications for new trials. Forty demurrers have been entered. The arrears may be considered somewhat considerable.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of England have awarded the following prizes:—For the best report on the farming of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 50 sovereigns, to Mr. John H. Charnock, of Wakefield, one of the surveyors under the Drainage Act. For the best report on the farming of Gloucestershire, 50 sovereigns, to Mr. John Bravender, of Circencester, land-agent and surveyor. For the best report on the farming of Devonshire, 50 sovereigns, to Mr. Henry Tanner, of the Herm Lawry, Berkshire.

OFFICIAL SALARIES THREATENED HAVOC. The special report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Estimates will not be communicated to the public for some time; but we are enabled to state that the following is the nature of the proposes are of the most sweeping character. Messrs. Hume, Bowring, and Cobden have been triumphant in the Committee. The offices of Junior Lords of the Admiralty, Treasury, &c. &c., are either entirely done away with, or most materially cut down the salaries of Cabinet Ministers woefully diminished.

BRIBERY.—The Town Council of Carlisle have adopted a petition, praying that the Attorney-General, the Speaker of the House of Commons, or some other appointed commissioners to visit places in which bribery has been proved, may proceed with as little delay as possible, and that the city of Carlisle may be included in the list of places to be visited.

POLICE STATISTICS OF MANCHESTER.—The annual report of Captain Willis, Chief Superintendent of Police to the Town Council of Manchester, has recently presented, and contains the following statistics, collected through the police, respecting crime, education, population, and other matters: "Notwithstanding the temptation to disorder or crime, which it may be supposed distress and privation would have afforded, the peace of the city has been in no year more eminently maintained than during the year 1847, and while quietness and good order have been promoted, the apprehension of offenders has also been attended by a manner decreased. The number of apprehensions in 1847 has been smaller by 1042 persons than in 1846, and less by upwards of 7500 persons than in 1842. That the discretion exercised by the police on the one hand, and the increased education and intelligence of the people on the other, have been instrumental in producing a decrease of prisoners, is shown by some of the tables appended to the report. From one of these it appears that in 1840, 1841, and 1842, the number of prisoners discharged was nearly three-fourths of the gross number apprehended, while the number discharged in the past year amounted only to one-third of those apprehended; and while, in the former years, the number of persons summarily punished by the magistrates was only one-sixth of these apprehended, the proportion of persons summarily punished in the past year was nearly one-half of those who were apprehended.

The new and superb New York line of packet-ship, *Devonshire*, which arrived on Tuesday afternoon in the London Docks, has seventy-three state rooms in her chief cabin, not one of which was unoccupied this voyage.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine Service in the military chapel of the Wellington Barracks. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, took airings during the day

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Queen and Prince Albert left town on Monday for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort, with the Royal family and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace in five carriages-and-four for the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway at Nine Elms, at ten minutes past 10 A.M. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, took airings during the day. The Duchess of Kent, the Princess Augusta Bruce, and suite, proceeded from Clapham to the *Fairy* steam-packet. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort walked during the morning in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne, and the Royal children took their accustomed exercise.

Wednesday was the Queen's birth-day, and the auspicious event was celebrated at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne. At seven o'clock in the morning the band of the 17th Regiment performed under the Queen's window the serenade from "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti), and several other pieces. The Duchess of Kent joined her Majesty and Prince Albert early in the morning. At nine o'clock the band of the 17th Regiment again performed a number of favourite pieces. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort afterwards walked out in the gardens and plantations. The royal dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Morpeth, Lady A. Bruce, and Colonel B. Drummond

The *Lightning* steamer goes daily to Osborne, in lieu of the *Fire Queen*, in dock

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

CONFIRMATION OF THE MILITARY BEFORE HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT. On Sunday morning, at the Waterloo Chapel, Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, in the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family, the Duke of Wellington, and several general officers, the confirmation of about 197 non-commissioned officers and privates of the following regiments took place: The Horse Guards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. The Bishop of London officiated

ROYAL SQUADRON AT TRIESTE.—Captain Ramsay of the *Terrible*, 21, steam-frigate, is now the senior officer at Trieste, and has there under his orders, in addition to his own ship, the *Spartan*, 26, Captain Symonds, the *Harlequin*, 12, Commander Moore; and the *Antelope*, 8, steam-vessel, Lieut. Commander Smyth four vessels of 64 guns and [illegible]

## *IRELAND.*

### IRISH CONFEDERATION.

On Tuesday a meeting of the members of this body was held at three o'clock, in Mr Ennis's great yard, Crane-street, to express their disapproval of the unconstitutional and despotic practice of jury-packing for the purpose of securing the conviction of political offenders in this country. The yard, which is capable of accommodating 3000 persons, was densely crowded in every part. In addition to the Confederate leaders, Messrs W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, A. Martin, O'Gorman, &c, the platform was occupied by many members of Conciliation-hall, including Dr. Grey, Mr. J. H. Dunne, &c. Mr. J. B. Dillon, barrister, was in the chair.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. They had assembled for the purpose of protesting against the "base, bloody, and brutal" practice of jury-packing. There were two meanings attached to the mode of trial by jury in Ireland; the one was to visit a hon. gentleman, for which it meant a trial of a man by twelve men impartially selected from his fellow-citizens. But there was another sense in which it must be viewed, and that was the sense in which it had a most fatal effect upon the prisoners at the bar—namely, those who were guilty of the heinous crime of loving their country. (Cheers.) In the latter sense it meant the selection of twelve of their bitterest enemies to try them. (Groans.) Now, they were the opponents and enemies of the British power in that country. (Loud cheers.) They asked no favour from the agents of that power. (Cheers.) The Government officials had a right to make use of all lawful and even unconstitutional means to secure the conviction they might be; but they (the Confederates) had a right that they should not be stabbed in the dark. (Cheers.) They were prepared for the flash of the sabre, but they claimed to be protected against the dagger of the assassin. The Speaker concluded by alluding to Mr. John Mitchell, calling on them to recollect that, however they might differ from him in some respects, he was still a prisoner for Ireland. (Cheers

# THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

EXTERIOR OF NEWGATE, DUBLIN.

ment read in open Court, the Clerk of the Crown proceeded to read the document, which occupied nearly an hour. Mr. Mitchell was then called on to plead the indictment, and was about to do so when Sir Colman O'Loghlen applied to the Court, as a matter of favour, to allow the traverser until the following (this) morning to plead, inasmuch as he intended to apply to the Court to quash the indictment altogether.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN. BARON LEFROY. JUDGE MOORE.

The Attorney-General having stated that he had no objection to the application of the traverser's counsel, the Court appointed ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, for hearing the arguments of counsel.

On Tuesday, at the sitting of the Court, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, on the part of the prisoner, moved to quash the indictment; but the Court, without hearing the Attorney-General on the other side, refused the motion.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen then applied for liberty to demur to the indictment and plead over the felony.

The Court decided that if the demurrer were to be argued, judgment of either guilty or not guilty should follow.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen asked for leave till Thursday morning to plead or demur.

The Attorney-General opposed the application.

Baron Lefroy suggested, that if the prisoner would now plead and be at liberty to withdraw that plea and demur on the general ground, he thought there could be no objection on either side.

Counsel on both sides having assented, the Clerk of the Crown called upon Mr. Mitchell, saying,—"You have heard the indictment read, what say you, guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. Mitchell. Not guilty.

The Court then decided that the traverser should have until 4 o'clock to withdraw his plea or proceed with demurrer.

At four o'clock Sir Colman O'Loghlen requested on the part of the prisoner that the plea of not guilty should not stand.

It was decided then that the trial should take place on Thursday morning.

An application was made on Wednesday in the Commission Court by Mr. Holmes, as counsel for Mr. Mitchell, to postpone this trial, on the ground of the absence of a most material witness for the defence.

He stated it was also his client's intention to move by counsel to quash the array in consequence of information he had received, to the effect that the panel was prepared partially and to the prejudice of Mr. Mitchell. In order to support this application, he said it would be necessary to examine a large number of witnesses, and amongst others Mr. S. Monahan, whose evidence was most important and indispensable.

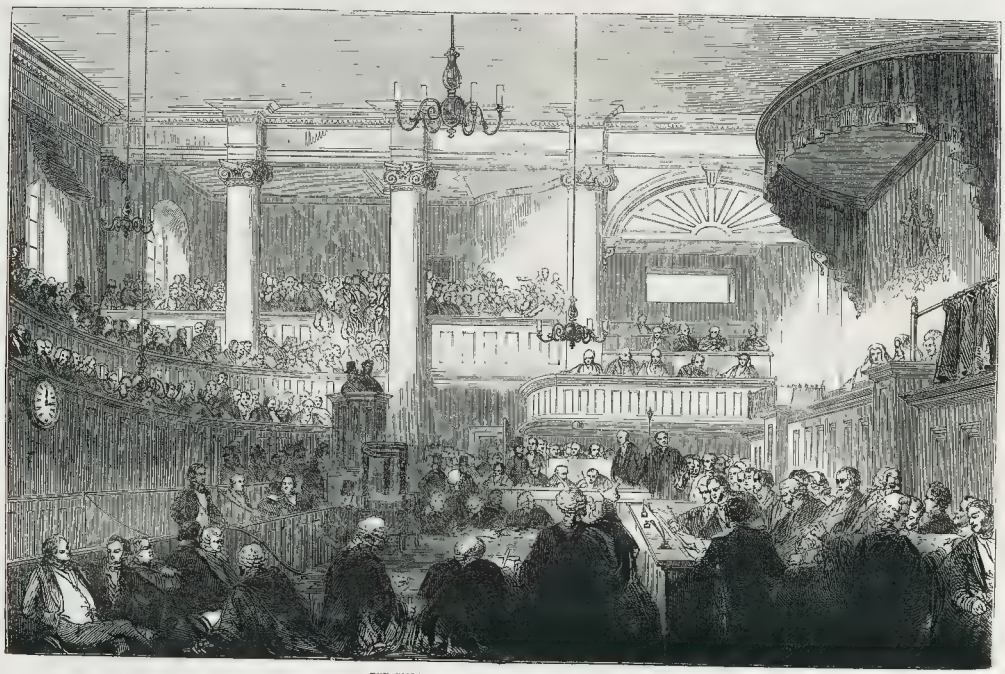
The Court desired the matter to stand over until Thursday morning, when the Attorney-General would be present.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of the scenes represents the exterior of the prison of Newgate, on the morning of the opening of the Commission. The first upper window left of the centre is that of the room in which Mr. Mitchell is confined. In the sketch, too, are shown the police and mounted constabulary, besides infantry, taking possession of the street and the several outlets from the prison.

The interior of the Court-House is shown in the second Illustration, during the above proceedings.

We give, also, a characteristic Sketch from the Bench, introducing Baron Lefroy and Judge Moore; with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is joined in commission with the Judges.



THE COMMISSION COURT.—MR. MITCHELL AT THE BAR.

THE OPERA OF "LINDA DI CHAMOUNI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SCENE THE LAST.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

The first representation of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni," produced on Saturday night, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge—a graceful compliment bestowed on Madame Tadolini, the new Italian *prima donna*, and on Mr. Reeves, the great English tenor, on the occasion of their *début*. The reception of these *artistes* was most cordial, that of the tenor being quite overwhelming; they were encored several times; called for at the end of every act; and nothing, in short, could surpass the fervour of the audience in their ovations. Thus much for the historical portion of the evening's record: the critical analysis, whilst acknowledging the hospitality and nationality so earnestly displayed in favour of Madame Tadolini and Mr. Reeves, has to scrutinise the respective claims to artistical distinction.

Madame Tadolini for years the favoured vocalist of Italy and Germany—is rather under the middle height, and inclines strongly to *embonpoint*. Her face is very handsome, and her eyes remarkably expressive; but the rigidity of the features is opposed to the depicting of varied emotion. Her organ appears to be a mezzo-soprano, the medium and lower tones of which are of [illegible] quality; but the notes of the upper octave are uncertain, and exhibit signs of fatigue. The part of *Linda* was expressly composed for her by Donizetti, and its vocal attributes are well adapted for her voice. There is a brilliant polacca in the first act, "O luce di quest' anima," full of sparkling divisions; and there is also an impassioned duo, "Da quel dì."

In the second act *Linda* has a series of duets, beginning with one with *Pierotto*, the contralto; next with the *Marquis*; then with the tenor, *Carlo* (who was omitted); and finally with her father, *Antonio*. These duos exact much dramatic intensity, and the mad cavatina at the close a high order of histrionic talent. The scena in the third act, where *Linda* returns to her native village insane, conducted by the faithful *Pierotto*, and her reason is restored by the lover *Carlo* singing the strains of the duo in the first act, is trying and difficult. Madame Tadolini proved that her high fame had been merited, as a charming vocalist; but in her acting she seemed to be cold and conventional: thus, the recognition of the parents and of her lover at the close of the opera was like that of saluting ordinary acquaintances, instead of displaying highly wrought feelings of excitement. At the finale of the opera she introduced a bravura, by Rossi, of Milan, which she sang with considerable effect. When we take into consideration the number of celebrated singers now in London, Madame Tadolini cannot be an ordinary *artiste* to have produced such an impression as on her *début*.

Mr. Reeves's triumph was one of the greatest successes ever achieved on any boards: and yet he appeared in a very disadvantageous part, for the music of *Il Visconte di Sirval*, who woos *Linda* under the name of *Carlo*, may be stated to be confined to the duo in the first act, "Da quel dì," a weak romanza in the second, and an andante in the last act. His fine, powerful, and sympathetic voice, however, did not fail in its effect on the auditory. His romance "Se tanto" was rapturously encored; and his impassioned delivery of the "E la voce" in the concluding one was received with acclamations. Mr. Reeves's principal fault is the want of the *mezza voce*; he is either singing *pianissimo* when he is often inaudible, or he strains for his favourite notes in all *fortissimo*. With more repose, refinement, and contrast in his style, and with attention to the pure Italian accent, Mr. Reeves has but few rivals on the Italian and French stage.

Coletti's beautiful voice and excellent method told powerfully in *Antonio*; his scene of the malediction, when he recognises his daughter *Linda* in Paris, as the supposed mistress of the Viscount, was finely depicted. Lablache sang the music of "Il Prefetto" impressively. The prayer, for five voices, sung without accompaniment, was encored, owing chiefly to his artistical skill and the beautiful tones of Reeves. Mdlle Schwartz was too tame and frigid in the exquisite part of the warm hearted *Pierotto*; nor were the various situations in the drama, relieved as they ought to have been by the humour of Frederick Lablache in the *Marquis*, an admirable comic part, that might have been allotted to Billetti, and would have strengthened the cast amazingly.

On Tuesday night "Linda" was repeated, but without the presence of Mr. Reeves. We found at the doors the following notice

"Mr. Reeves having refused to sustain his part in "Linda di Chamouni," the indulgence of the subscribers and the public is respectfully entreated in favour of Signor Gardoni, who at the shortest notice has, to prevent disappointment, most willingly undertaken the part."

After the overture, Mr. Lee came on the stage and made a speech to the above effect. Madame Tadolini was received with great applause, as also Signor Gardoni, who acquitted himself creditably in the emergency.

We understand that the secession of Mr. Reeves has arisen because the part of *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," was promised to him by the management, and immediately on learning that this character had been assigned to Signor Gardoni, Mr Reeves considered that his contract was at an end, intimation to that effect was given on Monday last.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's "Lucia" was produced, for the purpose of introducing Madlle. Jenny Lind in the character of the heroine. When the curtain rose there were loud cries of "Reeves" from the gallery and pit, which, however, ceased on the entrance of Coletti to sing the opening air of *Enrico*. Lind's appearance was the signal for several rounds of cheering. She gave the recitative "Ancor non giunge" with much skill, her sustained notes in the "vieni mia vita" being very beautiful. Nothing could be more delicious than her vocalisation in the largo; her series of shakes were splendidly executed in the cabaletta, and her high notes came out most brilliantly. On Gardoni's coming on the stage as *Edgardo*, the cries for Reeves were renewed, but the voice of the syren Lind soothed the "savage breasts" of the malcontents, and peace was soon restored, and the duo terminated with éclat.

The great point of Lind, in the second act, was in the contract scene; her shudder of horror after the fatal signature was a fine conception. Gardoni was encored in the malediction—injudiciously, as we think, since it drew forth disapprobation from the Reeves party. The mad scene in the last act was the great attraction of the opera; the nervous twitches of Lind's face—her restless, uneasy action—her voice soaring in the upper region, in wild strains of melancholy, constituted a charming picture; and she was twice called for at the close to receive ovations. Gardoni's physical force was not equal in the dramatic situation of the dying scene; but he was summoned before the curtain at the end.

The house was crowded to excess. The Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent were in the Royal boxes, with a long array of fashion.

On Tuesday evening the popular and ever-welcome Carlotta Grisi made her first appearance this season, after the opera, in the "Pas des Eléments," and was received with the heartiest demonstrations of welcome. She comes back with

"LA FAVORITA," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—SCENE THE LAST.

all her most attractive attributes in full force; with the same intelligent speaking face and expressive pantomime, and the same striking characteristics of the school. The ballet department of her Majesty's Theatre is now remarkably strong. With Carlotta, Grisi, Rosati, and Marie Taglioni all dancing on the same evening, an entertainment is offered more than sufficient to satisfy the wildest desires of the most inordinate lovers of the ballet.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second performance of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," supported by Grisi and Alboni, Mario, Marini, Tamburini, Lavia, Polonini, and Tamburini, on Saturday, was received with the greatest enthusiasm by one of the most brilliant houses of the season

Next day, Donizetti's "Favorita" was produced for the first time, with unprecedented splendour in the *mise en scène*. The cast was entirely new to the Italian lyrical being the *Leonora*, Marini *Baldassare*, Corradi-Setti *Alfonso*, and Marco *Ferdinando*, the subordinate parts of *Inez* and *Don Gaspare* being assigned to Mdlle. Temple and Signor Soldi. Whether it was owing to nervousness, or perhaps the want of more rehearsals, the singers, in the first and second acts, were not so effective as usual, and the opera dragged considerably. The introduction of the original *divertissement*, for which Donizetti has composed such pretty music, in the second act, proved also a complete failure, and we recommend its withdrawal. The third and fourth acts, however, awakened the audience from their lethargy, and the singers became more and more at ease; it was a complete crescendo rising with every dramatic, vocal, and scenic situation, and attaining at the finale a climax of overwhelming excitement. The plot of the "Favorita" is familiar to our readers by the English version, in which Miss Romer and Mr. Travers so distinguished themselves. The incidents are repulsive when historically but the genius of the composer has triumphed over the disagreeableness of the libretto. In the entire range of the lyrical drama we know of no set of music more intensely interesting and exciting than that of the last act of the "Favorita" and, as acted and sung by Grisi and Mario with the scenic accessories of Grieve and Telbin, and the magnificent finale introduced by Costa, the effect is electrifying. Our artists supply a notion of this splendid scene. The flats, wings, and side scenes have been altogether removed, and the monastery is built, and we painted, on the entire stage. The foreground is filled with a covered roof in ruins; to the left, looking at the stage, are the painted windows of the chapel, with a door leading to the sanctuary; to the right, is a huge cross, standing by which, at the curtain rises, is the gigantic figure of Marini, as *Baldassare*, a light being thrown on the cross and figure from the lamp suspended before a saint. The broken ruined columns of the cloisters are illumined with the pale rays of the moon; the *façade* of the monastery rises in the centre of the stage; while in the distance is seen the gloomy perspective of the aisles, lighted with lamps. As the figures of the pilgrims, novices, and monks of different orders defile in the distance through the dark arches, whilst the organ's peal is heard, and *Ferdinando* stands in his despair at the foot of the cross, the reality of the scene is secured. Her share in the duo finale we acted a similar result; and her death scene was as exquisitely sung as it was touchingly acted. Mario had his two airs in the first and last acts, the closing one being rapturously encored, without escaping to bring the most perfect specimen of impassioned vocalisation that has ever emanated from his matchless voice. The fluty tones of his upper notes dying off *pianissimo* were indescribably fine.

Corradi-Setti's *King* was a great drawback on the cast; he has a fine voice, but is cold, and his style very defective. Marini was not in such good voice as could be desired; but we anticipate much from his *Balthasar* in a future performance.

Special compliments were justly paid to the choral singing by the encores bestowed on the "Chorus of Monks" and the "Miserere," by Grisi, in which she has baseness in marrying the *King's favorita*; and in the "Chorus of Monks," opening the last act

We learn that the next characters for Madame Viardot will be *Donna Anna*, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and *Rosina*, in Rossini's "Il Barbiere." Bellini's "Romeo e Giulietta," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" are also in active preparation for this season. Meanwhile, for the extra night, Bellini's "Norma" was given, for the first time this season; and the last scene of Rossini's "Cenerentola," for Alboni to sing her wondrous bon mots. The performance of the "Puritani," by Grisi, is one of those sublime pieces of acting and singing which can only be met with at rare intervals. The grandeur of conception, the colossal energy, the histrionic bursts of genius, the vocal brilliancy, and the least of her vocal qualifications, the personal beauty of Grisi have, in the ensemble, rendered *Norma* her greatest triumph. By a house crowded in every part, she was throughout overwhelming, receiving an ovation at the close. Rubini in the terzetto finale of the first act. The duo with *Adalgisa*, "Ah! con te"—the trio "Qual cor tradisti," and the quartet

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The Illustration represents a moving *tableau* of company leaving "the Downs." Here is nearly every phase of visitors, from the gay barouche and drag, the post-chaise, the omnibus, gig, and one-horsed cart-load, interspersed with parties of pedestrians and asses. The result of the Derby Meeting on such occasions is tremendous, and the Artist has, in this picture, succeeded in portraying the various life and gaiety of the break-up of the Epsom Meeting.

THE RETURN HOME FROM THE DERBY.

London: Published at the Office, [illegible] by William Little, of 198, Strand, [illegible]

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 319.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Symptoms of the approaching fall of the Whig Administration are becoming frequent. Their great defeat on the Jewish Emancipation Bill, in the House of Lords, has been followed by another defeat in the same Assembly upon the question of the Irish Poor-Law. Even the House of Commons, where their strength seemed greatest, has afforded them a proof that they are not omnipotent; and that more is expected of a Ministry in these times than the introduction of a Health of Towns Bill, to be abandoned—a Repeal of the Navigation Laws, which they cannot carry—and a coercive policy for Ireland, condemned by themselves when out of office, but resorted to when in. Their defeat in the Commons on Tuesday night upon Dr. Bowring's motion was, perhaps, the most significant hint they have yet received. The subject of the Public Accounts is one of very urgent importance. At a time when a portion of the people are crying out for organic changes, it would assuredly take the edge off agitation for any theoretical reform, if the Ministry would show themselves in earnest upon those practical matters of taxation and expenditure, which every man engaged in trade, commerce, or manufactures—every man who has a house, or pays a direct or indirect contribution to the necessities of the State—feels to be of vital, because of personal, importance.

During the current year, there will be a deficiency of Revenue, upon the calculated expenditure, amounting to no less than five millions. The utmost limit of taxation seems to have been reached. It has been found by experience, that to increase direct taxation, is to diminish the receipts derivable from the Excise and Customs; and that the man who is assessed too heavily upon his property or income, endeavours to make both ends meet in his own household, by depriving himself of the taxable luxuries in which he formerly indulged. It is conceded on all hands that something must be done to remedy a state of things so unsatisfactory, if not so perilous; and that a rare opportunity is afforded to any statesman who has the requisite strength of mind, energy of purpose, and thorough knowledge of fiscal subjects, to make his name illustrious, and entitle himself to the gratitude of all parties by grappling with this subject. To revise our system, in all its ramifications, to induce order out of apparent disorder, and without adding to the total amount of the public burdens, to transform our present deficiency into an annual surplus, is the indispensable work to be accomplished. *This* is the question that demands the coming statesman. The present administration has given it the go-by. Lord John Russell seems to be unequal to the task. He will not even give an earnest of his desire to make a move by supporting the preliminary reform in the manner of keeping the public accounts, which Dr. Bowring has so often brought under the notice of the legislature. But in default of his Lordship, other men must arise to take the matter up with the energy and honesty of purpose which it demands. The House of Commons, by supporting Dr. Bowring, and defeating the Ministers, has shown the prevalence of a feeling within the legislature, that the time is ripe for the reform needed. The country generally will ratify the verdict.

It is commonly supposed that the Revenues of this country amount, upon an average, to fifty or fifty-two millions. This is the whole amount that figures in the parliamentary estimates, or that finds its way into the National Exchequer. But this sum is far from giving a correct idea of the burden of taxation borne by the people. The cost of the collection, and various charges legally deductable from the payments in their progress to the Exchequer, amount on the average to no less than seven millions per annum, making the gross sum paid in direct or indirect taxation nearly sixty millions. The House of Commons, which, according to the theory of the constitution, holds the purse-strings of the nation, has no control whatever over these seven millions. The disbursements are made without its authority, and it cannot even check them so as to be certain of their correctness. To say nothing of such charges as those by which £4000 per annum has been assured to the heirs and successors of the first Duke of Grafton, out of the revenues of the Post-office, in its progress to the Exchequer; and £7000 per annum out of the Customs and Excise to the same individuals, and which they have received since the reign of Charles the Second to the present time, for what services we need not more particularly allude; there are various charges for actual services performed by living men which are paid out of the Revenue without the control of Parliament. In the year ending on the 5th of January, 1847, these and other charges on the principal departments of the Revenue, which do not figure in the national accounts, amounted in round numbers to £5,900,000; to which had to be added £1,099,000 similarly detained in the inferior departments. Since the passing of the Reform Bill the sums thus expended, irrespective of the great charges for the National Debt, for the Army and Navy, for the whole expenses of Government, and the general machinery of the State, of which accounts and vouchers are annually submitted to the Legislature, amounted, according to Dr. Bowring, to nearly £120,000,000 sterling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, without impugning any of the facts brought forward, contented himself with denying that any saving could be effected by the submission of those accounts to Parliament, and with the expression of a hope that something might possibly be done hereafter to introduce greater regularity in departments where irregularity was proved to prevail. Dr. Bowring

"Whitebait Fishing."—Drawn by Duncan.—(See next page.)

persisted in the essential part of his motion, which simply affirmed that the House could not be the effectual guardian of the revenues of the State, unless the whole amount of the taxes, and of the various other sources of income received for the public account, were either paid in, or accounted for to the Exchequer; and the Government gave it an indirect negative, by moving the previous question. As already stated, the Government was defeated. The numbers were not large on either side; but the defeat was, nevertheless, as significant as if they had been so.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this result will not be unproductive of good. The question, however important in itself, is minor to that of a revision of our entire fiscal system. The revision is demanded by sound policy, if not by safety. The defeat of a preliminary motion like that of Dr. Bowring would have shown that there was but little sympathy for economic reform in the Legislature. Its triumph shows in the same manner that the sympathy exists, and that it must necessarily express itself in another fashion whenever opportunity shall occur. To reform the mode of keeping the accounts is one step: to reform the accounts themselves will be the next. The subject is one that is generally considered dry. Ambitious orators and declaimers very studiously keep aloof from it; but the sound-thinking, unostentatious, and practical men, who are not rare in Parliament, will find their account in again and again drawing public attention both to the minor and introductory proposition of Dr. Bowring, and to that greater question of Taxation considered as a whole which looms in gloomy distinctness upon the political horizon. Neither individuals nor nations, however ample their resources, can systematically live beyond those resources, without coming some day to a crisis of the most disagreeable kind. No one doubts the ability of the British nation to pay all its liabilities, to supply all its wants, and to meet all emergencies, however great, provided the inevitable burden be placed only upon the shoulders of those classes that have the wealth to bear it. Great as is the amount of taxation, it is not so much the amount as the distribution that is found to be onerous. What the country wants is a complete and searching exposition of its fiscal state; a thorough examination of present abuses, anomalies, and exemptions; a certainty that whatever is levied is necessary; and a security that all that is levied is applied to the legitimate and efficient service of the public, without favouritism or extravagance. The "ignorant impatience of taxation," of which Lord Castlereagh complained as a vice in the people of this country, was by no means so ignorant as he alleged it to be. [illegible] was wrong both in the premises and in the conclusion. The public was willing to pay for services, and that defects in the management or collection added unnecessarily to the burden. For several years the cost of the public service in every department has exhibited a steady and alarming augmentation. The present unsettled condition of Europe affords but too unconfortable a prospect that our expenses must be still further increased, and our resources still farther drawn upon, if we would maintain ourselves in the position which we have been accustomed to hold. We have, therefore, every reason to set our house in order, and to calculate how far our strength will bear the additional sacrifices that may be demanded of it in days of greater trial than the present. On every ground, past, present, or future, the subject is one that must be manfully taken in hand, if we would escape the evil consequences of a financial embarrassment, which has remained unchecked, and almost unregarded, until it has become too great to be trifled with.

## WHITEBAIT FISHING.

In the fourth Volume of our Journal (No. 105) we so fully detailed the economy of Whitebait—its natural history, peculiarities, and habits—that it requires to say but little as an accompaniment to Mr. Duncan's beautiful illustration of the History. The scene chosen by our Artist is Greenwich Reach, one of the few favoured localities in which this fish is taken. We quote a few details of the Fishi

Mr. Yarrell describes the net by which Whitebait are taken as by no means large, measuring only about 3 feet 6 inches; but the mesh of the bag, or bag end of the net, is very small. The boat is moored in the tideway, where the water is from 23 to 30 feet deep, and the net, with its wooden framework, is fixed to the side of the boat, so that the ingoing tide shall set into the bag, causing loose, is, from time to time, handed into the boat, the end untied, and its contents shaken out. The wooden frame forming the mouth of the net does not dip more than four feet below the surface of the water; and, contrary to the usual struggling fish, the only small fry taken with the Whitebait are stickleb[illegible] and the spotted or freckled croby. The farther the fishermen go down towards the mouth of the river, the sooner they begin to catch Whitebait after the flood tide has commenced. When fishing as high as Woolwich, the tide must have flowed from three to four hours, and the water become sensibly brackish to the taste, before the Whitebait will appear. They return down the river with the first of the ebb-tide; and various attempts to preserve them in well-boats in pure fresh water have uniformly failed

The Thames fishermen who live at and below Gravesend kn[illegible] the Whitebait perfectly, and catch them occasionally of considerable size in the small meshed nets used in the Upper and Lower Hope for taking shrimps, called t[illegible] inker-nets, which are like Walthamstow nets, only larger. The same fishers take the adult Whitebait frequently on the Kentish and Essex coasts throughout the winter.

We have seen it stated that Whitebait have lately been taken in the Bosphorus, at Constantinople

Since our paper appeared, Dr. Pereira has had an opportunity of seeing the mode of cooking the fish as practised at Lovegrove's, at Blackwall:—"I was informed," says the Doctor, "that the fish should be cooked within an hour after being caught, or they are sure to [illegible] together. Those which I saw cooked were contained in water in a pan, from which they were from time to time removed, as required, by a skimmer. They were then thrown on a stratum of flour contained in a large napkin, in which they were shaken until completely enveloped in flour. In this state they were placed in a colander, and all the superfluous flour removed by sifting. They were then brown into hot boiled lard, contained in a copper cauldron or stew vessel placed over a charcoal fire. A kind of ebullition immediately commenced, and in about two minutes they were removed by a tin skimmer, thrown into a colander to drain, and served up by piling them on a flat dish, the dish drainer in a dish. At table they are flavoured with cayenne and lemon-juice, and eaten with brown bread and butter: iced punch being the favourite accompanying beverage."—*Treatise on Food and Diet.*

NORTH CHESHIRE ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the northern division of Cheshire, to supply the vacancy in the representation caused by the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Stanley to the peerage, took place, at Knutsford, on Wednesday morning—Mr. T. W. Tatton, of Wittershaw, proposed, as the candidate in the Conservative interest, Mr. G. C. Legh, of High Legh.—Mr W. [illegible] of Mottram, seconded the nomination.—Mr. J. Chesham, of Mottram, proposed, as the candidate in the Liberal interest, Mr. R. D. P [illegible] seconded the nomination.—The candidates having addressed the electors, the sheriff put the question to a show of hands, when there being a large majority for Mr. Astley, he declared his opinion to that effect.—Mr Tatton demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Legh.—The sheriff then stated that a poll would commence on Monday morning next, and close on Tuesday evening, and he adjourned the Court till Thursday morning

It is rumoured in naval circles, that [illegible] is now flying in the *St. Vincent*, 120 guns, at [illegible] ached to command in the Mediterranean

REVIEW OF THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—On Thursday, a very interesting picturesque was exhibited in Hyde Park, on the arrival of the review of the 3rd brigade of the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, before Viscount Hardinge and General Brotherton. The veteran soldiers marched on to the ground at eleven o'clock in the [illegible] of about one hundred men each; not one of them was under fifty years of age, and several, though still active and strong, appeared to be verging upon three score years and ten. Their costume is singularly quaint and appropriate: a dark blue garment with red collar and cuffs, and trousers with a broad red stripe down the seams. The cross-belts are of black leather; a peaked cap is the light head-gear. Lieut.-Colonel Tulloch was the officer in command, and immediately on the arrival of Viscount Hardinge and General Brotherton, proceeded to execute a series of military manœuvres in a style that was highly gratifying to the distinguished officers [illegible] Marching in review order, exposing in line, forming squares to resist [illegible] were performed with an exactness and smartness that can only be [illegible] the old and trod soldier. The old platoon firing varied the incidents [illegible] view; and we heard Viscount Hardinge express himself highly pleased [illegible] vicinity and steadiness of the corps, many of the members of which [illegible] as even companions in arms on many a well fought field. The assistance were exceedingly numerous, the [illegible] of the [illegible] viewed steadily during a more than ordinary interval [illegible] company of the Grenadier Regt Guards kept the ground

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

The news this week from Paris makes known the recurrence once more of those alarms which have from time to time, since the commencement of the Revolution, brought out new the streets of the National Guards in arms and in attitude of defence. Paris, the heart of France, throbs convulsively with nervous excitement. The slightest move of the masses, thus evidencing the shattering effects of the shock which the body-politic sustained in giving birth to a Republic amidst the throes of Revolution.

At the close of last week and commencement of the present, much uneasiness was created in the capital on the score of the national workshops, in which several thousands of operatives are supported at the expense of the State, in a state little better than absolute idleness. The immediately exciting cause of the commotion was the removal of M. Emile Thomas from the directorship of those workshops; a step which was generally believed to be prefatory to the suppression of those establishments in November.

The following extract from the *Moniteur* explains the case:—

"Citizen Emile Thomas, director of the *ateliers nationaux*, has received a mission from the Government to go to Bordeaux. This mission caused some agitation among the workmen of the central bureau which is established in the Park of Monceaux. The Minister of Public Works went there on Saturday, and remained several hours endeavouring to restore order. In the evening the agitation appeared subsided, and the new director, Citizen Leon Lalande, engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, was installed without any resistance. We hope that this agitation will be but momentary, for we cannot comprehend upon what grounds it can be kept up. The Government is animated with the most sincere and incontestible sympathy for the workmen, and of this they cannot entertain a doubt. If it thinks of suppressing the *ateliers nationaux*, which cannot, in fact, continue to subsist, it knows what consideration, what solicitude is due to men who, after having been a long time deprived of work, have found wages scarcely sufficient in the *atelier* which the state had opened for them. A special commission appointed by the Governmentis endeavouring, in concert with the executive power, to find fresh resources, and the Government does not intend to take any measures with regard to the *ateliers nationaux* before other means of employment, both numerous and certain, can be offered to the honest and laborious workmen. But if disorder should unfortunately increase, and culpable intrigues should prevail with and mislead the workmen, the Government will be constrained by the imperious duty to make use of the power confided to it, and by energetic measures ensure the complete execution of the orders it may think fit to issue."

On Sunday a placard was posted up calling upon the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux* to sign, during the day, a petition to the representatives of the people requesting them to demand explanations as to the removal of M. Emile Thomas, and protesting against the appointment of persons who had not elected by themselves. Public rumour, supported by a letter written by M. Thomas himself, shows that the mission, if it exist at all, is a forced one—that M. Thomas left Paris in the charge of gendarmes—that he was not allowed to communicate with his family or friends—and that he was ignorant of the mission upon which he was sent. Of this M. Emile Thomas, who has been thus decently banished from Paris, it may be as well to mention that he is no way connected with M. Clement Thomas, who is a Member of the National Assembly, and who has latterly been appointed General-in Chief of the National Guard

M. Emile Thomas is a very young man (not more than 25 years of age), who distinguished himself at the Ecole Centrale des Arts and des Metiers, where he took a rank a year or two ago as a first-class engineer. Having attracted the notice of some of the Provisional Government, he was appointed director of the *ateliers nationaux* before it was known that the position would become so important as it has since been. Large sums passed daily through this young man's hands, for the payment of the workmen; and if report be true, his peculations must, for some weeks past, have been to the tune of 25,000*f.* per day.

On Monday the excitement among *ouvriers* continuing, and an outbreak having been apprehended, the rappel was beaten in the morning, and the National Guards and troops of the line were called out. The whole day, a vast number of the National Guards and troops were under arms, some of whom were drawn up at the different public buildings, some in the squares and boulevards, and some in the neighbourhood of the park of Monceaux, but by far the largest portion were directed towards Vincennes, the object of this formidable display of military force was, as already mentioned, the excited state of the workpeople in the *ateliers nationaux*, who threatened to get up a disturbance if they were not allowed to get back their favourite director—*le père des ouvriers*, as they call him M. Emile Thomas. During the entire day the park of Monceaux was crowded with the workmen. At Vincennes, too, there was a large assemblage. In consequence of the non-arrival of the expected number of the two proposed days, that dinner would be provided for 150,000 of them in the wood of Vincennes, at the rate of five sous each.

Strong forces were assembled around the Chamber. The 3rd legion of the National Guard was stationed in the Tuileries, and strong detachments of the 10th and 11th legions were *ebelloux* in the court and garden of the former. Six pieces of artillery, nine squadrons of the line, and nine battalions of the Garde Mobile, completed the precautionary measures taken to assure the Assembly against any attacks, which, according to reports which were happily ill-founded, were to be made upon it by the insurgents. Seven battalions of the Garde Mobile, under the orders of General Tempoure, were posted in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The workmen, brought back to sentiments of peace and of submission by the arrival of the troops, were engaged during the day in framing delegates to proceed to the Assembly with a petition, but not accompanied by their comrades, which petition they placed in the hands of one of the representatives.

Fresh relative to the affairs of May 15 continued to be effected. Among the persons taken into custody is Lecambre, one of the persons who was dining with Blanqui in the Rue Taranne on the evening previous to the affair of Friday evening. Lecambre, who is a medical man, aged 33, was vice-president of Blanqui's club. He was arrested on Saturday night, and taken to the Conciergerie.

M. Achille Fould, in a pamphlet which he has written on the subject of the financial crisis in France, says that, under the Government of Louis Philippe, the expenditure amounted to 760,000,000*f.* per year, and since the revolution, and that, under the Republic Government, the daily deficit amounts to 2,500,000*f.*, or three times that under Louis Philippe. According to M. Fould's statement, should the deficit continue at the same rate for a year, it will leave a general deficit for the year of nearly thirty-seven millions sterling.

The Minister of the Finances on Monday distributed to the Finance Committee several important documents relative—

1. To the amount received by the Treasury of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes imposed upon the public immediately after the Revolution. This return brings the receipt to the 10th of May. The amount of the tax, as appears by the books, is 191,258,480*f.* 30*c.*, and the amount received only 34,558,974*f.*

2. A statement of the receipts for the first four months of 1848, as compared with those of 1846 and 1847. The receipts for the first four months of 1848, compared with the same period of 1847, show a diminution of 33,333,000*f.*, of which 16,310,000*f.* for the months of January, February, and March, and 17,023,000*f.* for the months of April and May.

3. The comparative statement of the floating debt of the Treasury, from the 24th Feb. 1848, to the 24th of May of the same year, which shows a diminution of [illegible],000 francs.

4. To the development of the balance on the 22d May, 1848, in the evening. This balance is established by a general account of 49,430,584f. 70*c.*, of which 20,101,709*f.* 0*c.* in specie, and 29,328,875*f.* 70*c.* in paper, leaving a balance are on account of the Treasury, and 18,551,942*f.* 90*c.* on account of the Bank of France.

[illegible] of the savings banks on the 24th of February showed the following [illegible] Amount of deposits in Paris, 89,857,000*f.*; in the Departments, [illegible],000*f.*: total, 366,205,000*f.* On the 24th of May the total amount of the deposits in the savings banks was as follows:—Paris, 70,286,000*f.*; Departments, 238,484,000*f.* total, 328,785,000*f.* In this last sum is included the interest due to the depositors.

The amount exigible by the sinking fund to the 30th June is between 16,000,000*f.* and 18,000,000*f.*

The returns of the trade of France during the first four months of 1848 show a considerable diminution in the amount of the import duties, which only produced 26,786,968*f.* The proceeds during the corresponding period of 1846 had been 48,946,1[illegible]*f.*, and in 1847, 43,730,967*f.* The duties collected during the month of April had fallen to 3,764,860*f.* In April, 1846, they had amounted to 12,[illegible],[illegible]*f.*, and in 1847 to 10,[illegible]*f.*

The sub-committee of the Committee of Public Works, which is examining the question of the purchase of the railways, has decided that it will examine the Ministers of Finance and Public Works, and several persons who have written on the subject. The sub-committee has likewise disposed to admit the principle of the right of the state to purchase the railways

The bureaux of the Assembly have examined the *projet de loi* relative to divorce, but most of the members seem inclined to adjourn it. Many presentations, among others M. Dupin, have opposed the measure on political, religious, and moral grounds

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decree voted unanimously by the National Assembly on Thursday week

"Article 1. The National Assembly, profoundly affected by the sentiments which dictated to the Congress of the United States the decree of the 24th of April last, offers to the American people the thanks of the Republic and the expression of its fraternal friendship

"Article 2. The commission of the Executive Government is charged with the transmission of the present decree to the French Legation at Washington, with orders to present it to the American Government."

Fresh disturbances at Lyons are announced this week. The operatives employed in the nations. workshops at Miribel had imprisoned three magistrates, viz. the Attorney-General of the Republic, the Justice of the Peace, and the Deputy of Trevoux. The authorities had, in consequence, despatched a strong military force to their assistance.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

Paris, Wednesday

Versailles gave us its last day's races on Sunday, or rather it allowed the race of Paris and Chantilly to take place on its course. They were rather sorry affairs, as French races generally are; but a sort of melancholy interest attached to them, from a sad foreboding that they will be the last we shall see in France. Horse-racing has no such firm hold in the affections of the people as to enable it [illegible] round against the interest excited by a terrible political convulsion [illegible] in which we are now suffering; and, besides, the men who are only able from their wealth to keep racing studs have already suffered so much in their fortunes, and, unfortunately, have too much cause to expect to suffer still more, that it would be folly to suppose that they will continue to indulge in such a costly piece of luxury. It will be a great pity, however, to see horse racing die away altogether, for not only have immense sums been spent over it by the Government and by spirited private individuals, but it has really done a great deal towards improving the breed of horses. But *par ombre vous?* Stern necessity has no respect to such trifles as these. The breaking up of the French turf indeed has already commenced, Baron N. de Rothschild having advertised his horses (one of the largest and best) for sale, and H. R. H. the Duke de Nemours having, of course, no alternative but to follow his example. The latter is unfortunately reduced to such a woful state of penury by the Revolution, that his agents declare they could not make his bidder run on the last day because *they had not money to pay the entries!*

Nearly 200 works (not including newspapers and periodicals) issued from the Paris press during the week ending last Saturday; and, with the exception of about half a dozen, all are on political matters and personages. The mass of works to which the Revolution has given birth is truly immense, and it seems impossible that one-half of them can find orders, especially when we bear in mind that Paris is now blest with about a hundred daily newspapers. Among the recent publications are several scandalous libels, such as pretended love-letters of the Duchess d'Orleans (as genuine as they are brazen-faced), the Prince de Joinville, and even—as it is audaciously said—from the Queen of England to the Duke de Nemours! Every intelligent man knows that these works are vile and malignant concoctions of atrocious falsehood; but, nevertheless, so depraved is the public taste, they obtain large sale.

### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY.—The committee of the National Assembly on the constitution adopted two important resolutions in its sitting of this day; viz. It resolved that there should be a single President and a single Chamber, and that both should be elected by the universal suffrage of the nation. The committee is divided on the question as to the duration of the office of President and of the Chambers. Some of the members wish to fix both at three years, while others think that, for the tranquility of the country, the elected President and legislature should only take place once in four years. There are a great number of important points not yet taken into consideration; but still it is thought that the committee will be in a position to make its report to the Assembly by the end of June.

MONDAY.—M. Tasheran brought before the house the circumstances which had arisen under the relative to the disappearance of the director of the national *ateliers*. He said that the agitation which was observable everywhere in the streets required that some explanation should be given. He concluded by calling on the Minister of Public Works to afford some explanation of the circumstances relating to M. Thomas's disappearance.

M. Trelat, Minister of Public Works, declared that that gentleman had without the knowledge of persons employed in the office, given in his resignation. It appeared, however, that serious differences of opinion existed between the minister and the director, that the latter would never give satisfactory returns as to the number of persons employed, and, in fact, any details such as were necessary for reforming those government establishments; under such circumstances, the resignation of M. Thomas became necessary, and a commission of another character was ordered to him, such as would take him from Paris, where his presence might have been attended with serious inconvenience to himself. The minister drew a touching picture of his own tribulations, occasioned by these nations *ateliers*. When he had done, the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The President announced that he had received a letter from Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, which he asked leave of the Assembly to read. The offer was received with cries of "No, no."

M. Delarochejaquelin said he thought it curious that after they had allowed letters to be read from the sons of Louis Philippe they should refuse a similar favour to one of the family of Napoleon.

A Member from his seat protested against hearing any more letters from princes either of the elder or younger branch, or Bonapartes family.

The President having consulted the Chamber, it was decided by a large majority that the letter should not be read. After this incident the Assembly dispersed into the different bureaux to proceed with the examination of the decree relative to the relations to be established between the National Assembly and the Executive Commission. The report recommended that the members of the Executive Commission should retire from taking part in the ordinary discussions of the National Assembly; but that they should, upon the call of 40 members of the Assembly, signified through the President, attend, and give whatever explanations should be required of them. It was added, that the Executive Commission should always have the right of being heard.

Article 1, which declares that, "although the members of the Executive Commission are to attend in general council at the sittings of the National Assembly, still they are always to attend when summoned by a message from the President, or when 40 members require it," was agreed to; as was—

Art. 2, which states that the Executive Committee should always have a right to be heard by the Assembly

Art. 3, relative to the measures of defence conceded to the President, led to considerable discussion, and the Assembly rose before coming to any decision

TUESDAY. At ten o'clock, when M. Senard, Vice-President, took the chair, the Committee of Public Works resumed its sittings for the purpose of preparing the exclusive right of the President to adopt measures for the protection of the Assembly had been referred, was still in deliberation, and engaged in examining those amendments.

In the afternoon, the discussion of the relations between the Assembly and the Executive Commission was resumed on the table. One of them was intended to fix the attributes of the Executive Power. It was to be charged with the execution of the laws; to command the land and sea forces of the Republic, to declare war, after the decision of the Assembly; the presence of four of its members was necessary to validate its deliberations; they were to be responsible and revocable, but their revocation should be pronounced by a majority of three-fifths of the National Assembly. The seat of the Government was to be held in the Luxembourg, and each member was to receive 5000 francs per month. The proposition, however, was not supported

Another member moved that the last paragraph of the Governor-General of Algeria to banish French citizens from its territory be abrogated.—Adopted.

Another member proposed the suppression of all *majorats*.—Adopted

A fifth proposed penal measures to compel the rich National Guards to equip their poorer brethren.—Adopted.

The discussion next opened on the project of decree relative to the National Workhouses.

M. bouverie, the first speaker, said that he had received many documents from Parisian manufacturers, demonstrating that labour was not wanting, and that hundreds besides their establishments were completely deserted; that many workmen, who earned 20*f.*, five, and six francs per day, had strolled themselves among the operatives of the national workhouses, where they only gained one franc fifty cents. per day; and, finally, that the operatives were placed under a certain intimidation, organised by leaders hostile to order and the Republic, for the purpose of preventing the operatives from resuming the former works in private establishments. He accordingly called on the Assembly to adopt prompt and energetic measures for the protection of the operatives anxious to return to their work.

M. Trelat, Minister of Public Works, drew a distinction between the good and bad workmen, and said that the latter were fortunately in a great minority. On the following day he would submit to the Assembly a series of bills to enable the Government to create labour in different points of the Republic, and thus afford employment to the real operatives.

The Assembly afterwards voted, without any opposition, the four articles of the bill.

M. Perrée next ascended the tribune, and, in the name of the Committee to which the bill regulating the relations between the executive and legislative powers had been referred, proposed the addition of the articles as follows:—"The military dispositions to be adopted out of the palace for the security of the Assembly exclusively belong to the Executive Council. Nevertheless, in cases of necessity and urgency, the President may exercise the rights vested in him by the 83rd and 84th articles of the regulations."

M. Dufaure concurred in the propriety of the superior rights of the President being exclusively mentioned in the police officer to whom he might transmit orders, in an extraordinary emergency, should not obey it.

M. Lamartine approved the suggestion of M. Dufaure, and the article thus amended was unanimously voted.

WEDNESDAY.—In reply to questions relative to the late sanguinary occurrences in Naples, M. Bastide, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that, at his suggestion, the Executive Government had sent a Minister to Naples; that Admiral Baudin had been instructed to take measures to enforce the observance of the armistice concluded between the Governor of the citadel of Messina and the city; that General Statel General Pepe, the Minister to Switzerland, had applied to the Vorort for the recal of the Swiss troops in the Neapolitan service.

The President presented a formal demand from the law officers of the Republic for authorisation to proceed against four of the members of this high Assembly—M. Louis Blanc for high crimes and misdemeanours, in having connected with the attempt on the Nations. Assembly on the 15th of May

After some discussion, during which M. Louis Blanc defended himself from the imputed charge, the Assembly decided that the members should at once withdraw, and appoint a committee, composed of eighteen persons, to report to the Assembly on the requisition of the law officers of the Republic, and state whether there was good reason to grant the authorisation demanded.—Agreed to.

### SPAIN.

An official announcement of the recognition by the Spanish Government of M. de Lesseps as Charge d'Affaires of the French Republic, and of his having entered upon the duties of his official functions on the 24th ult. Further arrests of persons implicated in the insurrections of the 26th of March and the 7th April had taken place.

Advices from the Spanish Minister at Lisbon officially announced to his Government the retreat of the Seville insurgents into Portugal. The run on the Bank of San Fernando still continued.

On the morning of the 24th ult., Lieutenant Colonel Bristowe, an Englishman, who has been residing in Madrid for the last five or six years, was arrested by the Commissary of Police at his house, and conveyed on foot through the streets of the capital to the prison of the Gelatara Politica. When the news of his arrest and threatened captivity was communicated to him, he very naturally inquired the motives or cause of such a proceeding. No information whatever was given, and he had no alternative but to obey. He was ultimately, after an incarceration of 40 hours, escorted to quit Madrid within a few hours, without his having any explanation vouchsafed to him by the authorities. He has a money claim on the Spanish, and this arbitrary treatment is supposed to have been caused by his lately pressing his claims upon the Government.

BELGIUM.

The Minister of Finance, M. Veydt, has resigned his office, assigned *ad interim* to M. Frere Piban, Minister of Public Works

His Majesty, on the 28th ult. gave a private and official audience to M. Belloeq, newly ted Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Belgian Government. His Majesty received M. Belloeq with great distinction, General Dupont, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, having been sent with two Royal carriages to convey the Minister and his attendants to the palace.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—On the 24th ult. the voting on the question as to the union of Lombardy and Piedmont closed. The union was carried unanimously. A mixed Piedmontese and Lombard Government is to be formed, to reside at Milan

The combined fleet of the Sardinian, Venetian, and Neapolitan squadrons blockading Trieste, had demanded the surrender of all the American ships of war in that port within a delay of four-and-twenty hours, under threat of a bombardment

A report having got about that Austria, in consequence of some diplomatic negotiation, had agreed to yield Lombardy to Charles Albert, on condition of the Government of Venice being left to it, a deputation of the Government of Milan proceeded to the King at Somma Campagna, in order to obtain from him a reply reassuring them on that subject. The answer of the King was of the most satisfactory nature

From the seat of war we learn that considerable progress was made with the siege of Peschiera, but that it would occupy some days further to reduce that citrcss

The Neapolitan troops, 8000 strong, under General Pepe, have determined not to obey the orders of recal sent to them from Naples after the events of the 15th ult. On the night of the 17th, the *corps d'armée* of the Austrian General, Count Nugent, under the command of Lieutenant-Marshal Thurn, abandoned its position in the plain near Treviso, and marched towards Verona, to join the army of Marshal Radetski. Count Nugent has returned to Gerizia in consequence of indisposition.

NAPLES. The King had issued a proclamation justifying the measures of the 15th ult. on the ground of necessity On the 21st the city was tranquil. Strong patrols constantly traversed the streets. Martial law was still in force, and the red flag continued to float on the forts. The King rode out on the 20th, escorted by a strong military force. The French squadron was lying before Naples. It was understood that the King had consented to pay the 2,000,000. claimed by Admiral Baudin to indemnify the Frenchmen who suffered during the collision on the 15th, and his Majesty had withdrawn the Constitution and the decrees of amnesty, and recalled the Neapolitan deputies sent to co-operate with the Italian army, under the command of General Pepe.

During the fearful scenes of the 15th, three palaces were consumed. The archives in the Chancery of the Sardinian Consulate have been destroyed and dispersed, it is said by the express command of the Government. The Sardinian Consul had placed himself under the protection of France. The loss of life is incredible: 1777 corpses were interred on the 16th, including 450 soldier-

ROME.—The horrible tragedy which the reactionary principle produced in Naples had totally discomfited the projects of the obscurantists in Rome, and opened the eyes of the Pontiff as to what demoniacal doings would result from his listening to such counsellors as wish to distrust the national guard (embodying, as it does, all the substantial citizens), and to throw himself on the fanatic *trasteverine*, who would pillage and murder just in the style of their pious brethren, the lazzaroni. The upper chamber (House of Lords) has been finally constituted. It is composed of 66 members.

The formation of the Elective Assembly (Commons) commenced on the 16th, and has not been yet brought to a close. The electoral colleges of Rome constituted themselves into regular organisation on the 20th, and the presidents elected are all liberal men. There are six electoral wards, presided over respectively by Antonio Borgese, Jeanne Colonna, Galeotti, Mandolese, Scaramucci, and Odescalchi.

The Prime Minister, Count Mamiani, refused to keep his post, unless the Pope sent a formal protest to the King of Naples against the unchristian slaughter of 9000 of his subjects in cold blood, for maintenance of a principle (that of absolute power) now abolished in all Italy; and the Pope, in spite of the retrograde faction around him, has seen the necessity of doing so. Mamiani is a native of the same district as Pius IX., and a thoroughly upright and unflinching lover of liberty.

GERMAN STATES

FRANKFORT.—The debates in the German Parliament now sitting at Frankfort are interesting at present, as well from the men of recognised talent who takes the lead in the discussions, as from the great problem they have conjured up for solution—the unity of Germany, to which many of the States of the German Confederation are opposed, as to a measure that would reduce them to a lower condition than that of the Princes under Napoleon. The lead in this opposition has been taken by the three Kingdoms of Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Hanover, to which may be added Prussia, which has established a Constitutional Assembly of her own. This latter fact led to a stormy debate on the 27th ult., when the order of the day was the motion of M. Mevissen, that the Prussian deputies returned for the two Assemblies at Frankfort and Berlin should be competent to sit at both. His protested against the exclusive right of the Frankfort Parliament to frame a Constitution for Germany. Ultimately, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"The German National Assembly, in the quality of organ emanating from the will and the election of the German people, for the establishment of the unity and political liberty of Germany, declares, that all dispositions contained in the Constitutions of individual German States, which should not be in accordance with the general Constitution to be promulgated by it, shall only be valid when placed in accordance with the same; until then, however, they are to remain in force."

AUSTRIA

On the 24th ult. Counts Hoyos and Wilczek returned to Vienna, from their mission to his Majesty the Emperor at Innspruck. They brought a favourable report of the health of his Majesty, and were also the bearers of a letter to Baron Pillersdorff, and a manifesto of the Emperor to his subjects, stating the reason of his withdrawal from them

In a second letter to Baron Von Pillersdorff, in reply to the entreaty of the Ministers that his Majesty would return forthwith to Vienna, the Emperor says, "The city of Vienna has of late deserved so fearfully from the loyalty which it has always manifested towards me and my ancestors, that I felt compelled to quit it for a season; nor do I intend to return thither till such time as I shall be persuaded that it has returned to its former allegiance." The Emperor says, in conclusion, "That he feels persuaded that the Ministers will continue to transact all business which may be called for by the state of the empire or the welfare of the Throne; and that his Majesty's temporary change of residence to another part of his dominions can by no means be permitted to interrupt the regular course of business."

The numerous addresses that have been presented from almost every part of his Majesty's dominions speak in terms of the highest indignation of the excesses which took place in the capital on the 15th of May. Nearly all of them entreated his Majesty to transfer his capital and the National Diet from Vienna to some other city

At Innspruck, the residence of the Imperial Family had created great animation. On the evening of the 22nd the mountains round Innspruck were lighted up with bonfires as far as the eye could reach. The next morning a hundred Tyrolese peasants, in full costume, armed with rifles, marched in from the country, and offered themselves as a body guard to the Emperor, and they take the guards at the Government House, instead of the burgher guard.

The late Viceroy of Lombardy and the Archduke Rainer are with the Emperor; the well-known and highly-esteemed character of the Archduke gives rise to the opinion that he will be sent to Vienna to mediate in the present crisis.

At Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the National Committee has constituted itself into a Provisional Government, independent of the Cabinet of Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly have yet only entered upon preliminary business, such as the verification of the elections

Berlin is tranquil, though much suppressed dissatisfaction exists among the middle and the humbler classes, at what they conceived to be a reactionary disposition in the Government. M. Milde, of Breslau, had been elected President of the Assembly.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN

Matters are about to assume a pacific turn, owing to the diplomatic negotiations going on for some time past. The Prussian troops have already withdrawn from Holstein.

The following is understood to be the proposed basis of the peace between the Confederation and Denmark:—The German forces will retire across the Eider: the province of Schleswig will remain neutral; Rendsburg to become a fortress of the Confederation; Schleswig to be finally decided at the meeting of the Diet; and, according to the preponderance of race—the Danish and German populations to be separated, the German portion to become part of the Confederation, the Danish to revert to the Danish Crown.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Ochsenbein has publicly expressed his regret, in the Swiss Diet, at the desirable enormities laid to the charge of his fellow-countrymen in Naples.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Advices to the 1st of April mention that Sir H Smith had found it necessary to issue a manifesto, addressed to the emigrant colonists in the territory beyond the Orange river, warning them against the criminal designs of some misguided persons, and expressing his determination to maintain, by arms if necessary, the British sovereignty, and carry out the proclamations that have been already issued

The 25th of March was observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the colony for the restoration of peace.

EGYPT

Advices to the 23d of May have been received from Alexandria Mehemet Ali continues in a very precarious state of health

Ibrahim Pacha had returned to Cairo from the Delta: his agents are at present engaged in making forcible levies for an increase in the army, and at the same time all those men that can possibly be spared were sent to work at the barrage of the Nile, or made to dig canals. The country people fly from the villages to avoid the Government agents, and many of them go into Syria: and the crops are allowed to waste in the fields for the want of hands to take her in.

Ibrahim Pacha seems intent upon exercising military rule in Alexandria. The fortifications are being manned with guns with all despatch, the gates of the town are regularly closed at the firing of the evening gun, and all those walking the streets at night without lanterns are taken up by the patrol and lodged in the guard-house.

An Austrian steamer left on the 22d or Trieste direct, with Indian despatches and passengers, and henceforward there is to be a regular monthly departure of Trieste, after the arrival of the Bombay mail

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 17th ult. have been received during the week by the steam-ship *Britannia*, bringing an freight £3000 in specie.

No political matter of particular interest has occurred since the last mail. A bill has passed the United States House of Representatives, admitting the territory of Wisconsin into the Federal Union. It now lies before the Senate for their adoption. The debate on the Government bill, authorising armed intervention in Yucatan, yet continues. Mr. Calhoun is a vigorous opponent of the measure, and goes for the principle of non-interference. No vote has been come to upon the matter as yet

The steamer *Cambria* reached New York on the 14th, with accounts from this side to the 29th of April, conveying the result of the Parisian elections, with the accessary gained by the Moderate party. A slightly increased confidence has been the result, which has been further fostered by the more tangible fact of some houses in Paris and Havre, who refused accepting bills drawn upon them, when they were presented, having since put them on arriving at maturity

A New York paper gives the following bright picture of American manufactures:—

"Cotton manufactures at Rochester appear to be in a very prosperous condition, and no difficulty is experienced in finding a ready market for the goods. The two factories at Rochester have, within the month, sold 115,000 yards of sheetings, and several bales have also been sold at other establishments. Many of them are sent west, and some to Canada. The goods from these factories are in demand, and are found in any market, and we understand that orders are being received faster than the goods can be manufactured."

MEXICO

According to our advices this week, the United States commissioners bearing the Mexican treaty had arrived at the city of Mexico, and were busying themselves with the preparation of an imposing escort to conduct them in safety to Queretaro, where the fine appearance of the troops, in regard to clothes and equipment, was looked to as likely to produce a grand impression.

A quorum of Congress had not then been formed, and so desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing one together, that the President had determined to exclude the states of New Leon, Chihuahua, and Yucatan, in estimating the representation, so that a small number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President re-considered his determination

The clergy of Mexico, fearing the inability of Pena y Pena to raise the forced loan of 150,000 dols. to 200,000 dols. in Queretaro, for the purpose of assembling Congress and supporting the Government, had resolved upon lending the money from the funds of the Church

General Scott and suite embarked for the United States on the 3rd ult.

New revolutionary movements appear to be brewing, got up at San Luis Potosi

On the night of the 11th of April the insurgents, under Trigomes, attempted to surprise the fortress of Guadaloupe, but were repulsed; on which Trigomes left to unite with Bustamente's division, at Dolores Hidalgo. The insurrection created much alarm, and was followed by similar outbreaks at Cerro Gordo. On the 9th a party from Dolores de la Fuente attacked a band of revolters near Terre Nueva, in San Luis, killed eight or nine of them, wounded several, and took 19 prisoners.

CENTRAL AMERICA

A truly deplorable picture is presented by this week's mail of the extremities the white population in Yucatan have been brought to by the Indians. The Indians have succeeded in getting possession of Bacalar, a town in the southeast of Yucatan. They entered the city by way of the mountains, a part that was not fortified, and where no fears were entertained of their approach. On gaining admittance they commenced acting fire to all buildings, public and private, and soon had the entire city in ruins. The men of the town, to the number of four to five hundred, retired to the forts. The women and children with hardly any clothing, and no money or food, are flying in all directions—some to the bush, some to the river, and many to the neighbouring territories.

Her Majesty's superintendent at Belize has despatched two vessels, the *Alice* and *Rinaldo*, to bring away any who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

WEST INDIES

ST. DOMINGO. Accounts from the Island state that the people throughout the island were arming themselves against the Government. An army was collecting at Marigoone, which was to join another army of insurgents numbering 2000 men, from Azuard, from Port-au-Prince. After the junction it was their purpose immediately to attack the Government troops. The people appeared to be very much exasperated against the President.

On the day subsequent to the departure of the packet from Marigoone, the weather being calm, and being some forty miles distant from Port-au-Prince, during the whole day a firing of heavy guns was heard in that direction, as if the two armies were engaged in battle near Port-au-Prince.

INDIA

Advices in anticipation of the overland mail have been received this week. The dates of the latest advices by this arrival are, Calcutta, April the 19th; Delhi, April 21st; Bombay, May 1st; Alexandria, May 22nd; and Malta, May 28th

The news by this arrival is devoid of political interest Perfect tranquility reigned throughout the British settlements and the native domains. No symptoms of disaffection manifested themselves in any part of our possessions, and, in the absence of exciting news at home, the attention of the Indian public was entirely absorbed by the events which have recently occurred in Europe.

From Bombay we learn that the new Governor of that Presidency, Lord Falkland, had arrived, and that Mr. Cleeg had resigned over to the elder branch of the Bourbons, by the law of the 10th of April, 1839, is equally interdicted to Louis Philippe and his family.

Sir Henry Pottinger had arrived at Madras, and assumed the reins of Government in that Presidency.

The intelligence from Calcutta refers almost exclusively to the Union Bank The last occurrence connected with that unfortunate concern was an attempt made by a wealthy native shareholder to shift his responsibility to other shoulders. Little had as yet been done towards a settlement of the affairs of the Bank.

With respect to the dominions of the Rajah of Satrara, it is much doubted whether they will be annexed to the British possessions or not. The late Rajah it seems asserted on his death-bed the right of nominating his successor, and chose a relation of the Royal line as the new Rajah. This proceeding had not met with the sanction of the British Government, the young Prince had not been proclaimed, and in the meantime the old Ministers continued to carry on the Government. The affairs of the Kaun are in their normal state of confusion, and no interruption had taken place in the cordial hatred which exists between that Prince and his Prime Minister

The campaign in Goomsoor had ended in the complete submission of the hill chiefs; the friends of Chokra Bissye had forsaken him, and it was reported that he had given himself up to Colonel Ousley

The warm season had set in all over India, and the heat was represented, in several places, as terrific. This rise in the temperature had not, however, been attended with any increase of mortality.

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS

On Monday evening a body of some hundreds of men marched in a sort of irregular procession from the eastern to the western parts of the metropolis; but having been prevented holding a meeting at Charing-cross by the police, they dispersed without any breach of the peace. They were said to be Chartists and Repealers, and that their object was a demonstration of sympathy with John Mitchell, who was last week transported from Dublin. Their intentions were, however, very imperfectly known to the public at large, and most probably to themselves.

On Wednesday evening a similar gathering, having however more of the rabble in its element, took place on Clerkenwell-green; but owing to the admirable arrangements of the police they were quickly dispersed.

In Manchester, Stockport, Leeds, Bradford, Oldham, and other towns in the manufacturing districts, there were similarly abortive attempts at disturbance during the week; but nothing worth particular notice occurred.

ILLEGAL PROCESSIONS. The following notice has been issued by the police authorities:—"CAUTION.—Whereas meetings have recently been held of large numbers of persons in different parts of this year the metropolis; and whereas on Monday night last (the 29th instant) persons who had been present at several of such meetings afterwards assembled together and walked in large numbers in procession through some of the principal streets of the metropolis, under circumstances calculated to excite terror and alarm; and whereas information has been received that such persons have declared their intention of again assembling and proceeding in the same manner through the streets of the metropolis; and whereas the peaceable subjects of her Majesty are thereby alarmed, and the public peace is thereby endangered: Notice is hereby given, that such assemblages and processions are illegal, and will not be allowed; and all ill-disposed persons are hereby cautioned to abstain from attending, being present at such meetings, or taking any part in such assemblages or processions. And notice is further given, that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent and disperse assemblages taking place, and effectually to protect the public peace, and to suppress any outrage at the disturbance thereof. C. ROWAN, R. MAYNE, Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.—Tuesday, May 30, 1848, Metropolitan Police-office, Whitehall-place."

SUPPRESSION OF GAMING AT THE FORTHCOMING ASCOT RACES.—The most stringent regulations have been adopted by the stewards to prevent gambling of any description during the forthcoming races at Ascot. With reference to the betting booths, the stewards have determined that "no gaming tables of any description will be permitted in or at the back of any booth. Any person departing from this rule will not be allowed to erect a stand or booth at any future time on Ascot-heath." With respect also to the setting of the ground for stabling, the stewards have resolved that "no gaming tables of any description will be permitted on any ground taken for stables, or in the tents that are permitted to be erected by the side of the stables." Throwing at snuff-boxes has also thus been interdicted by order of the stewards: "Any person cutting holes in the turf for the sticks on which the snuff-boxes, &c., are placed, will be prosecuted."

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

On Saturday last, the Cabinet Ministers gave grand entertainments, at their respective residences, in honour of the Queen's birth-day.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was prevented giving his customary entertainment in celebration of her Majesty's birth-day on Saturday last, owing to the lamented decease of his nephew Viscount Stavordale.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, the military *fete*, dinner, and ball, at Holdernesse House are postponed from the 2nd instant, until Wednesday, the 28th instant

Near the Dardanelles a rich seam of coal has been discovered, which, from its locality, must prove a mine of wealth to its owner

W. Dudley Ryder, Esq., assistant secretary at Ceylon, is to succeed Arthur Buller, Esq., as Queen's advocate in that colony

It is said that the greater portion of the lace worn at her Majesty's Drawing-room, on Saturday last, was the produce of Honiton looms

James Scotland, Esq., is to be Solicitor-general for the island of Antigua.

Colonel Fitzmaurice is ordered by the Admiralty to be supplied at Woolwich with a boat, boiler, and screw, to enable him to carry on certain experiments with a 10-horse power boat engine

On Saturday evening last, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day, the various club-houses at the west end of the metropolis exhibited very splendid illuminations, and the streets were densely crowded with spectators up to a late hour.

The annual military inspection of the household troops took place on the parade in front of the Horse Guards, in St. James's Park, on Saturday last. In the presence of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge and Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Londonderry, and a numerous and brilliant staff.

Thursday week having been Ascension day, the Ladies Patronesses of Almack's held the usual ball on Wednesday

The British residents in Hamburgh, including the *élite* of the English merchants, amounting to nearly 100 persons, dined together on the 24th ult., in honour of the Queen's birth-day. Colonel Rodges presided.

The sum required to be voted by the House of Commons for superannuation and retired allowances, &c., for the current year, as appears from a Parliamentary document just issued, will be £176,485, being a decrease of £10,891 on the preceding year. The vote for 1846-47 was £179,185, and for 1847-48 £187,349.

Donations have been made at Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa against the King of Naples, amidst cries of "Death to the assassin of the people!" "Death to all the Bourbons!"

The late appearance of the cholera in the provinces of the Danube, and the deaths of 23 persons at Galatz from this dreadful malady, have been announced in Vienna.

Her Majesty has given a silver claret jug, of a very elegant and tasteful design, to run for at the next Emeryate races.

The Bishop of Durham has contributed £5 to the Cricket Club of the Mechanics' Institute, Stockton-on-Tees

Amongst the passengers by the barque *Sir Isaac Newton*, from New York to Hamburgh, which lately put in at Cowes for shelter, was the celebrated Scandinavian poet, Harro Harring, who is returning to Denmark after an exile of twenty-seven years.

The sum required to meet the expense of the Commissariat services in the year 1848-49 amounts to £494,433, against £[illegible] in 1847-48 (or the sum, £[illegible], voted for the [illegible] year), and £[illegible] for the preceding service.

The sentence of death on William Tompkins, who was lately convicted for the murder of Maria Ridden in Westminster, has been commuted.

The Bishop of Durham, who has been paying to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the whole of his episcopate £11,200 a year, under the act of 1836, has communicated his intention of paying a further voluntary annual sum of £2000 for the remainder of his incumbency in the bishopric, leaving the mode of applying the money to the discretion of the Commissioners.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges £5 for income tax from a party who has not been assessed. The amount has been paid to the receiver-general of taxes.

Mr. Richmond, acting on behalf of the shipowners of the borough of Tynemouth, had an interview, by appointment, on Saturday last, with the President of the Board of Trade

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms gave their annual full dress dinner on Saturday evening last, in celebration of the Queen's birthday

The Rev. Henry Jacobs Michel, Fellow of Queen's College, has been appointed Master of the Grammar School, Shoreham, Surrey

Messrs. Parker and Ward, Members for Sheffield, have written to the Reform League of that town, stating that they cannot support Mr. Hume's motion for an alteration in the constitution of the House of Commons. Both honourable gentlemen state that they consider the Reform Act of 1832 has not failed in the objects for which it was passed.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Wilkinson, of Merton College, to the Rectory of Broughton Gifford, Wilts, value £395 per annum.

The following decree was last week carried in the French National Assembly by a majority of 632 to 63, viz. "The entrance of the territory of France and its colonies, interdicted for ever to the elder branch of the Bourbons, by the law of the 10th of April, 1832, is equally interdicted to Louis Philippe and his family.

The electors of the district of Wirsitz, in the province of Posen (Prussia), have chosen the Prince of Prussia to represent them in the Constituent Prussian Assembly.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have presented the Rev. G. F. Turner, of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Colebrooke, Devon, value £200 per annum.

In Vienna, a new police, under the name of "guards of the public safety," have just been organised. They commenced their duties on the 21st ult.

The provisional law on the subject of the press has been lately published in Austria, which puts a stop to the sale of seditious and scurrilous publications which abound about the streets. By the same law, trial by jury and open courts are introduced for the first time.

The Bishop of London gave his customary entertainment in celebration of the Queen's birthday on Saturday, at the episcopal palace, Fulham.

It is said that the Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

In consequence of the death of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, the theatres were closed on Monday evening

The "Polish Ball" at Willis's Rooms on Monday night was one of the most brilliant and crowded of the fashionable *réunions* of the season

On the conclusion of the proceedings against John Mitchell in Dublin on Saturday evening, his counsel, Mr. Holmes, made a declaration of political faith, reiterating on his own behalf all he had said on behalf of Mr. Mitchell, whose opinions he adopted.

It has been officially notified that her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the First or Marines shall wear mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of her Royal Highness Princess Sophia, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

We understand that Count Pompeo Troili, Guardia Nobile of his Holiness Pius IX., will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Maria Hoare, the beautiful daughter of Captain Richard Hoare, R.N., and niece to Sir Hugh R. Hoare, Bart.

The following coincidences will make the past month remarkable in the annals of this revolutionary era:—The attack on the National Assembly of France was made on the 15th of May; the revolution in Vienna was accomplished on the 15th of May; and the insurrection at Naples took place on the 15th of May.

An individual named Ancel, who was wounded on the 27th of April, in defending a barricade at Rouen, and who died last week of his wounds, was found to have been a felon, who had been convicted five times of robbery

The King of Prussia gave a magnificent banquet on the 24th ult., at Berlin, in honour of Queen Victoria's natal day. The Earl of Westmoreland and one hundred and fifty of the principal residents were present on the occasion.

A deputation on the subject of a loan to Irish railways had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The Nulli Secundus Club gave their annual banquet, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Monday, Colonel Chesney in the chair.

The gallery of pictures of the late Sir T. Baring is about to be disposed of by auction, at Messrs Christie's. The collection is partly composed of the works of the old masters, and partly of those of modern British painters. Among the latter is Wilkie's celebrated picture of "Sheep-washing."

The steamer *Great Western* arrived at New York on the 11th ult., from the Bermudas, in 78 hours. This is the first trip in that new mail line, to be continued once every month

The Very Reverend E. Ramsay, of St. John's Church, Edinburgh, and Dean of that diocese, has declined to accept the office of Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway (to which he was lately elected by the clergy), on the ground of his increasing years and infirmities.

Col. C. Rowan, Senior Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, will, it is said, shortly receive the honour of knighthood from her Majesty.

Sir Edward Codrington has resigned his appointment in the Royal Household as one of the Grooms in Waiting to the Queen The increasing years of the gallant Admiral is, we believe, the cause of his resignation

The Marquis of Anglesey completed his 80th year on Wednesday, last week, on which occasion a very numerous family circle met at Uxbridge-house, to celebrate the auspicious event.

# THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.—BARRICADE IN THE TOLEDO, JUST BEFORE THE ATTACK, MAY 15, 1848.

We have received from our Correspondents in Naples the annexed Sketches and Narrative of the Insurrection, which we noticed in the late edition of our Journal of last week.

NAPLES, May 15.

We are in the midst of a frightful revolution—a conflict as bloody as any which has occurred during the late European struggles for liberty. Before I attempt to narrate the state of the city, I must give in a few words the causes which immediately led to the dreadful conflict here, still going on from the firing of muskets in Toledo, the principal street of Naples.

When Ferdinand the Second granted the Constitution in January, it was proposed that the people should be represented by a House of Peers and a House of Commons; the King reserving a right to name or approve of fifty members of the former, which, in conjunction with other clauses, virtually gave his Majesty more power than was deemed advisable to concentrate in the Monarch. A large number of Neapolitans, and especially the provinces of Calabria, having little faith in Ferdinand's sincerity, found their suspicions confirmed by his policy with regard to Sicily; more especially when the question of sending troops to Lombardy was mooted, and in fact demanded by the people. The King had not declared war, and there was a degree of indecision in all public acts, which led to mistrust and disappointment. The elections had taken place - the Commons had been returned, but no Peers had been elected by the people; in most instances, the forms requesting the nomination of that body were filled up with a request that the Commons should decide if it were advisable that a house of such a nature should have any voice in the Legislature. On the 15th (this day) the houses were to meet. No Peers had been named up to the 13th, but on the 14th a Proclamation appeared (emanating from the King, since the Ministers had nearly all resigned), nominating fifty members for the House of Peers. Immediately on the publication of this document, the Commons met privately, and agreed to address the National Guard on this encroachment of Royal authority, as it was deemed.

Both houses were to meet and be sworn in on the 15th at the Church of St. Lorenzo, according to a programme of that ceremony, which appeared simultaneously with the nomination of the Peers. The National Guard, numbering 15,000, objected, in conjunction with the Commons, and the result was alike prompt and significant. On the evening of the 14th, about midnight, the National Guard was called to arms, and by six o'clock the following morning barricades were thrown up in Toledo, and other smaller streets. An awful pause hung over the city—it was clear the King must give way, or trust to the fidelity of the royal troops, who were now all called out, and regarding, without interruption, the preparation for a conflict. Early in the morning, I strolled through the city with Mr. C. Martin, to whose pencil we are indebted for the accompanying sketches. The barricades were formed by nine o'clock, composed of furniture, carriages, and every conceivable article of domestic use (after the Paris fashion), with, however, fewer stones, owing to the difficulty of taking up the lava blocks. The most intense excitement prevailed, but there was no shooting. The scene was oppressive and awful! Messages were sent from the royal palace to the National Guard, whilst the troops, concentrated chiefly round the royal dwelling, waited to attack, and the National Guard to receive their advance. Each barricade was guarded, and you saw the red banded cap and glittering bayonet of the civilian soldier peeping above the walls of furniture, ready for action. Those who witnessed this scene will never forget its terrible anxiety!

At eleven o'clock the castle of St. Elmo, which commands the town, fired three signal guns, and then the firing of musketry broke the solemn silence, accompanied with the roar of artillery. The Swiss were attacking the barricade which crossed the street Toledo. The fire was returned; and suddenly every balcony was crowded by National Guards, who fired on the advancing troops. The conflict had commenced with savage earnestness on both sides. As we returned by way of the Royal Palace, we found the large open space crowded with troops, spectators of the scene.

It was a bright hot day; and the platoon firing broke crisply on our ears, mingled with the irregular discharge of the National Guard. A French fleet was quietly anchored in the bay; and the placid beauty of the surrounding scenery seemed to contrast strangely with the tumult of the city.

Those only who have been present in a city during an awful domestic conflict like this, can imagine the anxiety and excitement which prevails at such a moment. Groups of lazzaroni were flying to and fro, spreading various reports, and small detachments of cavalry were hurrying in every direction. It was impossible to obtain any correct information as to the success of either conflicting party, whilst the discharge of musketry told the struggle was going on with increasing fury.

Thus, hour after hour rolled on slowly; the principal scene of action still confined to the Toledo, and about the theatre San Carlo. It was four o'clock before the firing had ceased, the Swiss infantry, in conjunction with the Royal guards, having possessed themselves of Toledo at a terrible cost. Of course, there are various reports as to the number—between killed and wounded, all agree there could not be less than 300. It would be still more difficult to estimate the loss on the side of the National Guards, as they fought chiefly from the houses. Some 300 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Royal forces, and are already on board a war steamer.

It is now eight o'clock, P.M. What a frightful scene do the streets present! The Swiss are entering the houses and murdering the people. I have been assured by an eye-witness that he saw an infant thrown from the balcony. The lazzaroni are crying, "*Viva il Re! Viva Ferdinando!*" Under my own windows, money is being distributed to the mob, who are invited to repair to Toledo and plunder the houses, directed by the Royal troops, now, I hear, marking each palace from whence the fire proceeded. This permission to rob is an old trick of the Neapolitan Bourbons; the same scene was enacted in 1799. The ignorant mob of lazzaroni is always at the King's command when he gives the word to plunder. Many of these poor debased wretches have long expected this day; and, no doubt, have been promised the privilege of robbing the middle classes, they took part with the King and Royal troops.

I hear the troops have fired one or two palaces. The lazzaroni are carrying their stolen goods by my house; they are met by women shouting "*Viva il Re!*" To-night all is quiet.

Tuesday, 16th.—I hear firing towards Toledo. Many respectable people are flying from the city with small bundles. The middle classes are in the hands of the Royal troops and the lazzaroni.

At twelve o'clock to-day all the National and Civic Guards are ordered to present themselves, and give up their arms. The Swiss occupy Toledo, where several palaces have been burnt; in fact, that part of Naples presents a scene of ruin deplorable to behold. It is said that every palace of Toledo is cleared of furniture by the lazzaroni, some 6000 of whom are now before the King's palace congratulating his Majesty.

Our artist has represented the barricade in the Toledo; and a portrait of one of the lazzaroni, engaged in his work of plunder.

(The continuation of the Neapolitan news will be found at page 353.)

LAZZARONE.—"VIVA IL RE!"

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA. In a report just published by Dr. Boudin, and presented by him to the Académie de Medicine, to prove that the French are not likely to get acclimated in Algeria, he states, that in examining the returns of the mortality among the population of France, where the number of old men is considerable, it will be found that the mean proportion of deaths per 1000 individuals annually. In Algeria the return is for the city, 36·4 per 1000; in habitants. Thus the most favourable return of all. In the other chief towns the mortality ranges progressively, up to 66·2 per 1000 at Blidah; and finally, the mortality at El Affroun reaches the enormous amount of 141·4 upon 1000 inhabitants. Facts may be stated in the following manner: The expenses since occupation of the country by the French amount to £46,000,000 sterling, more than 100,000 men killed, and an annual expense of £4,000,000 sterling; no colonisation; the Arabs refractory to friendly intercourse; the productions of the soil insufficient for the maintenance of the European population; the year's work reduced to 11 months, through disease; the mortality of the military eight times the amount of civilians of the same age in France; the mortality of the civil European population double that of the same class in France, and everywhere exceeding the number of births; and, finally, an increase of the mortality among Europeans in proportion as they make a longer stay in Algeria.

MR. COBDEN AND ITALY. The following letter from Mr. Cobden is published in the *Italia del Popolo*:—"London, May 5.—I am sorry to see it generally believed in Italy that our Government has taken a hostile attitude towards that country. You may be certain that the English people at least entertain the most cordial sentiments towards Italians, and sympathise with them in their struggle against Austria. The inference drawn from the language of our Minister in Turin is probably exaggerated. He interfered to dissuade the Piedmontese from attacking Austria, but at England interfered to prevent the three Powers from absorbing Cracow, and for the same reason, that England, having been party to organisation or disorganisation of Europe in 1814 and 1815, thought it necessary to protest against any territorial change. The English Government could scarcely do otherwise than protest; but I am certain it will not go beyond this protest, nor give support to Austria against Italian interests. Public opinion in England runs very strong against all intervention in the affairs of foreign countries. And, although our Government rests under the dominion of the aristocracy, the English people have sufficient power to prevent any Minister from rushing into hostilities to preserve the territorial *statu quo* of Europe. Therefore, whatever be the language of the journals, do not allow yourself to be carried away by the idea that English power can be employed against Italian. Our sympathies are with you, and we hope to see you freed from Austrian tyranny, and to behold Italy once more an example to the world of greatness and liberty, science and civilisation.—R. COBDEN."

PUBLIC OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENTS. A return obtained by Mr Hume, M.P., shows that the actual net increase in the number of appointments, and the amount of salaries in all public offices and departments, since the passing of the Act 4th and 5th Wm. IV., c. 24, is 6863 as regards the number of persons, £184,368 as regards the salaries, and £17,586 as regards the emoluments; 7069 persons at salaries amounting to £260,000, have been added to the establishment of the Post-office within the period of this account, for the purpose of affording increased facilities and accommodation to the public in the receipt and delivery of letters, &c. The account, exclusive of the Post-office, would exhibit a diminution of 197 persons, and about £58,000 per annum in salaries and emoluments.

THE MULREADY EXHIBITION, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Queen and Prince Albert had intended to visit the exhibition of the Mulready pictures, &c., before the opening on the 5th, but the death of the Princess Sophia occasioned the postponement of the royal visit. The only similar exhibition to the present was one of Wilkie's works, some forty years ago. Twenty-nine of Wilkie's works were then exhibited; but on the present occasion we hear there will be upwards of two hundred pictures, drawings, and sketches, by Mulready.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PORTUGAL-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.—On Sunday morning last the cause of this most excellent charitable institution was advocated by the Rev. J. W. Hutchin, M.A., from the pulpit of Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley-street. The peculiar claims of the charity, from its purposes, situation, and attainments, upon the compassion and sympathy of the benevolent having been most eloquently dwelt upon by the reverend gentleman, a collection was made at the conclusion to the amount of £40 19s. 4d. From the books of the hospital it appears that the number of patients applying for, and receiving the benefits of the institution, amount in each year to nearly 20,000; and of this number more than three-fourths are received without any letter of recommendation whatever, the condition and circumstances of the poor objects being the only passport looked for.

BOATS OF H. M. S. "PRESIDENT" AND "EURYDICE" ATTACKING AN ARAB STOCKADE, IN THE ANGOSHA RIVER, MOZAMBIQUE.

## BRITISH ATTACK ON ARAB PIRATES, AT MOZAMBIQUE.

We have been favoured, by a Correspondent at Cape Station, with the accompanying Sketch and details of a Skirmish that took place in the River Angosha, Mozambique. The particulars are as follow:—

The *President* (frigate), bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dacres; *Eurydice*, Captain Anson; and the Portuguese brig of war, *Juan de Castro*, with a small schooner, anchored off the river Angosha, on the 21st of November, and, on the following day, despatched their boats, under the command of Captain Anson, with [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] a formidable set of piratical Arabs, numbering about 7000, who had hitherto set all Portuguese authority at defiance, in persisting in carrying on the illegal traffic of slaves, shipping thousands of these wretched beings off to the Brazils.

On the expedition approaching the settlements of these people, they were fired upon from an extensive stockade and mangrove-tress, with round shot and musketry. This was instantly returned from our boats' guns and marines. A warm contest ensued for an hour and a half, when their stockade was annihilated, and the fire from the trees completely silenced—a vast number of the enemy being killed and wounded. The loss on our part was comparatively trifling. The whole affair had a striking effect; it being moonlight, with hardly a breath of wind, and the water like glass.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### TRETHEVEY STONE, CORNWALL.

THE granite rocks of Cornwall, it is well known, present, in different places, an appearance so singular, that they have been mistaken for the efforts of human art in its earliest and rudest stage. It is, however questionable whether the

TRETHEVEY STONE.

group above represented (from a recent sketch by John Moore West) be one of these very interesting natural curiosities. It is situated about one mile from St. Cleer Church Town, on the road to the Caradoc Mines, on a barrow in a field of the tenement called Trethevey. The pile is of granite, and consists of six upright stones; and covering them, is one large slab in an inclined position. This impost measures 16 feet in length, and 10 feet in breadth, and averages 14 inches in thickness. This upper or covering stone has in it a hole, which is believed to have been used for a flag-pole, or a chain to drag the stone by; but these are merely conjectures.

The several stones of which this pile consists are thought to have been brought some miles from whence they now stand, as there are none of the same kind found near the spot. Our Correspondent states that no tradition exists as to the time of the setting up of the Trethevey Stone, but he considers its name determines it to be a work of the ancient Britons, and its object sepulchral; the term Trewedi (Treweth,) signifying, in the British language, the place of the graves. The common belief of the superstitious in the neighbourhood is, that the stone was set up by a giant, and the hole in the covering stone was made by the giant's thumb in lifting it to its present position!

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

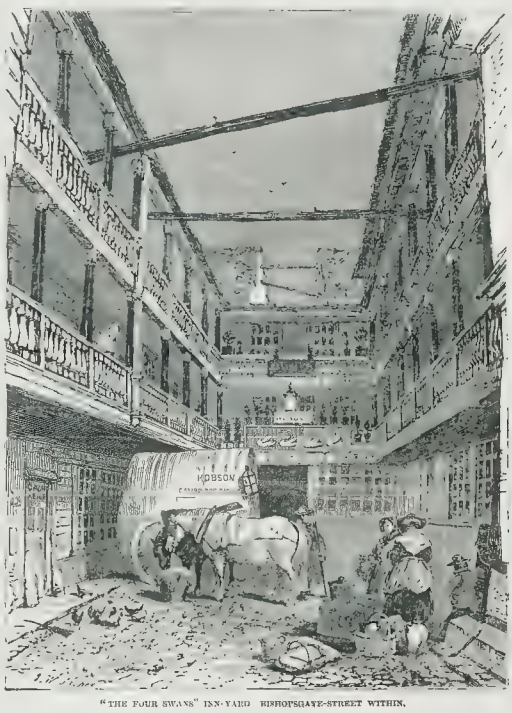
### CHAPTER V.—THE OLD BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

LEAVING Smithfield, and the crowded City thoroughfares, we will pass over the bridge, and peep at the old Borough of Southwark. But, before crossing the river, we must glance at the Old London-bridge, covered with houses, that spanned across the Thames about a century ago; and which, with much patching and repairing, had endured the wear and tear of Time, with all the assaults of wind, water, war, and fire, for above six hundred years. Even until within the last quarter of a century, the wheels of the great water-works, first erected by Peter the Dutchman, continued to moan and groan, and splash and dash, just as they had done for between two and three hundred years—those ever-moving water-works seemed like the living spirit of the old bridge; and when they stopped, the ancient fabric, which had so long tottered to its crazy foundations, was soon swept away and numbered amongst the things that have been. Narrow, dark, and dangerous, was the gloomy old street, that, hung between the water and the sky, went stretching across the broad bosom of the Thames. Great darksome arches spanned overhead everyway, and if you looked up in the twilight of those past days, you saw grinning above you, and looking down from the battlements, the ghastly and grey heads of murdered men, which were stuck up on stakes, and left to bleach in the sun, wind, rain, and darkness, day after day, and night after night. When you looked down, you still seemed to see them, as if they moved side by side with you, past the windows of the old chapel—underneath the low-browed arches—beside the ancient shops; and ever below went the mad waters, gibbering, and groaning, and hissing; and, in the deep midnight, when the old piers echoed back every footfall, you almost fancied that all those bodiless heads had leaped off the battlements, and, with their gory locks streaming out, were at your heels, bullying and shrieking above and below the bridge, and "mopping and mowing" from every over-hanging gabel and grim corbel you hurried under.

When the wind was high, it ever went singing through those old houses and that silent chapel all night long; and the crazy old water-works sent out a thousand strange supernatural sounds; while all the ricketty casements chattered again like a thousand teeth that have no power over the bitter blast which sets them in motion. Then, too, the old swing-signs, which the least wind shook, swung and ground upon their rusty hinges, one against the other, and what with the creaking of the signs, the whistling and moaning of the wind, that went booming, with a hollow and unearthly sound under and over the vaulted street, minded with the rush of the waters, and the cries for help from those beneath, who had run foul against the jutting piers, you wonder how any one could ever get a wink of sleep in those high old houses. That ancient bridge was the only highway into Kent and Surrey, and many a time had it been crossed by the conqueror and the conquered; one day a kingly procession, the next a train of prisoners in chains; now the mob assembled to gaze upon a head on the gate, the to hail the entrance of Royalty. And sometimes, the drawbridge near the centre arch was raised, and the poor old Borough of Southwark left to the mercy of the rebels, while the citizens remained safe, with the deep river yawning and rolling through the open pier, which the uplifted drawbridge rendered impassable.

The first object that still strikes the eye when we have passed over into the Borough is the beautiful old church founded by a Saxon maiden called Mary of the Ferry, which in time was corrupted into Mary Overy, and is now called St. Saviour's. No young poet need wish for a finer subject to try his hand on than this beautiful, half holy old legend of the Ferryman's Daughter, who, day after day, winter and summer, was seen with her quaint, old-fashioned Saxon boat ready to row passengers from the Borough to the City, and back again to the landing-place where the Ferry-house had stood centuries before a bridge united the two shores. Pleasant to her ear must have been the lapping of the waves as they washed her little freehold, and fell with a dreamy murmuring upon her ear, while she sat revolving in her mind how she should begin to build a house for the reception of a few poor and pious sisters, in which they might live in content and comfort, and holy quiet; and when she was no more, there pray for the soul of Mary of the Ferry. And thus was the present St. Saviour's first founded. In this ancient cathedral-like church, Gower, the contemporary of Chaucer lies buried; his beautiful monument still exists Our own immortal Shakespere was no doubt a mourner here two hundred years ago, on the last day of December, 1607, when he attended the funeral of his brother Edmund in the forenoon of that day. Perhaps the funeral took place earlier, on account of the merry-making which our forefathers held at the close of the old year, and kept up until the new year had grown far into the day. And this was the cause why Edmund Shakespere was buried in the church "with a forenoone knell of the great bell." Edmund was himself a player, and we can easily conjure up the images of those who witnessed his interment. But were we to dwell upon the solemn memories which float around this hoary pile, we should never get further into the Old Borough in this article. Fletcher is also buried here, and Massenger, not in a gloomy corner amid a mass of misshapen and melancholy graves, as was supposed; he is buried "within the church."

But the spot to which the lover of poetry still directs his steps, is to the Tabard—Chaucer's old inn, still standing on the very spot, if not the identical building itself, from which the father of English poetry set out, when he accompanied his merry Pilgrims to Canterbury. The portion of this old hostelry, still remaining, dates much further back than the period of Charles the Second—a proof that it escaped the terrible fire which raged in Southwark in the year 1676. The very style of the building needs not a second glance to proclaim its antiquity; it is, beyond doubt, the very inn which the old chronicler Stowe mentions by the name of the "Tabard," and which he himself had seen




"THE FOUR SWANS" INN-YARD BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN.

in 1598, and called the "most ancient of the many fair inns in Southwark for receipt of travellers." The old sign of the Tabard formerly hung swinging and creaking across the road, and there were then no houses in front to shut it in, as now; it lay openly and temptingly, as when Chaucer's host, the merry "Harry Baily," stepped out in the front in the sunny mornings of spring and Summer, to see what the Old Kent and Newington roads were promising him, and what sort of customers were riding up.

Even now there is something venerable in the old weather-beaten and iron-bound posts which prop up its comparatively modern gateway: they tell of the grazing and grinding of thousands of old wheels, while the stones are worn away with the tramping of many a worn-out steed.

Merry doings were there in that old inn yard, on an April morning, our hundred and fifty years ago, for Harry Baily, the host, was

The early cock
That gathered them together in a flock.

And you might then have seen the Wife of Bath, leaning aside, and listening as she sat in her saddle, for she could not hear very well, as she tells us Jankin, her fifth husband, had given her such a blow,

For that she on a fat of his book a leaf
That of the stroke her ear was always deaf

Let those who have never read Chaucer, and who wish to become acquainted with the most quaint and beautiful painting of character which poetry ever produced, only read the Prologue to his Canterbury Tales; it scarcely occupies more than twenty moderate pages of print. If, after reading these, they are not tempted to proceed further, it will be because "they have no poetry in their mak." In no work can we find such a faithful description of the dress, manners, customs, and language of our forefathers, as in the pages of Geoffrey Chaucer.

What merry masques have been played in that old open inn-yard—what beautiful forms have leant over that antique and pilfered gallery. Oh! for a volume filled with the names of the noble dames who have slept under that high, sloping roof—who have popt through that ancient lattice-work at the end of the wooden gallery. What saddling and mounting in "hot haste" must there have been in former times at the doors of those lofty stables! What a tramping of feet on those spacious landing-places! What a staggering of jolly old Englishmen, who, when in their cups, went up that wide, old-fashioned staircase, which seems to mock the modern bed-rooms that now occupy the space of the "wide chambers" described by Chaucer. The house is now a labyrinth of small rooms gained by low doorways, and winding passages that almost lead "to nothing."

Nor is the "Talbot," as it is now called, the only ancient inn in the Borough. There are others which contain their surrounding galleries, and spacious yards open to the sky. Some years ago we glanced at other portions of this ancient Borough—especially that part called the Old Mint. This is now fast disappearing; many of the houses that escaped the fire in 1676 have of late been pulled down. The following is a description which we wrote seven years ago, after visiting the remains of this dilapidated neighbourhood:—Stretching from St. George's Church, in the Borough, into the high road which leads to the east-iron bridge of Southwark, are no end of narrow courts, winding alleys, and ruined houses, which a bold-hearted man would hesitate to thread after dusk. Here stand numbers of houses which are unroofed and uninhabited. Years ago they were doomed to be pulled down, and it was resolved that a wide, open street should be built upon the space they still occupy—years may still roll away before they are removed. There is no place like this in the suburbs of London—no spot that looks so murderous, so melancholy, and so miserable. Many of these houses, beside being old, are very large and lofty. Many of these courts stand just as they did when Cromwell sent out his spies to hunt up and slay the Cavaliers—just as they again were hunted in return, after the Restoration, by the Royalists, who threaded their intricacies, with sword and pistol in hand, in search of the fallen Roundheads. There is a smell of past ages about these ancient courts, like that which arises from decay—a mothy closeness—as if the old winds which blew through them in the times of the Civil Wars had become stagnant, and all old things had fallen and died just as they were blown together, and left to perish.

So it is now; the timber of these old houses looks bleached and dead, and the very brick-work seems never to have been new. In them you find wide, hollow-sounding, decayed staircases, that lead into great ruinous rooms, whose echoes are awakened only by the shrieking and running of large black-eyed rats, which eat through the solid doors, through the wainscot, and live and die without being startled by a human voice. From the Southwark-bridge Road you may see the roofs of many of those great desolate houses; they are broken and open, and long summer's oaken rafters are exposed to the summer sun and the snow of winter. Some of the lower floors are still inhabited; and at the ends of those courts you will see standing, on a fine day, such characters as you will meet with no where beside in the neighbourhood of London. Their very dress is peculiar; and they frequent the darkest and hidden public-houses which abound in these close alleys; places where the gas is burning all day long. Excepting the courts behind Long-lane, in Smithfield, we know no spot about London like this, which yet fronts St. George's Church, in the Borough.

Southwark, as all remember who are at all acquainted with history, beside containing Shakspere's Theatre, at Bank-side, was, in former days, famous for its Bear-garden; which, we fear, was often more crowded than the spot where the author of "Hamlet" so frequently played.

What a different feature does the Southwark entrance to London Bridge present, to what it did only a few brief years ago. Every few minutes omnibuses are now thundering to and from the railway terminus; while passengers think no more of journeying to Brighton and back, and remaining eight or ten hours there, on a long summer's day, than they formerly did of travelling to Greenwich; for it took the old slow stage-wagons so long to traverse the five miles to the latter, as our iron-footed and fire-fed steed can with ease drag the five hundred passengers at his heels, and land them within sight of the wide refreshing sea.

Were it possible to revive again the forms of those old Canterbury Pilgrims; and, instead of sending them out of the Tabard-inn like dogs, to place them in an express train, then start them off with all the quaint queer notions which haunted their living brains, what strange conclusions they would come to. Even the "perfect knight," who had fought in "fifteen battles," and seen many a strange sight in heathen lands, would, with all his wisdom, think he had at last fallen into the hands of the evil one, while gentle Chaucer would renounce his disbelief in fairy lore, and be ready to admit that the land was now filled with greater wonders than

In old days of the King Arthur,
Of which the Britons speak great wonder,
When all a land was filled full of faery—
The Elf-Queen, with her jolly company,
That danced full oft in many a green mead.
*Wife of Bath's Tale.*

What a change! to look up the ascent which led to that old London-bridge, with its Traitors'-gate and ghastly heads grinning above the vaulted gateway, and the scene that now meets the eye? Living heads piled high on moving omnibuses, and journeying in every direction, for twopenny or threepenny fares; steamboats passing from east to west, and carrying passengers for one halfpenny per head; such changes has the old square tower of St. Saviour's overlooked; such things has the wonder-working hand of man accomplished. And yet the world is believed by many to be still in its infancy; that two more centuries will see mankind as far advanced and improved as the last two have placed us in the land of our forefathers. That the living brains, at present day will then be as great a matter of curiosity to some future antiquary as old London-bridge and the ancient borough of Southwark is to us; that others will follow and exclaim as we do now,

The race of yore,
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be!—Scott.

As the "Tabard" has been often engraved, our Artist has preferred for an illustration of an old London inn—the "Four Swans," in Bishopsgate-street Within, the galleried yard of which remains almost entire.)

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 31.—The Vice-Chancellor has informed the members of the University, that in consequence of the lamented death of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, her Majesty the Queen has for the present postponed the reception of the address, which has been appointed to take place this day.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The [illegible] and honoured with the greatest wonder of [illegible], his original and extraordinary SOIREE FANTASTIQUES will be [illegible] THEATRE [illegible] Day and Saturday Evening [illegible] Pit, Two Shillings. [illegible] may be secured at Mr. [illegible]'s office of the Theatre.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Davidson, Lessee and [illegible] Actors of Talent, for that Evening only the Last of its Season. MONDAY [illegible] appear a comedy of AS LIKE IT AGAIN. In which he has incompany with [illegible] Mr. Howe, Mr. Rousseau, Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Mary Andrew, Miss Kate Howe [illegible] In a comedy [illegible] Mr. Davenport [illegible] Mr. Mowatt, Valentine Mr. Beverley. Boxes, Stalls, Private Boxes, &c., of Mr. Gruneu, at the Box-office, from 11 till [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. [illegible] Last Six Nights of the present Brilliant Spectacle, which must give place to [illegible] Donald Waterloo Novelties.—On MONDAY, June 5, 1848, and following [illegible] will be presented Mr. D. Lowe's Grand Equestrian Drama of THROUGH THE [illegible] Mr. Batty's Unrivalled Steed of Highly-trained Horses. To be succeeded [illegible] of the Circus, in which he has to accompany [illegible] Box-office open from 11 till 5 [illegible]

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S GRAND CONCERT will take place in EXETER HALL, on MONDAY Evening, June 5, when will be performed, by the celebrated Orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, the Overture to Lodoiska, Beethoven; Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn; Oberon, Weber; Symphony in G Minor, [illegible] Evening, by F. Mejar, No. 9, Mr. H. Wylde. Tickets, Area and Gallery, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Private Boxes, Reserved Seats, 5s. 6d. To be had of Mr. Mejar, 140, New Bond-street, Messrs. Cramer and Co., Regent-street.

EXETER HALL.—Madame Anna Thillon, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Miss Rainforth, Miss Steele, Miss Reeves, H. Phillips, W. H. Seguin, and Signor Calzolari, will sing at Mr. Henry Wylde's ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY Evening, June 5. The sole-rated Orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera House will perform three favourite Overtures. Conductor, Mr. Potter. Leader, Mr. Willy. Tickets, Area and Gallery, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Principal Reserved Seats, 10s 6d. To be had at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street.

MR. S. J. NOBLE (Professor of the Pianoforte at the Royal [illegible] Academy of Music) has the honour to announce that his GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, on MONDAY, JUNE 5th, 1848. Vocalists—Misses Rush, Dolby, Bassano, A. Williams, M. [illegible] Messrs. Harold Read [illegible] Instrumentalists, Misses Reeves, Kenig, Frogley, Lazarus, Bauman, [illegible] Messrs. Lazarus, and Cioffi. Two Solos each Evening—Mdlle. Lovenzy, who is re-engaged, will on this occasion favourite Neapolitan Songs each Evening. The beautiful Masnegrie, Shakspeare's House [illegible] Chinese Pagoda, and other novelties, will be exhibited; the whole concluding with a magnificent, and not to be rivalled display of fireworks, by the Messrs. Smithby, [illegible] Tickets, 5s. each, to be had during the Day at Mr. Noble's Residence, 9, Upper Norton-street, Portland-road. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight precisely. Full Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Willy. Leader, Mr. Blagrove. Commencement of Mr. Julien's Concert at 8—Fireworks at 11. Notwithstanding the obvious expense attending the production of the above and splendid Band, there will be no advance of prices. Admission, as usual, 1s.

CREMORNE (Lessee, Mr. JAMES ELLIS), OPEN for the SEASON every day except Saturday.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Entrance Ballet, Grand Display of Fireworks, by Southby.—Re-engagement of Mr. HARRY [illegible] Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Day, Night Varieties, [illegible] Quadrille Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by Mr. Harold Read [illegible] Performers, including Messrs. Kenig, Frogley, Lazarus, Bauman, [illegible] Messrs. Lazarus, and Cioffi. Two Solos each Evening—Mdlle. Lovenzy, who is re-engaged, will on this occasion favourite Neapolitan Songs each Evening. The beautiful Masnegrie, Shakspeare's House [illegible] Chinese Pagoda, and other novelties, will be exhibited; the whole concluding with a magnificent, and not to be rivalled display of fireworks, by the Messrs. Smithby, [illegible] Tickets, 5s. each, to be had during the Day at Mr. Noble's Residence, 9, Upper Norton-street, Portland-road. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight precisely. Full Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Willy. Leader, Mr. Blagrove. Commencement of Mr. Julien's Concert at 8—Fireworks at 11. Notwithstanding the obvious expense attending the production of the above and splendid Band, there will be no advance of prices. Admission, as usual, 1s.

THE CHINESE JUNK, "KEYING," manned by a Chinese crew as visited by Her Majesty and [illegible] Highness Prince Albert and [illegible] and a Chinese Artist of real [illegible] genuine furnished style of the Celestial Empire [illegible] Idol, &c. &c. The "KEYING" is NOW OPEN for EXHIBITION, from Ten to Six, in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, basin facing the Brunswick Pier and Railway Terminus. Blackwall. Admission, Two Shillings; Children, Half price. Junk Tickets (including Fare and Admission, are issued at all the Stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Steamboat from all the Piers between Westminster-bridge and Woolwich. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.—"There is not a more interesting Exhibition in the Chinese world—you have visited the Thames for the vicinity of Canton."—The Times.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA of PARIS, LEICESTER-[illegible] and Coloured to Nature, and will show on the Evening of the Coronation of the Queen of France, and the Marriage of the Duke of Orleans, with the Princess Helena. ALL New and Original Scenes. Open Daily from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admission, One Shilling. GEORGE A. FRY, Proprietor.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, No. 5, PALL MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. GEORGE A. FRY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION for the FREE EXHIBITION of MODERN [illegible], HYDE PARK CORNER (late Chelsea Gallery). Open Daily from Nine to Six. Admission, 1s., and every succeeding Week, 6d. Season Tickets, 10s. 6d., admitting Two Persons, illustrated with gas, admission 6d.; Catalogues, 6d. EDMUND J. NIEMANN, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE of PUBLICATION of the CATALOGUE of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The New Edition is now ready, with all the following Illustrations:—The ELEVATION of the INSTITUTION as extended next Spring-street, the INTERIOR of the GREAT HALL, and the new LARGE THEATRE. The Catalogue enumerates upwards of 2000 Works of Ingenuity and Interest, with References to more than 600 Expositions. Price One Shilling. The INSTITUTION, greatly improved for Morning and Evenings, including Saturday Evenings. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, Half-price

REMOVAL of EXHIBITION.—THE NEW WOOL [illegible] Nature reflected [illegible] Wool. HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL [illegible] Its length from [illegible] [illegible] considerable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

confess that they have been deceived by their possibly well-meaning, but in reality very injurious friends, the Communists. If not, there are still many difficulties and perils before the Assembly and the Government—difficulties which it will require great skill and honesty of purpose to surmount, and perils which, under the most favourable circumstances, must retard the consolidation of the newly-acquired liberties of the French Republic.

The Assembly, following out the line of conduct they had chalked out for their abandonment of the national workshops, has, it appears, refused, or is about to refuse, its sanction to the project of the late Provisional Government, for taking possession of the railways. A deputation of railway directors which had an interview with the Committee charged with the consideration of the subject, has reported its belief, founded upon the circumstances which transpired at the interview, that the sole object of the Chamber is to put the railways on the most advantageous footing for their completion and operation, without violating the existing rights of companies. Should this anticipation turn out to be well founded, the determination of the Assembly will be received in this country, as well as in France, as a very satisfactory proof of the wisdom, the prudence, and the justice which may be expected from it in other matters of as urgent importance.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

The Court has returned to town from Osborne

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Royal children took their usual airings.

Monday was passed in the strictest retirement by her Majesty and the Court, owing to the lamented death of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

The Court went into mourning on Thursday last for her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, aunt to her Majesty. The ladies wear black silk, trimmed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. The gentlemen wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court is to change the mourning on Thursday the 15th inst. The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver staff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., the Court is to go out of mourning.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, on Tuesday

His Royal Highness Prince George has arrived in town, from Dublin

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia left the residence of the Prussian Legation at a quarter before eight o'clock on last Sunday evening, on his return to the Continent. His Royal Highness travelled by the ordinary mail train to Dover, whence he crossed in the steam yacht, the *Princess Alice*, conveyed his Royal Highness to Ostend, *en route* for Berlin.

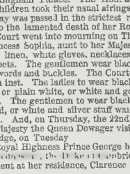
DEATH OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, daughter of his late Majesty George III., and aunt to the Queen, expired at half-past six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at her residence at Kensington.

A Grand Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ashburnham, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Auckland, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Viscount Morpeth. The Council sat two hours.

The Rev. T. F. Bewerbank (vicar age, Chiswick) had an interview on Wednesday with Sir G. Grey, at the Home Office, and presented to the right hon. baronet a loyal address to the Queen.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

### HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.



HER Royal Highness the Princess Sophia was the fifth daughter of King George III., the sixth child, and the fifteenth of the family, Princess Amelia, who died in 1810, having been the youngest. The Princess Sophia was born on the 3rd November, 1777.

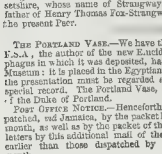
Her Royal Highness was baptized at St. James's Palace, on December 1. Her Serene Highness the Prince Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, represented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; her Serene Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, represented by the Countess of Hertford, and her Serene Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, represented by the Dowager Countess of Effingham

Her Royal Highness was remarried, laid a life of dignified and calm retirement; by all of her august relatives, and indeed by all honoured with her friendship and acquaintance, the Princess was deeply and sincerely respected and beloved; and she fully shared in that affection which every right-feeling person in these realms is so ready to bestow on the regal issue of the illustrious House of Brunswick

Her Royal Highness became alarmingly ill on the morning of Saturday, the 27th ultimo, at her residence at Kensington, she gradually grew worse, and expired the same afternoon. Her sole surviving sister, the Duchess of Gloucester, and also the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Cambridge, were with the Princess when she died; the Duchess of Inverness was likewise present. The Duke of Cambridge arrived a few minutes after his sister had breathed her last. This death of one who had been the daughter of a King, the sister of three Kings, and the aunt of a Queen, happened during the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, and its announcement came mournfully over the festivity of the day

### STEPHEN LORD STAVORDALE.

His Lordship, the second and only surviving son of the present Earl of Ilchester



died unmarried, on the 26th ult., in his thirty-second year. His elder brother, Henry Thomas Leopold, Lord Stavordale, had predeceased him in 1837, at the early age of twenty-one. By the mournful loss of these, his only sons, Lord Ilchester is left without a direct male heir of his body. He has, however, two daughters, Theresa Anne Maria, wife of Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq.; and Caroline Margaret, married to Edward C Kerrison, Esq. The present heir presumptive to the family honours is the Right Hon. Stephen Thomas Holmes Hornor Fox-Strangways, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, half-brother of the Earl.

The founder of the noble house of Ilchester, of which that of Holland is a cadet, was Sir Stephen Fox, the faithful adherent of King Charles II., during the Prince's exile, and the munificent projector of the great Military Hospital at Chelsea, to which he contributed £18,000. His son Stephen, the first Earl of Ilchester, considerably augmented the patrimony, by marrying Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Strangways Horner, Esq., of Mells Park, Somersetshire, whose name of Strangways he assumed. By her he had Stephen, father of Henry Thomas Fox-Strangways, second Earl of Ilchester, whose son is the present Peer.

THE PORTLAND VASE.—We have the gratification to learn that Mr. Windus, R.S.A., the author of the new Elucidation of the Portland Vase, and the Sacrophagus in which it was deposited, has just presented the latter to the British Museum: it is placed in the Egyptian room; and, apart from its artistic interest, the presentation must be regarded as an act of individual liberality worthy of special record. The Portland Vase, it will be remembered, is still the property of the Duke of Portland.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Henceforth a mail for Jamaï (Hayti) will be dispatched, *vid* Jamaica, by the packet leaving Southampton on the 2nd of each month, as well as by the packet of the 17th of the month. It is calculated that letters by this additional mail of the 2nd will reach Jacmel about five days earlier than those dispatched by the succeeding mail of the 17th of the month.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Select Committee on the Irish Poor Law was nominated

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNMENT BILL.—On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Lord CAMPBELL moved that it be read a third time that day six months, as it was perfectly unnecessary, for all that it professed to do could be already done by a resolution of either House of Parliament. After some discussion the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. ALCOCK (London) who contended that the present was a most opportune moment for the alteration proposed in the Navigation Laws. He supported the Government proposition.

Mr. HUME opposed the measure

A tedious debate ensued, which was ultimately adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock by a majority, on division, of 236 to 73

The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace, to receive an address from the Corporation of Dublin. At three o'clock the deputation arrived at the Palace. It was composed of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Keshin, Alderman O'Brien, M.P., Alderman M'Kenna, Alderman C. P. Gavin, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., D.L., &c. The deputation having approached the Royal presence, the Lord Mayor read the address from the Corporation, and, kneeling, presented it to his Sovereign. The Queen received the address, and returned a most gracious answer. Mr Maurice O'Connell, M.P., the mover of the address, and Town-Councillor Ferguson, the seconder, had the honour to kiss hands. The senior Alderman, Mr. Keshin, had also the honour of kissing hands. The deputation then retired The Queen gave audience to Sir George Grey

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—A deputation, consisting of the chairman and directors of the Kensal-green Cemetery, have had an interview with the Lord Chamberlain, to arrange the funeral of her late Royal Highness, which is to take place on Tuesday next, in the ground of the Company. Her Majesty having most graciously concurred in the wish of her late Royal Highness, the funeral is to be strictly private. Very few persons will attend, excepting the Royal Family, Officers of State, and the Household. The Bishop of Norwich will officiate on the occasion

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.—On Thursday the Judges arranged the summer circuits. Midland: Lord Denman and Justice Patteson Northern: Chief Baron and Justice Coltman. Oxford: Barons Rolfe and Platt North Wales: Justice Wightman. Vacation Judge. Baron Alderson will remain in town as Vacation Judge, and will sit daily at his chambers in Serjeant's-inn.

CHARITIES GATHERINGS.—On Thursday evening there was another attempt made to get up a "demonstration," as the phrase now is, in Clerkenwell green; but, as usual, the affair was a complete failure; the few hundreds of rabble, thieves, and pickpockets, who assembled, having been quickly dispersed by the police. It is said that sympathy with the unfortunate Mitchell is at the bottom of these senseless gatherings.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

### SICILY

On the 22nd ult. the two Houses of the Sicilian Parliament decreed a general mourning to be worn for three days, by all authorities in the island, as a manifestation of Sicilian sympathy with the martyrs to freedom who fell at Naples on the 15th ult.

### AUSTRIA

Reports, as yet unauthenticated, have reached us of disturbances, and the erection of barricades by the populace in Vienna, on the 15th ult. From Prague, too, in Bohemia, similar news have arrived, but confirming tangible fact. All that is discernible amidst the obscurity of clashing, antagonistic rumours is, that in both cities there is much commotion, uncertainty, and apprehensions of all kinds agitating men's minds.

### PRUSSIA

The accounts from other parts of Germany are equally glo In Berlin the public mind is in a very feverish and excited state. An outbreak is hourly expected, although people do not know the reason. From the gestures of the German Empire we have revolts and rumours of anticipated revolts—from the Rhine to the Weser, from the Elbe to the Danube; there is scarcely anything in the public papers but accounts of revolts, risings, &c. The press is free, which does not speak of some anarchy and confusion some demonstration of democratic power against the cause of peace and tranquillity.

### SWITZERLAND.

The representative of the canton of Geneva in the Diet has proposed that, in consequence of the recent events in Naples, the cantons who have military agreements with the Neapolitan government shall be invited to recall their troops. The proposition was ordered to be taken into consideration at an early sitting.

### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

An engagement was fought on Sunday, the 28th ult., between the troops of the German Confederation and the Danes The attack, which was quite unexpected, was made by the latter on the occasion of the Germans relieving their outposts opposite Alsen. The engagement lasted several hours, and terminated in favour of the Danes. There were between 7000 and 8000 engaged on both sides, and the affair is described as very sanguinary. It is feared that this *mal-apropos* event will retard the negociations at present on foot for a peaceable arrangement of the quarrel.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has continued fine, and without rain till the last day of the month. The month of May has been remarkable for the clearness of the sky and the absence of rain. The following are some particulars during each day of the past week

Monday, May 22, the sky was free from clouds, except between the hours of noon and 2 P.M., during which time clouds were frequent; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air was 60°. Friday, the sky was more or less covered with clouds till the evening, and it was free from clouds afterwards; the direction of the wind was E.S.E., and the average temperature for the day was 61°. Saturday, the sky was mostly overcast till afternoon; the evening and night were clear. The direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature was 57°. Sunday, the sky at times was nearly free from clouds, and at other times it was much clouded, the kinds of cloud were thin cirro-stratus and light cirri. The direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature was 59½. Monday, the sky was mostly cloudless till afternoon; and at times during the evening it was a good deal covered by large masses of dark cumulo and acrol. The direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature was 58°. Tuesday, the sky was mostly covered by clouds till the evening, and mostly clear afterwards. The direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 60°. Wednesday, the sky, in the early morning, was cloudless; afterwards it became partially clouded; at 8h. 45m. P.M. rain began to fall, and continued till the evening. The direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature was 58½°; and that for the week ending this day was 58°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | May 25, the highest during the day was | 72½ | deg., and the lowest was | 41 | deg |
| Friday | May 26, | 77 | | 47 | |
| Saturday, | May 27, | 69½ | | 46 | |
| Sunday, | May 28, | 72 | | 48 | |
| Monday, | May 29, | 78 | | 50½ | |
| Tuesday | May 30 | 80 | | 50 | |
| Wednesday | May 31, | 69½ | | 42 | |

Blackheath, Thursday, June 1, 1848. J. G.

HUNGERFORD MARKET COMPANY.—A special meeting and a half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company were held at the company's offices, Villiers-street, Strand. At the former meeting Robert Biddulph, Esq., was elected a director in the place of Lord Ashburton, deceased. The report of the directors to the half-yearly meeting gave a satisfactory statement of the company's affairs, and the same was received and adopted by the meeting. The five directors and auditor going out of office by rotation were unanimously re-elected; and after passing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The committee at Manchester have published "An account current of the Cobden National Trust Fund, to April 25, 1848." The towns contributing over a thousand pounds are—Manchester, £26,318; London, £11,793; Liverpool, £2120; Ashton, £1119; Bolton, £1230; Oldham, £1205; and Birmingham, £1217.—Mr. Cobden, in his letter of acknowledgment to the subscribers, having stated his acceptance of the gift, observes:—"Whilst acknowledging that it is by your bounty alone that I am placed in a position to be able to devote myself to public business, I think I refer to ground you from being held responsible for my future political career. I accept the testimonial at your hands, with the understanding that it commits the donors to an approval of my free-trade principles only, and that it leaves me at liberty to take an unfettered course on all other public questions. Having secured my independence, you have a right to expect, that in all matters affecting the public interests, I shall act up to the dictates of a conscientious conviction—that I shall not become the slave of a party, the minister of the press, or the flatterer of the people; and in these expectations you shall not be disappointed. Happy, indeed, shall I be to find that my opinions generally have the sanction of your approbation. I have entered upon this explanation solely to prevent any attempt hereafter to place you in a false position, for want of a frank understanding upon our future political relationship. Let it not be thought for a moment that this candour is incompatible with the most profound and grateful sense of your generosity. I feel an inexpressible pride in owning my fortune to the spontaneous contributions of my countrymen. To be thus exalted by you, as a successful labourer in the peaceful cause of free-trade, is a distinction which I would not relinquish for all the honours or rewards which have ever been bestowed upon successful conquerors. With the sincerest good wishes for your happiness, I remain, my friends, your obliged and faithful servant, RICHARD COBDEN.—London, May 23, 1848."

MR. BLEWITT'S CONCERT.

We have received the following letter from the veteran English composer:—

*(To the Editor.)*

I beg to return you my best thanks for your kind notice of my concert in your last interesting publication. Allow me to correct an error as regards my friend Mr. Templeton, who, sooner than disappoint my friends, attended (notwithstanding he had hardly recovered from his late hoarseness), and sang "Old Towler" with great effect, and which elicited one of the most rapturous encores I have ever heard.

Last I read not the valuable services of Mr. H. Phillips and Miss Rosa Reeves is most certain, after being finally authorised to announce them in the programme. The latter gentleman sent an apology at nine o'clock (on that evening), to say he was labouring under severe hoarseness, which I was delighted to find had *entirely* left him on the following night, when he made his *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre, in "Linda di Chamouni." I had his success on that night as one of the greatest triumphs a British artist ever achieved. Query: If Mr. Sims Reeves could make the impression he did on the part assigned him in "Linda di Chamouni," what would he have done in "Lucia"?

It was stated by one of your contemporaries that Reeves's success was one of the greatest triumphs since Miss Kelly's appearance on the Italian boards. Surely they never could have heard him (which I judge very possible), as he had not the slightest pretension as a musician; and as to his vocalisation, it was far from pleasant to hear, from his nasal defect. In fact, the only recommendation he had for the then King's Theatre was his great patron, the Prince of Wales, and Mrs. Crouch. Now Reeves, whom I freely forgive ("if he will promise never to do so any more"), I am delighted to say, for the sake of the profession, a gentleman, and an excellent pianoforte performer. As to his singing, you are as qualified to appreciate it as myself

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully and obliged,

J. BLEWITT

Queen Charlotte-row, New-road, Monday, May 29.

## OPENING OF THE NEW STEAM BASIN AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE ancient sea-port of Portsmouth is ever and anon the scene of some commemoration of national interest; such, for instance, as some splendid addition to our "wooden walls" an extension of the already vast resources of the Royal Dockyard Of the latter class is the event we are about to illustrate; the completion and opening of a New Steam Basin, on Thursday week, the 25th ult., which is the greatest work of the kind successfully completed in this country, and marks a new era in the history of our naval architecture. Additional *éclat* is given to the event by the setting of the last stone being executed before her Majesty, who had not permitted herself to her loyal subjects in so public a manner since the memorable 16th of April, when the security of the Throne was restored so remarkable and decided a guarantee from the conduct of the nation at large.

The basin, which occupies nine acres of ground, was the great point of attraction, and thither the population of Portsmouth and its neighbourhood flocked in great numbers. Booths and platforms had been arranged for their accommodation al. round the margins of the basin; the national colours were displayed at regular intervals, and three immense standards waved from the steam-factory, which, with its subjacent roof of ice in many parts with spectators more curious than cautious, and surmounted at one point by a huge crane, which also bore its proportion of occupants, presented altogether a very striking appearance. At the entrance to the basin were posted Her Majesty's barge, manned by her young apprentices, the *Excellent*, and a crowd of barges.

The *Fairy* was not expected to arrive till three o'clock, but long before two o'clock every available spot on the margin of the quadrangular basin was occupied by well-dressed spectators. The platforms and booths were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and only sufficient space remained for the military and police to keep the line, and by forming the front rank to preserve the regularity of the spectacle. In this service there were employed the Marine Artillery, and portions of the 9th and 17th Regiments, to the number of 1000, as well as 2076 men of the Royal Dockyard Brigade, this latter force consisting of the workmen employed in the dockyards, who have undergone a course of drilling, and are supplied with regimental uniforms. By two o'clock the arrangements required for the reception of her Majesty, and a very splendid spectacle the whole scene presented. Not less than 15,000 people were assembled to witness the spectacle.

It was a hot day; the sun poured down a blaze of light and heat, and the [illegible] of the civic authorities in their scarlet robes sent the blood up to [illegible] face. In this melting weather, with nothing visible on the uncovered [illegible] but a sea of brown parasols, the spectators waited for some time the [illegible]ppearance of the *Fairy*. About a quarter past three o'clock, the sound of guns from a squadron, somewhat muffled by distance, was heard, and it was known that the Queen had passed the fleet at Spithead. Then came the louder and more startling report of the cannon from the Platform Battery, and of the old *Victory*, the *Rota*, and the *Bellerophon*. Some duty took place which the Lord of Wellington and the Lords of the Admiralty got on board; but a few minutes after, the *Fairy*, with the Royal standard at the mainmast, the Admiralty flag at the foremast, and the Union-Jack at the stern, was seen gliding into the basin amidst the shrill cheers of the young crew on board the *Rolla*, and the thunders of a Royal salute from the *Excellent*, and from batteries on shore. As the little vessel passed along the narrow entrance to the Basin, on all sides arose the most enthusiastic cheers and acclamations. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen shouted, the troops saluted, the bands struck up in succession "God save the Queen," and there was infinite rolling of drums. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were surrounded by a brilliant suite, stood on the quarter-deck while the *Fairy* slowly steamed round the Basin. The Queen was dressed in white, and the Prince in a Field-marshal's uniform; and both acknowledged gracefully, and with great cordiality, the affectionate greetings with which they were received.

It was at this moment that the scene assumed its most animated appearance. The *Fairy* was marshalled on her way into the Basin, and her wake was closed in by a whole flotilla of barges, from the fleet at Spithead, the ships in commission having been lent by the Admiralty. When the *Fairy* had steamed slowly round the Basin, she stopped a little above the north inlet, where the principal booth was erected. There her Majesty and the Prince landed, and passing under a handsome triumphal arch of flowers, reached a raised platform, which was erected, and upon which two chairs were placed for their accommodation. In the space around this platform were collected the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Earl of Auckland, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Admiral Prevost, Admiral Sir John Ommanney, Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, Admiral Purvis, Admiral Parry, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ilchester, Viscount Limerick, General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Clarence Paget, Captain Sir Richard Grant, R.N., Sir J. Norbury, Captain the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir E. Parry, R.N., Sir W. Pearson, Sir Baldwin Walker, Colonel Constance, Admiral Daly, Colonel Daly, Viscount Ingestre, Colonel Irvine, R.E.; Viscountess Limerick, Countess Ellesmere, Lady Frederick and the Hon Miss Fitzclarence, Lady Grant, Lady Parry, Lady Emily Dundas, Lady Pearson, Lady Nott.

The appearance of so many distinguished persons, old generals and admirals in uniform, the full board of Admiralty in court dresses, the fiers of lords surrounding the spot filled by elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, but above all the Duke of Wellington standing behind the chair of his Sovereign, his remarkable features lighted up with the lively expression of pride—all this formed a scene sufficiently striking and remarkable.

The Mayor, having been called forward, presented addresses to Her Majesty and the Prince, which they received very graciously.

Her Majesty then examined a plan of the Basin, which lay on a table at hand for inspection, and which was explained to her Majesty by Captain James, R.E., surveyor in charge of the works.

Her Majesty, who stood the whole time she was on the shore, and was repeatedly cheered, next went over to a party of ladies who stood at some distance from the platform, and some of whom she recognised. The lady first greeted by her Majesty was Miss Eden; then Lady Ellesmere, Lady Fitzclarence, and Miss Fitzclarence. Sir Baldwin Walker was presented by the Duke of Wellington. Some little children were on board the tender, and the Prince of Wales particularly was loudly cheered by the spectators.

At five o'clock, the Dockyard battalion and auxiliaries, to the number of 2500, sat down to an excellent cold dinner provided by Mr. Woods, army contractor, at [illegible] of Common Hard, at the same time the contractor's force, numbering about 1600, sat down to a similar banquet provided by Mr. Rhoden, of the Poultry, London. The bands playing them in to the tune of "Roast Beef of Old England."

Some acknowledgment is due to the Admiral Superintendent Prescott and his able lieutenant Asplin, for the admirable manner in which the whole arrangements on the occasion were made by them.

Some little circumstance had nearly given rise to very awkward consequences. While the Queen was standing on the platform, and the ceremony which she had come to witness was proceeding, a police inspector was desired to go and call the band to strike up "Rule Britannia." This official, in the violence of his zeal, rushed forward with such headlong haste to give the necessary order, that he very nearly upset her Majesty. The Queen smiled good-naturedly when Lord Frederick Fitzclarence spoke to her on the subject

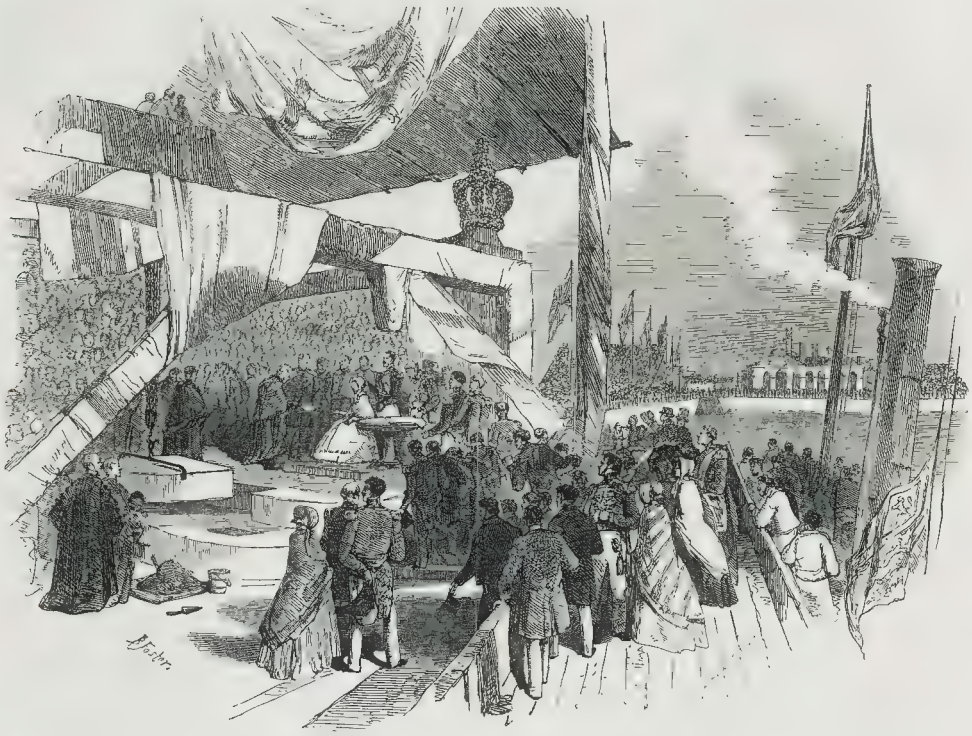
THE BASIN

The following are the details of this important work

THE QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL RECEIVED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Granite Stone from Cornwall, Devon, and the Channel Islands | 607,488 | |
| Portland Stone | 27,178 | 1,1[illegible] |
| Purbeck do. | 383,000 | |
| Bricks | 7,000,000 | 7,866,180 |
| Timber | 256,000 | |
| Iron | 122,6[illegible] | |
| Excavation Removed | 542,503 | 984,500 |
| Clay for Dam | 25,000 | |
| Average number of men employed since the commencement | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| At the works weekly | 1,000 | |
| Men employed quarrying and conveying Materials | 1,000 | |

# OPENING OF THE NEW STEAM BASIN AT PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH PRESENTING THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col Irvine, C B. | Director-General of the Works | Ed Smith, C E... | Superintendent for Construction |
| Capt Jarvis, R F | Inspecting Works | Began | June 19, 843. |
| Mr H West | Clerk of Works | First Stone Laid | January 13 1845 |
| Mr | Clerk of | First vessel Laid | May 25 ,, |

...ship-building basin on the east side of the Inner Harbour, each 300 feet long by 70 wide and 30 ... deep from the coping. It was set to ensure vessels whose refitments must be completed in a great hurry to be worked upon by the artisans on both sides at once.

The area of water in the Basin and inlets is 8¼ acres; the Basin alone, 7 acres.

In the south-west corner is a large graving dock, 80 feet wide at the entrance, and 305 feet long "over all," with a width of 101 feet between the coping.

he west brink of the Basin is a great factory of handsome architecture, 6...7 ...et long, 48 wide, and 51 high. In the south-west end of this building were feasted the 1600 men after the opening.

On the south wall is a new brass foundry, 90 feet by 110. This has been, for some time, in partial working.

The basin is considered capable of accommodating around its sides as many as nine steam-frigates of the first class. Besides the above materials, there have been used in various parts of the whole about 2500 tons of cast iron from Staffordshire. The rough cost of the labour already turned out of hand £400,000.

THE "FAIRY" ENTERING THE NEW BASIN.

# EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"A SQUALLY DAY."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

We resume our criticism from page 328.

Mr. O'Neil, like Mr. Frost, has only one picture in the Exhibition, wisely determining to husband his strength for one great effort rather than scatter it over t[illegible]. His subject is "Katherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII." "Sir, I beseech you," said the injured Queen, "for all the love that hath been between us, and for the love of God, let me have justice and right: take of me some pity and compassion, for I am a poor woman and a stranger born out of your dominions. I have here no assured friend, much less impartial counsel, and I flee to you as to the head of justice within this realm. Alas! alas! wherein have I offended you?" This is a well selected incident for the purposes of art, and Mr. O'Neil has made the most of it. The grouping of his figures has been managed with great care, and some of the heads are admirably expressive. The face of th Queen is full of injured majesty and beauty. The King is not so good; but fo[illegible] artist to have succeeded in his principal figure, as Mr. O'Neil has certainly done, is indeed a great matter.

Mr. Creswick has extended his love for nature, and escaped from the cool sequestered glades where Dryads and Hamadryads haunt, to sea-shore scenes such as the late Mr. Collins loved so much, and painted so truely. In his "Home by the Sands" and his "Squally Day" he has shown an eye exquisitely alive to the varieties of nature; and has, moreover, gladdened his friends and the public, by giving greater variety to his works, and by achieving complete success in the new line he has chosen for his pencil. He must, however, desert his checquered walks and shady pools; for no one, not Mr. Lee himself, has a finer eye for catching the beauties of landscape nature. In a room, hung with pictures by Creswick, one enjoys a perpetual spring throughout the year.

191. "Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, and the Prince of Wales assisting at the Toilet of Mademoiselle Montpensier." C. Landseer. A small clever picture of three figures nicely painted in parts, and with some good character about it. The dresses and decorations of the period are elaborately worked up We prefer this to Mr. C. Landseer's larger picture, already noticed.

217. "Amalfi." C. Stanfield. A large and noble landscape occupying the centre of the south side of the great room. It is in Mr. Stanfield's best manner, and in the same style as his large landscapes at Bowood. The mariner's compass was invented [illegible]

223. "Mrs. Charles Lamb." F. Grant. A three-quarter portrait, painted in a manner something between Reynolds and Gainsborough. It is by far the best female portrait in the Exhibition.

229. "An old Cover Hack, the property of R. Heathcote, Esq." E. Landseer One of those common subjects which no one but Edwin Landseer succeeds in

"CATHERINE OF ARRAGON APPEALING TO HENRY VIII."—PAINTED BY H. N. O'NEIL.

investing with something more than mere portraiture. The general arrangement is extremely tasteful, and the whole picture most wonderful for finish and fidelity.

230. "Portrait of the Lord Justice-General of Scotland." J. Watson Gordon. A fine full length in Mr Watson Gordon's bold broad style. Wilkie remarked that Mr Gordon reminded him of Raeburn (he had seen Raeburn first); and in Landseer's opinion "he [Mr. Gordon] worked

242. "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul at Antwerp." D. Roberts. By far the finest work we remember to have seen from the pencil of Mr. Roberts, who has evidently stripped for a great effort, remembering at every stroke that the picture was a commission from Mr. Vernon, and that it was destined to form a part of the Vernon gift to the British nation. The effect of light is quite wonderful, the details faithful as well felt, and the management of the figures far superior to Steenwyck or any old painter of church interiors.

262. "Miss Forbes of Callander." T. M. Joy. A clever portrait by an able artist, who works too little for his own fame. Instead of painting bold landscape backgrounds and difficult bits for his brother artists—caring apparently very little who was to own the work—he will, we trust, work for himself hereafter, and send to future exhibitions more than his present contribution—a single portrait. A painter is soon forgotten, unless he manages to keep his name continually before the public.

268 "The Skirts of a Wood" R. Redgrave. In Mr. Creswick's manner, and a most careful transcript from nature.

277 "Portrait of Mrs. Charles Dickens." D. Maclise. A three-quarter portrait in a green velvet dress. The general arrangement is judicious, and the countenance expressive and pleasing.

370 "Mola de Gaeta, from the Appian Way." C. Stanfield. A small picture, and the artist's best work in the present Exhibition. Mr. Stanfield has very little imagination, but his eye is always sensibly alive to the varieties of landscape nature. His great merit is that he is always true to the scene and to himself. He is no cold imitator, and while at work is not thinking how Claude, or Cuyp, or Wilson, or Turner would have rendered this or that part, but is solely intent on transferring to canvas what he sees before him with the greatest fidelity and beauty. He feels, and properly too, that he can rely on his own observation, and that to attain original excellence he must think and work for himself.

383. "A Summer Morning." F. R. Lee, R. A., and T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A neat composition of wonderful truth and beauty. The landscape is, of course, by Lee; the cows, of course, by Cooper. We remember, as many of our readers will no doubt do, a charming picture, the joint production by the late Sir Augustus Callcott and Mr. E. Landseer. It is surprising that our artists do not oftener work together.

395. "A old Woman accused of Witchcraft." W. P. Frith, A. One of Mr. Frith's best works, and altogether an advance on former years. The woman is accused of having bewitched a peasant girl, and the scene is supposed to take place before a country justice of the reign of King James I. The story is well told, and some of the heads most carefully elaborated. The details, too, are good.

413 "A Random Shot." E. Landseer. A deer dying or dead in the snow from the effects of a random shot. One of her young has followed her for nourishment. The incident is painful—the execution most felicitous. There is a capital effect of light.

464 "St. John the Baptist." W. Etty. A full-length figure, not very well drawn, and rich though dirty in colour.

476. "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire of London in 1666." E. M. Ward. A very clever picture, which we have made arrangements to engrave. We shall therefore abstain, for the present, from making any lengthened account of its incidents and episodes. This thoughtful artist is always full of meaning. He leaves no part of his picture "To be let."

487. "Caius Marius in the Ruins of Carthage." F. Danby. Rather "The Ruins of Carthage—Caius Marius looking on:" for the figure is very small, and quite subsidiary. This is a picture of fine imagination.

494. "Prize Fruit grown at Blenheim." G. Lance. In Mr. Lance's best manner. It is in our engraver's hands.

495. "Christ and the Sisters of Bethany." F. Stone. Very unlike Mr. Frank Stone's easily recognised style, and hardly a successful attempt, in another and more difficult line. There is, however, a religious air about the picture which is very pleasing.

503 "View from the Slate Quarries on the River Ogweir, North Wales." Lee and Cooper. Another Beaumont and Fletcher affair, and quite as happy as the effort already noticed.

511. "Palmer and Sir Guyon's Approach to the Bower of Bliss." W. D Kennedy. A long picture—the landscape quite Spenserian—the figures cold and uninteresting. Spenser's own heroes lack the vital warmth of flesh and blood, and Mr. Kennedy has not, to the purpose that he has chosen, caught the cold allegorical character of the heroes of the Fairy Queen, and all the rich exuberance of the landscape to which the poet succeeds in painting with so rich and mellow and yet so faithful a pencil. Mr. Kennedy, at one time, painted human flesh with all the warmth of Mr. Etty.

## *MUSIC.*

### ANCIENT CONCERTS.

Earl Howe was the director of the seventh concert on Wednesday night; but his Lordship was summoned from his house, where he was giving the customary dinner to his brother directors, to attend to his duty as a special constable, and was thus absent from the concert-room. He also left Lord Cowley for the same reason. The agitation of the Chartists, and the death of the Princess Sophia, have seriously affected all places of amusement, and a very thin meeting was the consequence at the Hanover Rooms. There were no novelties in the selection, which comprised stock pieces from Handel, Mozart, Purcell, V. Martini, Pergolesi, Gaglielmi, S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach, Dr. Boyce, Webbe, Callcott, and Graun. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Emma Lucombe, Miss E. Williams, Messrs. Barnby, Peck, Lockey, Phillips, and Machin. The return of Miss Lucombe after her studies in Italy and France was the interesting event of the evening. Her voice, always a very beautiful one, has gained in power and flexibility, and her style is more finished. She gave the "Gratias agemus" very nicely, with Mr. Willman's delicate clarionet obligato. Mr. H. Blagrove's delicacy in executing S. Bach's "Chaconne," with variations, is worthy of record.

The Duke of Wellington is the director for the eighth and last concert (next Wednesday), as *locum tenens* for the Earl of Westmoreland, now in Berlin.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Symphonies at the sixth Concert were Mozart's in C, No 1, and Beethoven's in D, No. 2, both written in the early days of these great composers. The overtures were Weber's "Der Freyschütz" and Sterndale Bennett's "Parisina," the latter conducted by Mr. Lucas, in the absence of Mr. Costa, who directed, as usual, the remainder of the programme. There are some fine points in the Parisina overture, but it is written in a difficult key, and has evidently not gone through the ordeal of careful rehearsals. Miss Kate Loder (a very clever pupil of Mrs. Anderson) performed Mendelssohn's first Pianoforte Concerto in G minor with much ability, especially in the last movement, which was encored. Her execution is remarkably clear and brilliant, and her touch excellent. This gifted young *artiste* has already distinguished herself as a composer. Mr. Blagrove played Spohr's Violin Concerto, No. 12, Op. 79, by no means one of the best specimens of composition by that master. It was finely executed by the English violinist. The vocalists were Mdme. Dorus Gras, who sang the air "Perche non ho" from "Lucia," and "Non mi dir" from "Don Giovanni" with great effect; and Signor Salvi, who gave "Una sposa" from "Maria di Rohan," and "Una furtiva" from the "Elisir d' Amore," being encored in the former.

THE MADRIGALISTS.—Lord Saltoun presided at the meeting, on Tuesday night, of this club, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the prize of ten guineas for a melody, given by the Duke of Cumbridge, was awarded to Mr. Hatton for the first prize, and Mr. Blewitt for the second. There were three candidates. Mr. Lockey sang the songs, accompanied by Sir R. R. Bishop, whose fine glee of "Bold Robin Hood" was capitally executed. Thalberg played his "Don Giovanni" fantasia and his "Home, sweet Home" variations, and Miss Rebecca Isaacs, by Mr. Brinsley Richards. The Duke of Cambridge's absence was owing to the death of the Princess Sophia.

THE MUSICAL UNION. At the fifth meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, the scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D, No. 63; Beethoven's Quartet in A, No. 5; Beethoven's Duo, Op. 61, for Pianoforte and Violoncello; and two Pianoforte Solos, executed by M. Charles Halle, the one composed by Stephen Heller, and the other by himself. He played in the most exquisite style, Platti seconding him in the duo. Hermann, Deloffre, and Hill were the other executants.

MISS DOLBY AND MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S MORNING CONCERT.—An excellent programme was provided on Tuesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to excess by the friends and admirers of this popular and esteemed vocalist and very clever pianist. The first part was confined solely to the works of the late Mendelssohn, opening with his "St. Paul" overture, and followed by an Anthem, "Why, O Lord," composed to Dr. Bromley's version of the 13th Psalm. It is a fine work, and was well executed. Miss Dolby singing the principal solos, the chorus being chiefly composed of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music. The Serenade and "Allegro giojoso," Op. 44, executed by Mr. Lindsay Sloper in brilliant style; two duets nicely sung by the Misses Fyne; song, "By Calm's bower," given by Mr. Lockey; the duet "Oh rest in the Lord," from the "Elijah," sung by Miss Dolby; and two unaccompanied Quartets, sung by Miss Wallace, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Sergius, completed the Mendelssohnian gleanings—a graceful tribute to the memory of that celebrated composer. Bach's Concerto in D minor, for three pianofortes and orchestra, was capitally played by C. Hallé, Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper. The second part of the scheme was miscellaneous: Blagrove playing a violin solo; the Distin family, a quartet on the Sax-horns; Mr. Sloper, his own "Napolitaine;" and Madame Thillon and Signor Marras being added to the list of singers we have above. Mr. Weiss was an effective band, led by Mr. Willy. Mr. C. Lucas and Benedict officiating as conductors.

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT.—The directors of the Royal Italian Opera having given permission to their *artistes* to sing at Mrs. Anderson's Concert, she was enabled to present a highly attractive scheme, and the Hanover Rooms were crowded with rank and fashion. There was an effective orchestra, conducted by Costa, opening with Weber's "Oberon" overture. Salmon performed his "Lucrezia Borgia" violin fantasia in brilliant style, and Platti played a violoncello solo excellently. The Distin family on the Sax-horns completed the instrumental treat. Mrs. Anderson executed in superb style Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat; and with M. Sainton, a Dohler's "Tarantella" for piano and violin, displayed first-rate mechanism. As regards the vocal gleanings, Mario was encored in an air, and Mdlle. Alboni in "Non più mesta." Mdme. Viardot, in addition to her powerful vocalisation in Zingarella, "Ombre adorate," sang some Spanish airs with Mdlle de Meudi most charmingly. Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdme. Dorus Gras, and Miss Bassano, Signor R. Costa, and Signor Tamburini, sang divers pieces in this admirable concert.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The evening performance of the Royal Italian Opera-house, Covent-garden, was given on Friday morning, a notice of which will appear in our next publication, as also of the performance of Haydn's "Creation" at Exeter Hall, on the same evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Miss Lucombe, Sims Reeves, and Phillips being the vocalists. On Saturday (this morning) the concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music will take place. On Monday morning will be the public rehearsal of the eighth and last Ancient Concert, which will take place on Wednesday evening. Signor Negri gives his annual morning concert on Monday, and in the evening Mr. Noble will have his concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, and Mr. H. Wylde at Exeter Hall. The London Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday next, will give Haydn's "Creation," in aid of the funds of the Early Closing Association. M. Vivier, the famed horn-player, whose performances in Germany, Russia, Belgium, and France have created such a sensation, has arrived in London. The musical accounts from Italy, France, and Germany continue to be deplorable. In Paris the only attraction is at the Opéra Comique, with Auber's "Haydée," in which Roger is so great, both as an actor and singer.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF MR. AND MRS. W. H. SEGUIN. These excellent vocalists gave an illustration of their talents on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, singing Mozart's duo, "Crudel, perche," very successfully. Madame Dorus Gras gave "Va dit-elle," from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable;" and Madame E. Lafarelle (Hallwerth) sang the "Gravedigger." Miss Bailey, Miss Duval, Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, the Misses Fyne, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. John Parry were also included in the selections; and the instrumental attraction was great—the performances of Charles Hallé; Holmes; his pupil, Noble, Sutton, and Haydon, as pianists; Giulio Regondi, concertina; Belsir Chatterton, harp; and the Distin Family, Sax-horns.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS.—The miscellaneous matinée performed by this Professor at his first Chamber Concert, given in Willis's Rooms, was judiciously selected. He was supported by Richardson, Sommeberg, Jarrett, Waterbottom, G. Regondi, and the Collins family, in the instrumental department; and Madame Lazarus, Miss Miran, and the Misses Collins, as vocalists. Mr. T. Baker was the Conductor.

THE GERMANIC SOCIETY. A German band from Berlin, conducted by Herr Lenschou, has arrived in this country, with M. Goria, a pianist, to give concerts. There is nothing in the order of talent evinced by this *troupe* to entitle it to much consideration, and it is only as a specimen of what can be done on the home market is so severe, that our own profession has enormous difficulty to sustain itself.

EXETER HALL.—The Concert given on Wednesday night, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah, exhibited the advantage of continuous training, for the choral singing of the classes is decidedly improving. Part the first was confined to Handel's "Acis and Galatea," Mr. Sims Reeves was encored rapturously in the airs "Love in her Eyes," and "Love sounds the alarm;" as also Mr. Whitworth in "O ruddier than the cherry." The part song, by Mendelssohn, "O hills," was also demanded a second time; and the "Adelaide" of Beethoven was most fervently given twice by Mr. Reeves, whose popularity is unbounded at the present moment. Charles Hallé played some of Mendelssohn's songs without words, with truly practical feeling. The fine Walpurgis Night terminated the scheme, the solos sung by Miss Duval, Mr. Benson, and Mr. W. H. Seguin. These Concerts are very praiseworthy, as exhibiting a sound musical purpose.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdlle. Lind was to have performed *Linda* for the second time, on Saturday night, but, owing to her indisposition, the opera of "Linda" was substituted, which enables us to pay a tribute to the fine acting and singing of Coletti in the part of the heroine's father. *Antonio* may rank with the finest impersonations of this admirable baritone.

On Tuesday night Mdlle. Lind, recovered from her indisposition, repeated her performance of *Lucia*, the house being brilliantly attended. From first to last she was received with continued acclamations. There are few parts in the lyric *repertoire* better adapted to develope the powers of Mdlle. Lind than that of the heroine in Sir Walter Scott's masterly romance. *Lucia* is gentle, winning, and sentimental; and the Italian librettist has skilfully retained the attributes of the character in his poem. The presentment of a horrible future is depicted in the opening scene, and seems harmonised with the feelings of *Lucia* in her first entrance—a gentle melancholy prevails, and she shrinks instinctively from the proposition of *Edgar* to address her brother for his consent to the union. For nothing of the wild passion of *Edgar* against her race was administered with great delicacy. In what is designated the "display of *fioriture*" there is nothing novel in the part not introduced by Mdlle. Lind; but her powers are in good taste, and therefore appropriate. She is in truth, it may be remarked, a highly conscientious *artiste*; and a composer's inspirations in her hands, as well as his intentions, are equally respected.

The duet with *Enrico* in the second act is characterised by a striking point in the perusal of the letter announcing the falsety of her lover twice over, before she can believe the evidence of her senses. The delivery during the signing of the contract is skilfully enacted; but the grand effort of Mdlle. Lind is in the scene of insanity. In her hands the sacrifice of art is carried to the most finished limits, and she seems "terribly in earnest." Her *stringendo* singing, as in the "Sonnambula," is displayed in the most exquisite light, and one or two of her ornaments were perfect in their originality. In Mdlle. Lind's musical execution, her most splendid touches are those received in the upper octave; and she is naturally tempted to dwell upon, and at times to force these high notes from the chest, and thus give a vigour not being sufficiently relieved by contrast. Her *Lucia* is a very fine conception, displaying much talent degree the highest intellectual qualifications, as well as exquisite vocal excellences.

The *Enrico* of Coletti is superbly rendered; but the proud spirit of *Edgar*, his impetuosity, and his final despair, exact a rare combination of histrione as well as musical powers to excite sympathetic but weak organ of Gardoni cannot realise what is anticipated by the imagination.

For the extra night on Thursday, "Lucia" was given for the third time. The house was fully and habitually attended. Mdlle. Lind's performance was received with the greatest applause, she being recalled at the end of each act.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" is to be revived, in which Mdme. Tadolini will appear with Labloche. We learn that the next part for Mdlle. Lind will be either in the "Elisir d'Amore" or in the "Gazza Ladra."

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Favorita" was repeated for the second and third times, on Saturday and Tuesday. On the last-mentioned evening it was received with enthusiasm from beginning to end, Mario being encored in the romance in the first act, Grisi called before the curtain at the end of the second act, and Grisi and Mario at the termination of the third and fourth acts. The *divertissement* has been curtailed, and if it were cut out altogether the opera would gain in interest in the earlier acts.

Grisi's *Leonora* is one of her finest creations, fully equal to her *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, or *Sonnambula*. In this new part she has proved herself to be in the plenitude of her powers. It may be questioned whether the wonderful richness and roundness of her splendid organ could have been heard to greater advantage than in her scene in the third act, and in the duo in the last act. The music is well adapted for her, requiring, as it does, overwhelming dramatic force in the delicacy, finish, and pathos of her vocalisation in the scene of *Leonora*'s reconciliation with *Fernando*, her sisters, and many of her listeners to tears. Mario seconded her with considerable feeling and energy: he has not the overpowering qualities of Duprez in this part: but his deportment is dignified, and his singing, easy, intelligible, and at times truly impassionable. He was rather husky on the Tuesday; but on the two previous occasions his cavatina, in the gorgeous convent-scene of Grieve, was full of exquisite sensibility. The excitement produced, indeed, by the last act, with its scenic accessories, the vocal genius of Grisi, the effect of the pealing organ, and the solemn strains of the monks, is, indeed, as unparalleled as it is indescribable.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Norma" was given with Grisi, Corbari, Salvi and Marini; and the second and third acts of "La Sonnambula," with Viardot, Corbari, Mario, and Tamburini, were to have followed, but owing to the hoarseness of Mario, the last scene of "La Concorenzia" was substituted, and Mdlle. Alboni was rapturously encored in "Non più mesta," as usual. Grisi's *Norma* electrified the house, and she was recalled at the end of each act. A call was then raised for Corbari, and after a little delay she was brought on by Grisi, and received an emphatic ovation. The house was crowded to excess On Tuesday, being the day for the funeral of the Princess Sophia, the theatre will be closed; but there will be a subscription night on Monday.

Camarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" will be revived next Thursday, with Grisi, Castellan, and Alboni; Mario, Rovere, and Tamburini, in the cast. The novelty of a morning performance of Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" will be given on Wednesday We believe we may also add the agreeable information that Mr. Reeves will make his *début* forthwith in "Lucia," having been engaged at this theatre.

### PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Auber's popular opera of the "Crown Diamonds" has been revived at this theatre, with great success, Mr. Allen having been engaged to resume his original part of *Don Henrique*. This favourite tenor is always heard to the greatest advantage at this lyric establishment. Madame Thillon's charming impersonation of *La Reine* is nothing if not piquancy and vivacity. Mrs Weiss, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Bodda were included in the cast, and the operatic company is now strong enough to produce the *répertoire* which first ensured for the Princess' Theatre a great and deserved popularity.

On Monday evening the theatres were closed, upon a very short notice received from the Lord Chamberlain, in consequence of the death of the Princess Sophia.

No novelties have been produced; nor has the business at any of the houses been particularly good, the fine weather causing people to prefer out-of-door recreations to a hot theatre The return of the Keans, however, to the HAYMARKET, with Lovel's attractive play of "The Wife's Secret," will be sure to prove of advantage to the management. Mr. Gerhard Taylor, the harpist, has been engaged also for an *entr'acte*; and a new three-act drama, by Mr. T. Parry is announced for this evening, very powerfully cast.

The company of the Théâtre Historique is announced to open on Monday at DRURY-LANE with "Monte Cristo." M. Alexandre Dumas will, it is said, superintend the rehearsals, having arrived in London for that express purpose; and the drama will occupy two successive nights in its performance, as in Paris—a novel and very bold experiment with an English audience. The other pieces announced are "La Reine Margot" and "Les trois Mousquetaires." We believe the stage management is entrusted to M. Bourdicault. Some anonymous placards have been circulated against our own, and for the same reason that we prefer Spanish chestnuts and Portugal grapes to those indigenous with ourselves.

The Newgate school of melodrama occupies the attention of the audiences on the other side of the Thames but at present we complain. "Sixteen-string Jack" and "Dick Turpin" are the attractions at the VICTORIA and SURREY theatres this week.

### VAUXHALL AND CREMORNE.

The two public gardens, VAUXHALL and CREMORNE, opened on Monday evening, and were unusually well attended, the performances of the theatres being closed contributing to increase the number of visitors. The order of the Lord Chamberlain that permitted dancing, horsemanship, ballet, and fireworks, on the same evening that is prohibited dramatic performances, was curious enough.

Vauxhall is under the management of Mr. Wardell, who held it last year, confidently with a Mr. Pike. The order of entertainments remain as it has been time out of mind. There is singing, equestrianism, and fireworks, with various bands of music, suppers, and dancing; but some new line may be struck out with advantage. There is a great lack of seats, for those who choose to rest without going into the supper boxes; and there is wanting also some kind of amusement during the concert. Since the days when people believed they were entertained in listening to songs from the orchestra tastes have altogether changed in music of the first order; has been so widely diffused, and cultivated, even at home, that nothing but the very best will satisfy the public; hence for the groups who are constantly promenading upon the walks a preference to standing for so long a time in front of the orchestra, some light games in the fashion of the *Jeux Bleu, Billards Anglais, Jeu de Bagues*, and others, constantly going on in the French Vaudeville and Ranelagh, or Mabille Gardens, not only with advantage to the public, but considerable profit to the proprietor. The view of Constantinople, on the Waterloo ground, is very good: and the fireworks, as usual, most effective.

CREMORNE GARDENS have had a great deal of money laid out upon them since last year; and, in addition to Laurent's band, and Arban for the principal concert-piston, offer many attractions. A balloon, capable of carrying eight persons, has been added to the "stock" of the establishment; and it is placed under the direction of Lieutenant Gale, who distinguished himself in the aëronatic excursions of last year, by descending from an upper to a lower car, by a rope ladder. Aquatic tournaments are announced; and, provided the weather will only hold favourable, a flourishing season may be expected.

THAT deservedly popular actress, Miss Woolgar, has announced her benefit at the Adelphi Theatre, on Monday next.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Modern Antique*."—"*Exchequer*," in all probability is derived from the Scaccarium, or table of accounts, which the Government used in former times to facilitate their accounts of the revenue. The "Scaccarium" is described as a quadrangular table, about ten feet long and five broad, with a ledge all round the border, to prevent anything rolling off. It was surrounded by seats for the judges or tellers, a name derived from tallies, from whence we have tally. The chequered board, to this day frequently seen at the doors of public-houses, originates in the Scaccarium, and served to denote an office for money-changing. The Chinese still adopt this method of arranging their abacus, which is an instrument which resembles the ἄβαξ of the Greeks, and the Roman Abacus.

"*A. Z. B. F.*" The devices in sheilds at the head of the games in the Chess-Player's Chronicle are intended to represent the Tournaments of the middle ages. We confess they appear to us very enigmatical, and we think a written description would be more to the purpose. For the solution required, see our notice to "Sopracinto."

"*P. H. P.*"—1. *The reason of the first Knight's Tour Problem has been given every month for two or three years upon the wrapper of the* Chess Magazine. *It would be useless therefore, for us to reprint it.* 2. *If you will send the situation of the pieces in No.* 187, *the solution shall be given next week.* 3. *Sir Philip Francis.*

"*J. N.*," *Monahouse, and others.*—*We shall resume the publication of original games, many of which have been crowded out by the recent turbulent and exciting events on the Continent have subsided. You can readily understand that we have been much pressed for space.*

"*Sopracinto*."—*In account of the ambiguity as to the position of the Pawns in Enigma No.* 315, *we reprinted it last week Look at the latter version The solution of Enigma No.* 305 *is*—1. *B takes Q P*—*P to Q 3d (best).* 2. *B to K 4th*—*P to Q 4th.* 3. *B to Q B 6th*—*P mates.* 4. *B to Q B 5th*—*Mate.*

"*E. A. M. M.*," *Mhow, India.*—*The Problems came safely to hand, and shall have due attention. We are not sure of your initials; in the note they are undecipherable.*

"*W. T.*"—*The most ingenious of your three Problems will be found among our Enigmas in the present number.*

*Solutions by* "*G. A. F.*," "*C. A. M. K.*," "*Eos*," "*G. G. D.*," "*W. L.*," "*F. G. R.*," "*A. Z. B. F.*," "*T. R.*," "*W. L. G.*," "*M. P.*," "——," *Carlton Club*, "*Spero*," *are correct.*

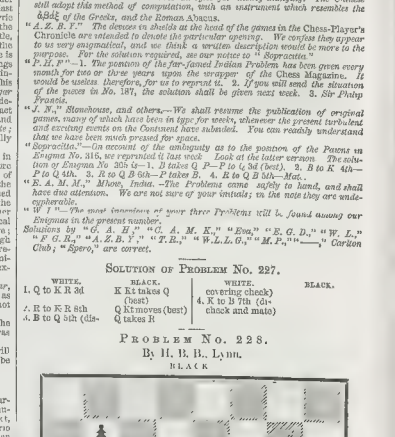
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 227.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to K R 3d | K Kt takes Q (best) | covering check) | |
| 2. R to K R 8th | Q Kt moves (best) | 4. K to B 7th (discheck and mate) | |
| 3. B to Q 5th (dis- | Q takes R | | |

### PROBLEM NO. 228.

By H. B. B., Lynn.

BLACK



WHITE

White moving first to checkmate in four moves.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 320.—By W. L.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q R 2d | K at his 4th | Kt at K R 3d | Ps at K R 4th, K 3d |
| Q at K B 3d | Q at K R 8q | Ps at K B 2d and R 3d | and Q R 6th |
| B at K 4th | Kt at Q R 2d | | |

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 321.—By Mr. W. H. MAYO

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q R 3q | K at Q R 8th | B at Q 8th | Bs at K R 2d and Q 3d |
| Q at K B 3d | Rs at K R 7th and K 7th | Ps at Q Kt 3d and Q R 2d | Ps at K 3d, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 3d |
| Rs at K B 8q and Q 4th | | | |

White playing first, can mate in five moves.

No. 322.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 3d | K at Q 3d | Kt at Q 3d | B at Q B 2d |
| Q at K 4th | Q at K 2d | Ps at K B 5th, | Kt at Q Kt 4th |
| Rs at K R 2d and 8th | Rs at Q sq and Q B 8th | K 3d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th | P at K B 2d |

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House of Peers did not sit on Monday, because it was the anniversary of the Restoration

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CHELTENHAM ELECTION.—The Chairman of the Cheltenham Election Committee reported that Sir W Jones was not duly elected, and that he was found guilty of bribery by his agents.

THE WEST INDIES.—Lord G. BENTINCK brought up the report of the Sugar and Coffee Committee; and Mr HUME gave notice that he would submit his West India resolutions for discussion this evening, unless the Government should give him up an early day for that purpose. Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as the debate on the Navigation Laws would possibly occupy the week, and, as he had promised Mr. Barkes to name his first open day for a Committee of Supply, in order to allow of the discussion on the Spanish transactions, he could not give up an earlier day than Thursday week; but he promised to name a day this evening. The noble Lord, in reply to a question, said that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the measure of 1846, either as to the amount or duration of the differential duties.

SPAIN.—Mr. H. BALLIE asked the Foreign Minister why the case of the Spanish Government was omitted upon the papers just laid before Parliament. Statements were in circulation that the Spanish Government had charges against Sir H. Bulwer, but these did not appear in the correspondence.—Lord PALMERSTON briefly answered that he had no such statements

IRELAND.—To questions put by Mr. KROOK, in reference to the late Irish trials, Lord J. RUSSELL read letters from the Irish Attorney General and the Lord-Lieutenant, setting forth that the principle adopted was not to set aside jurors on account of their religious opinions, but to set aside all persons who entertained political opinions in accordance with the persons tried. That he considered a proper principle, without which justice would not be done

Lord J. RUSSELL moved an address of condolence to her Majesty on the decease of the Princess Sophia, to whose virtues and charity he paid a short but ate.

After a short passage of arms between Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. GRATTAN on Irish affairs, Lord J. Russell's motion was agreed to unanimously.

### NAVIGATION LAWS

On the motion to go into a Committee of the whole House, to consider Mr. Labouchere's resolutions on navigation and regulation of ships and seamen,

Mr. HERRIES moved, as an amendment, "That it is essential to the national interests of this country to maintain the fundamental principle of the existing Navigation Laws, subject to such modifications as may be best calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, without danger to our maritime strength.

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that the resolution moved by Mr. Herries fairly raised the issue whether we should wholly depart from the principle hitherto regarded as the fundamental principle of the Navigation Laws, or whether we should merely make some partial regulations to remove the inconveniences of these laws. He did not deny that he proposed to introduce a great innovation, and to deal largely with a subject of immense magnitude to this country; but he contended the time was arrived when we should do entirely away with the colonial monopoly with the restrictions that secure to us the long voyage trade, and with the restrictions that secure to us the European carrying trade. The right hon. gentleman insisted that our naval power would not be impaired by the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and urged the House, with the least possible delay, to come to a decision on the question, advising them to reject Mr. Herries's resolution

Alderman THOMPSON said he was not interested in this question as a shipowner, and though, as a great employer of ships, he would be largely benefited by the reduction of freights which it was said would follow the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he could not shut his eyes to the ruinous effect of the measure proposed by the Government. The hon. alderman warmly supported Mr. Herries's resolution

Dr. BOWRING asserted that, as by agitation the public opinion on the Corn Laws had been changed, so it had been changed with regard to the Navigation Laws. The hon. member expressed his approval of the Government plan, with the exception of the power reserved to the Queen in Council to make reprisals on foreign countries that would not meet us on equitable terms.

Mr. HAMILTON examined the question in a two-fold point of view as a bore on our colonies, policy, and as it affected our shipping interests, commercial marine, and consequently our naval power. He was forced to believe that the Government regarded our colonies as costly appendages to the mother-country, and not as elements of her power and greatness, and all the measures they had introduced were calculated to convince the colonists that he could have they must look for no advantage from England. The hon. Member for Dundee contended that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would decrease our commercial marine, and against the colonies from us; and, for the slight advantage of making a reduction in the rate of freights, it would be madness in the extreme to sacrifice our naval superiority of this country.

Mr. WILSON referred to a array of figures to establish that the years 1817-1823, during the acute restriction of our Navigation Laws, our shipping was in a declining condition; whereas, after the changes made by Mr. Huskisson, during the operation of reciprocity treaties, up to the present time, our shipping went on increasing, and he (Mr. Wilson) had experience derived from the facility of British shipbuilders and shipowners to compete successfully with foreigners. The hon. Member also contended that free Trade was the best means of supporting our naval defences, and he read letters in support of the assertion made by Mr. Labouchere on a former occasion, that our ships could not obtain freights in consequence of the carelessness of the captains—these inferior, that unrestricted competition with the world would improve the qualities of our vessels and the character of our commanders.

A few words from Mr. LIDDELL.

Mr. [illegible] Mr. MOFFATT, [illegible] Mr. HUME, [illegible] Mr. GLADSTONE, [illegible] Mr. MILNER GIBSON, [illegible] Mr. HAWES, [illegible] Mr. HUTT, [illegible] Mr. HOPE, [illegible] Mr. HUTT, [illegible] Mr. HOPE, [illegible] Mr. HUTT, [illegible] Mr. HOPE

NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL AND SCHOOLS, BERMONDSEY.

## ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH, BERMONDSEY.

THIS is the first of the Churches erected by the Committee of the Southwark Fund, commenced in the month of June, 1845, for the purpose of endeavouring to supply the spiritual and educational deficiencies of a most extensive and important district. The crowded neighbourhood embraced by the Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, comprising a population of 150,000 souls, was found, at that time, to have accommodation in Churches for no more than one in eight persons, and educational provision in schools for no more than one in *fifty-four* of its entire population. To meet a destitution so fearful in itself, and so pregnant with every future evil, it was proposed to obtain means for providing additional clergy-schools and churches in Southwark and the contiguous parishes.

St. Paul's is the first of the Churches erected by the Committee. The site was presented by the Governors of Guy's Hospital. It is in the early English pointed style, and consists of a nave and aisles, and an apse, the extent of ground being insufficient to admit of a chancel. The entire length is 73 feet 6 inches; and the width, including the aisles, is 56 feet 7 inches: calculated to accommodate upwards of 1200 persons. It is built with Swanage stone, having the quoins, and jambs, and other dressed portions, of Bath stone. The height of the nave is 47 feet; the height of the tower, including the spire, is 110 feet; and the entire cost, including a very deep foundation of concrete, is 8350*l*. The adjoining schools, in corresponding style, are for boys, and girls, and infants, and there is a residence for a mistress over the infants' school.

As an effective architectural group, the designs of the Church and Schools reflect high credit upon the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. S. S. Teulon. The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, with the accustomed ceremony, on Friday last, the 26th ult.

## THE VICTORIA TOWER, GUERNSEY.

THE laying of the first stone of the Tower destined to commemorate the gracious visit to this island of her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 24th August, 1846, and the presentation to the four Infantry Regiments of the Royal Guernsey Militia of the new colours which her Majesty had been pleased to send to them, took place on Saturday last, being the day appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth.

"The object of the first ceremony," says the *Guernsey Star*, "was not to enact a pageant, to form a show, or to celebrate a triumph, but to do an act of *duty* to themselves, to their Queen, and to posterity: an act which should perpetuate the remembrance of a Sovereign's goodness and a people's love. Similar feelings attached to the presentation and reception of the colours. The militia had been represented to her Majesty as wavering in its faith, as lukewarm in its attachment to its Sovereign and her Government. Her Majesty had declared that she knew the men of Guernsey better; and by now confiding to their hands the banners which her representative was to deliver to them, she gave a precious assurance that she relied on their loyalty and honour. In such a spirit it was felt that the new colours were confided to the militia, and in such a spirit were they accepted."

At an early hour on Saturday morning the whole island was up and stirring. From the country parishes the militiamen were seen hastening to their respective places of rendezvous. By seven o'clock, the whole of the town, and the shipping in the harbour and the roads, were profusely decorated with flags; whilst, at various parts through which processions were expected to pass, there were erected beautiful arches composed of branches, flowers, flags, and military emblems.

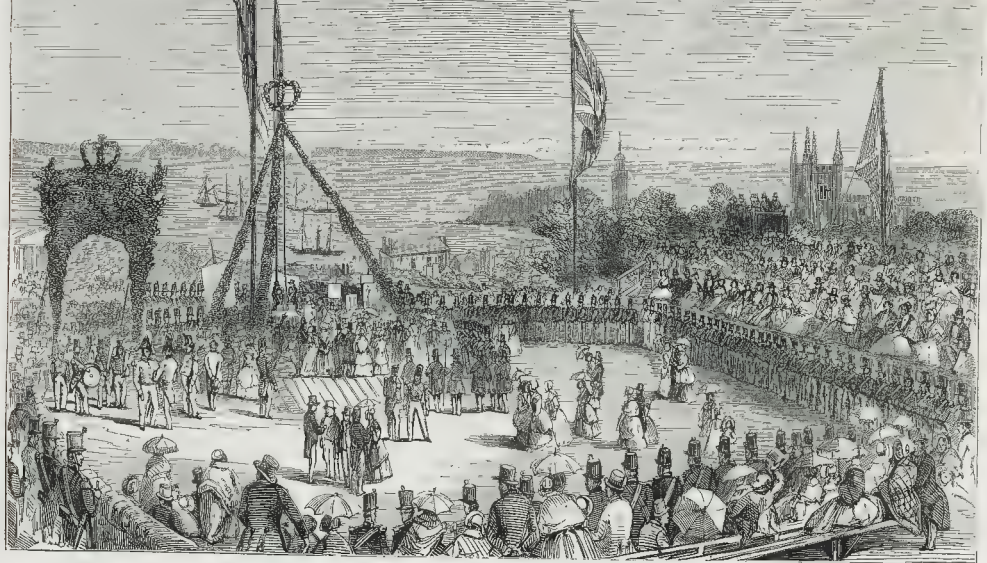
At eight o'clock the militia regiments were on the spots severally appointed for their musterings; and, having been formed and received their ammunition, the whole, with the exception of nine guns which were posted on the New Ground, and the right flank companies of the four Infantry regiments, which were detached to the residence of Colonel Brock, to act as a guard of honour to the new colours, took position on the vacant ground adjoining the site of Victoria Tower, between nine and ten o'clock, seven guns being placed in battery to fire a Royal salute.

At eight o'clock, the members of the three Masonic Lodges of the island met at the Assembly-rooms, to arrange the form of their procession. By the same time the persons who had taken tickets for the scaffolding erected near the site of the tower began to take their places: and, shortly after nine, the members of the committee, the magistrates, the clergy, and various ladies and gentlemen who had the *entrée* to the platform, began to assemble; the interior circle being kept by a company of Rifles, from each of the four regiments, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Falla.

At about half-past nine o'clock, a movement in the crowd and the sound of music announced the approach of the masonic procession, which, having left the Assembly-rooms, proceeded along Market-street, Fountain-street, High-street, Smith-street, Grange-road, and Doyle-road, through an immense crowd of spectators.

Precisely at ten o'clock, his Excellency Major-General John Bell, Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady Catherine Bell, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge, Fort Major and Adjutant, and other officers, arrived at the site of the Tower, where his Excellency and suite were received by Thomas Carey, Esq., President; and other members of the Committee, clergy, gentry, &c.; and were greeted by bands of music. Lady Catherine Bell, Mrs. Stafford Carey, and other ladies being seated near the apparatus for lowering the foundation-stone, and the members of the Committee, the local authorities, the Freemasons, and others having arranged themselves round the spot, the President, Mr. Thomas Carey, addressed the Lieutenant-Governor, and solicited his Excellency to lay the Foundation-stone of the edifice, and Lady C. Bell to name the edifice; both which requests were assented to.

Lady Bell and his Excellency having briefly addressed the company, General Bell was invested with a masonic apprentice's apron, and presented with a silver trowel, a glass cup of coins, and a brass inscription plate. A mallet having now been delivered to the Lieutenant-Governor, his Excellency placed the coins in the foundation-stone, covering them with the inscribed plate, and having spread some mortar on the upper stone, which was then suspended, the stone was lowered to its place, and the General striking it three times with the mallet, said, "I declare the stone just laid to be the foundation stone of the tower to be erected in honour of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." The announcement was greeted by loud and long-continued cheers. On their cessation, the Rev. Thomas Brock, rector of St. Pierre-du-Bois, approached the stone and delivered in a solemn and impressive manner a prayer, which was listened to with



THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF "VICTORIA TOWER," GUERNSEY, ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

THE VICTORIA TOWER, TO BE ERECTED AT GUERNSEY, TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ISLAND.

deep attention, the whole of the male part of the assembly standing with heads uncovered. This was followed by the Lord's Prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayers a flag was hoisted on a staff when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Artillery, and the bands struck up "God save the Queen." The music having ceased,

Peter Stafford Carey, Esq., the Bailiff and President of the States of Guernsey, addressed the assemblage, asserting the warm attachment of the men of Guernsey to the throne and the country.

The address excited the greatest enthusiasm, and was continually responded to by hearty cheers.

The National Anthem, with additional verses in honour of Prince Albert, was then sung, accompanied by the band of the 1st Regiment, nearly the whole of the assemblage heartily joining.

Cheers were then given for "The Lieutenant-Governor," "Lady Catherine Bell," "The Bailiff," "Mrs. Stafford Carey and the Ladies," &c.; after which the assemblage moved off to the New Ground in order to witness the

PRESENTATION OF THE COLOURS.

The infantry regiments, on arriving on the ground, formed contiguous double column of companies at quarter distance, on the centre facing the north. The 1st and 2nd Regiments then wheeled up, and, with the guard of honour to the colours, formed a square, the ranks open, and officers and colours in front of the regiments, the ground being kept by the men of the Artillery. On the arrival of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the troops presented arms, and the band of the 1st Regiment played "God save the Queen." The commanding officers then dismounted, and, with the officers appointed to receive the colours, advanced towards the General, the band of the 2nd Regiment playing in quick time. The colours were then brought forward, when the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the troops. The colours were then delivered to Colonel Bell and other officers, the Colonel addressing his Excellency

The Rev. Richard Potenger, Rector of St. Martin's, being then requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to ask a benediction on the colours, pronounced prayers, the officers who held the colours kneeling during the sacred ceremony.

The regiments then deployed and formed a hollow square of four regiments, the artillery manned their guns, and the guard rejoined their regiments. The colours were then trooped from the right of the 1st Regiment, keeping three paces in front of the line of officers. On the colours of the 1st Regiment reaching the centre of the corps, they took the place of the old colours, which passed to the rear through the centre, and so in succession to the 3d, 4th, and 2d Regiments. The brigade fired a *feu de joie*, as did the infantry; and after other exercises, the troops marched off the ground, and thus terminated the ceremony.

The troops, which on this occasion were under the command of Colonel Bell, consisted of about 2000 men, with sixteen nine-pounders.

The above proceedings closed soon after one o'clock. From that time till night the town was a scene of festivity and rejoicing. At Marshall's, Gardner's, Cole's, Laval's, and other hotels, parties were collected to do honour to the day: and at Renier's Crown Hotel a numerous party of Freemasons sat down to an excellent dinner. The shops and other places of business were kept closed throughout the day; in short, the holiday was as complete as it was gratifying.

We annex an engraving of the foundation ceremony, from a clever drawing by Mr. Paul J. Naftel, of Guernsey, whose graphic aid in illustration of her Majesty's visit to the island will be pleasurably remembered by our readers. Beyond the scene of the ceremony are shown in the view, the town house of Lord De Saumarez, towards the centre; and to the right, Castle Court, St. James's Church, and Elizabeth College.

Appended, also, is a perspective view of the Victoria Tower, a massive castellated structure, of noble design, by Mr. W. B. Colling, architect. The bold corbel-work, the embattled turrets at the angles, and lantern or flag tower, are entitled to the warmest commendation.

## BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES MORGAN, BART., OF TREDEGAR PARK, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some time since, a Committee was formed of noblemen and gentlemen, of which Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., is Chairman, and John Heilbar, Esq., Honorary Secretary, for erecting a public Statue in honour of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., on some eligible site in the rising town of Newport. To the schools and other institutions of this town the late venerable Baronet was a liberal benefactor, and will long be remembered for his princely munificence in promoting the interests of agriculture, and establishing prizes at his annual Tredegar Cattle Show, which have been liberally carried out by his son and successor to his vast estates the present Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

The Statue is upwards of nine feet high, and is rapidly progressing in the studio of the sculptor, Mr. J. Evan Thomas, by whose permission our artist has made the above sketch.

BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES MORGAN, BART. BY J. EVAN THOMAS.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FASHION has not yet resumed its empire at Paris. However, many pleasing novelties display their attractions to the eyes of the *Elégantes*, who, not scared by the sound of the drum, beating day and night, still dare venture on the "Chaussée d'Antin," the only part where new and graceful toilets present themselves. But, before detailing the fashions for June—which a heat of 27 degrees (Centigrade) has somewhat regulated—let us glance at the novel physiognomy of elegant Paris.

Fashion, the queen of every epoch in France, would not exile herself from this country: frightened at first, she hid herself at the back of our most celebrated Magazines: then, emboldened by the apparent calm and the reiterated appeals of the fine days of the youthful Republic, she ventured within a few perfumed boudoirs, from whence she issued her decrees to all Europe, eager for her decisions. Never at any period have summer materials been fresher or more inviting than this year: the most diaphanous tissues envelope elegant ladies with their folds, and the luxury of ribbons is carried to its apogee. The foreigner who about seven o'clock in the evening would walk from the Madeleine to the Boulevard Montmartre, would soon learn whether the recitals which he has read in the newspapers, and in his private correspondence, are not mysteries: there order, tranquillity, elegance, and pleasure abound; the women are pretty and graceful, and their costumes are *recherché*. The newest dresses, the most becoming bounets, the most tasteful *chaussure*, attract admiration. At Tortoni's, brilliant colours predominate; and the men, with all the profusion of a "*mise comme il faut*," relate their warlike exploits of the morning. In this little retired corner of the metropolis, Fashion appears furtive and fearful, but always new. Still, do not go beyond the Boulevard Montmartre, for there the truth of the position is revealed to you, with all its terrors. There, as far as the Bastille, no more flowers, no more gauzes, no more light materials, beautiful laces, or slender figures of Parisian elegance; but the sovereign people enveloped in coarse houses; and crowds of caps and haggard faces, rendered thin by suffering, seem to demand the solution of a great social problem.

Notwithstanding all this, an important point of fashion has been decided at Paris. The *form* of mantles has been, at last, definitively settled, and our engraving represents the new shape. The mantles are all made of silk glacé, as long before as behind; ribbon, pleated *à la vieille*, surrounds the mantle; a deep lace falls on the dress all round it, and forms a kind of second skirt, extremely graceful. three large rosettes of ribbon the same colour close the mantle up the front, and two others ornament the openings as high as the elbows.

The Dress is in material *d'écorce d'arbre*, a very light grey, trimmed up the front with a row of buttons of the same stuff; the bodice is high, and rich Valenciennes lace is placed round the top.

The Bonnet is of white rice-straw; and three yellow shaded flowers are worn on the right side. The shape of the bonnet is wide, but close under the chin, in the form of a balloon.

The second figure in the engraving is prettily attired for visiting: a high

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

full bodice of silk plaid, light lilac, and a long sash of lilac watered silk; the sleeves, tight at the top, but gradually full from the elbow, discover puffing under-sleeves of Indian muslin, drawn in at the wrist by an embroidered insertion. The skirt of the dress is trimmed with four flounces of the same material, festooned with lilac silk; the flounces are nearly plain. A little collar, finely embroidered, completes this novel *toilette*.

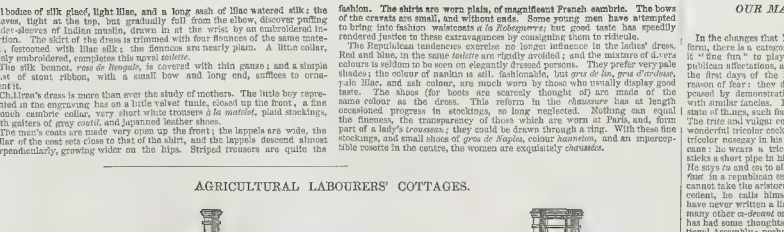
The silk bonnet, *rose de Rengale*, is covered with thin gauze; and a simple twist of stout ribbon, with a small bow and long end, suffices to ornament it.

Children's dress is more than ever the study of mothers. The little boy represented in the engraving has on a little velvet tunic, closed up the front, a fine French cambric collar, very short white trousers *à la matelot*, plaid stockings, with gaiters of grey *castil*, and japanned leather shoes.

The men's coats are made very open up the front; the lappels are wide, the collar of the coat sets close to that of the shirt, and the lappels descend almost perpendicularly, growing wider on the hips. Striped trousers are quite the fashion. The shirts are worn plain, of magnificent French cambric. The bows of the cravats are small, and without ends. Some young men have attempted to bring into fashion waistcoats *à la Robespierre*; but good taste has speedily rendered justice to these extravagances by consigning them to ridicule.

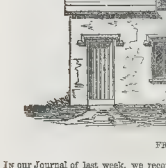
The Republican tendencies exercise no longer influence in the ladies' dress. Red and blue, in the same *toilette* are rigidly avoided; and the mixture of divers colours is seldom seen even on elegantly dressed persons. They prefer very pale shades; the colour of nankin is still fashionable, but *gris de lin*, *gris d'artoise*, pale lilac, and ash colour, are much worn by those who usually display good taste. The shoes for boots are scarcely thought of) are made of the same colour as the dress. This reform in the *chaussure* has at length occasioned progress in stockings, so long neglected. Nothing can equal the fineness, the transparency of those which are worn at Paris, and form part of a lady's *trousseau*; they could be drawn through a ring. With these fine stockings, and small shoes of *gros de Naples*, colour *isabelle*, and an imperceptible rosette in the centre, the women are exquisitely *chaussées*.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' COTTAGES.



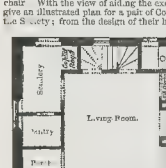
FRONT ELEVATION. END ELEVATION.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the very interesting proceedings at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President, in the chair. With the view of aiding the excellent objects of the Association, we now give an illustrated plan for a pair of Cottages for Agricultural Districts, issued by the Society; from the design of their honorary Architect, Mr. H. Roberts, F.S.A.




GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

In this plan, the ground-floor provides a living-room, entered through an internal porch or lobby, a small wash house or scullery, a pantry, with a store or coals under the staircase, and other conveniences.




UPPER FLOOR PLAN.

The upper-floor, which is partly in the roof, provides three bed-rooms, varying in size, and one of them with a fire-place.

The cost of such a pair of Cottages, built in a substantial manner, either in the country or in the neighbourhood of London, must depend on the price of bricks and other materials, the expense of labour and carriage, and other varying circumstances.

The Committee recommend that, where practicable, the front of these Cottages should have somewhat of a southern aspect, and that particular attention be paid to securing a *dry foundation*; and where this is not otherwise obtainable, artificial means should be adopted, by forming a substratum of concrete, about twelve inches thick, or by building slate in cement through the whole thickness of the wall under the floor-level; or asphalte may be used for the same purpose.

SECTION.

The ground-floor should be raised not less than six inches above the external surface; and, where wood floors are used, they should be ventilated by means of air-bricks built in the external walls.

For the external walls, brick being usually less porous—is preferable to stone, unless the latter be rough-cast; and with a view to securing a perfectly dry habitation, the external walls to the living-rooms should be built hollow, twelve inches thick, with stretchers laid flat, having a space of three inches between them; and the headers twelve inches deep, bonding through the wall, or nine inches deep with a three-inch closer.

Hollow bricks have been recently introduced for Cottage walls with good effect, and in some parts of the country, concrete walls, twelve inches thick, have been adopted, as the Committee are informed, with satisfactory results, and considerable saving of expense.

The roof may be covered with slate or plain tiles.

The partitions on the upper floor should be framed an inch and a half thick, and the same to those on the ground-floor between the scullery, pantry, and living-room. The remaining partitions on the ground-floor to be half-inch plank.

The windows to have chamfered wood frames, with strong zinc or cast-iron casements. The shutters to the front ground-floor windows may be conveniently arranged to answer the purpose of a table, by hinging them at the bottom to fall into a recess; the support being formed with two moveable bars, hinged at the back of the shutter.

The flue from a small copper may be carried up in the back external wall; and, where brick ovens are required, they should be built as shown, by the side of the kitchen fire-place, the oven doors being formed on the opposite side.

For efficient ventilation, an air-flue, 9 inches by 4½, should be carried up in the jamb of the ground-floor chimney, towards the window, commencing under the floor-level; and passing into the flue from the bed-room chimney; an opening being formed into it immediately under the ceiling of the living-room, filled in with a plate of perforated zinc. The bed-room over the living-room may be aired and warmed by a pipe, two inches diameter, passing through this flue from the side of the fireplace on the ground-floor, and opening into the bed-room above; or a distinct flue may be carried up for this purpose on the opposite side of the fireplace. The bed-rooms without a fireplace should have an aperture in the partition over the door, filled in with a perforated zinc ventilator.

Lithographed Working Drawings, with a specification for these Cottages, have been prepared, and may be had of the Secretary to the Society, Mr. Wood, No. 21, Exeter Hall.

A pair of Cottages upon this plan has been built by Mr. J. L. Osler, of Grantham, at a cost, by contract, of £140. These cottages are situated at Gonerby, about one mile from Grantham. The gentleman Mr. George Dans, of the same place, has completed his contract in the most satisfactory manner. The doors, window jambs, and tables, are of stone, which gives the exterior of the cottages a very neat effect. The flues in the chimneys cross each other, to prevent smoaking. There are zinc gutter-pipes back and front; and there is a boiler-range in the living-room. Mr. Martin, the Society's agent, has inspected these cottages, and reported as above. *He* is prepared to let the contract in any part of the country, on condition of being allowed the extra cost and carriage of materials, according to the district, compared with Grantham. Mr. Osler intends letting the above cottages, with thirty poles, or garden ground, attached, at £4 per annum each.

## *LITERATURE.*

GERMANY UNMASKED; or, Facts and Coincidences, Explanatory of her Real Views in Seeking to Wrest Schleswig from Denmark: with Remarks on the Chevalier Bunsen's "Memoir." Richardson.

The purport of this volume is to show that, whilst the plea put forth by Germany, represented by Prussia, in justification of her aggression upon Denmark, is the preservation of an alleged indissoluble connection between Schleswig and Holstein, the object which she really has in view is to enforce, under cover of this plea, the accession of Schleswig as well as Holstein to the Zollverein, in order to obtain possession of their ports, and the navigation of the Elder. The author bears out this conclusion by a variety of facts; more especially, by a translation which he gives of part of an important German work, entitled "Our Present and Future," published in 1845, wherein the line of conduct that the German Governments have since adopted in regard to Schleswig is laid down, and the project for rendering Germany a great maritime and commercial power developed. The concluding part of the volume consists of animadversions on the Chevalier Bunsen's "Memoir," this being shown to contain some serious errors and mis statements.

The author of this work is entitled to praise, for placing within the compass of a hundred pages the actual state of a question, which it is the interest of party-spirit to invest with difficulties which have no existence but in the minds of those who raise them. The present publication must, therefore, be regarded as of instant value and interest, especially to the commercial community.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

A great reckoning in a little room.—SHAKSPEARE

In the next edition of the Encyclopædia of Rural Sports we shall find the particulars of a pastime of modern origin, the description of which is supplied by our motto. Racing, abstractedly considered, has yielded its popularity to tarbetting. A few scores of gentlemen of sporting tastes and habits supply the machinery whereupon hundreds of thousands, gentle and simple (and the antitheses of both), gamble, "without remorse or ruth." Everything is set aside for the idolatry of the Golden Calf. Had Monday been settling day for the Derby, does anybody suppose there would have been a regatta on the Thames? As it fell four-and twenty hours later, however, the lover of amateur aquatics has not deayed his diversion. To be sure, had it turned out otherwise, there would have been nothing to regret, for, without a sign from Zephyrus, what is a sailing race in water fresh or salt? On Monday, then, to speak within the letter, the Royal Thames Yacht Club had its first drilling match of the season, a nautical achievement, wherein several yachts, of different classes, for various prizes, floated with the ebb from Erith towards Southend, and back again, at the mercy of the calm, and by reason of the flood, to the place from whence they came. Since Coleridge wrote his "Ancient Mariner," there hath appeared no tale of the waters so pitiful as the narrative of this voyage given in the journals of the following day. For fifteen mortal hours did the hapless company, on board the *City of Canterbury*, gasp at a degree of temperature that would have grilled a salamander. In vain they shouted for champagne, and all liquids afterwards, even to extremest ginger-beer. As wonderful, they never betbought them of the element on which they swam—

"Their mouths gaped like to cracks of earth
When dried to summer dust; till tongues by pain
Men really know not what good waters worth."

It was drawing fast for midnight on this sad sailing was brought to an end. The *Darring* won the £80, the *Secret* the £60, and the crew of the *Canterbury* their freedom from their floating purgatory. This latter word reminds us of our theme . . . .

"To our muttons," as the French say when they would "hark back" from digression: . . . . to *our* muttons . . . .

The spoonist brutes in question are, it is stated, all to sticks.

On Tuesday last there was "a great reckoning in a little room" night Tattersall's, at Hyde Park Corner. From the details of the *doings* the journalist is deterred by fcon of the law of libel. Levanting hath its privileges. The reckoning was better than could be expected. habit hath taught the floaters in the sea not to be too sanguine about *returns*. Several legs have "gone," some it is said to come again, others on a perpetual pilgrimage. As yet, what has befallen the "sweeps" is not known. It is to be hoped that they have *some* dew *with the dust*. In the Sheet Calendar of the 3.st ult. there was published an order of the Jockey Club to this intent: "An alteration shall be made in the betting-posts on the flat at Newmarket: there shall in future be one instead of two, and it shall be more completely enclosed, and none but subscribers admitted to it." . . . That is to say, the speculation shall henceforth be more *circumscribed* a very wholesome determination.

The Royal meeting at Ascot Heath commences on Tuesday next. It is, as befits the occasion, the most legitimate, and, at the same time, the most gorgeous passage of horse-racing in which it is to be found that they have some dew *with the dust*. In the Sheet Calendar of the 31st ult. there was published an order of the Jockey Club to this intent: "An alteration shall be made in the betting-posts on the flat at Newmarket: there shall in future be one instead of two, and it shall be more completely enclosed, and none but subscribers admitted to it." . . . That is to say, the speculation shall henceforth be more *circumscribed* a very wholesome determination.

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## *IRELAND.*

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—CONVICTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

On Friday, last week, Mr Mitchell was put on his trial, in Dublin, for sedition, under the act passed in April last, and having been found guilty, was, on Saturday, sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

On the same (Saturday) evening, at half-past four o'clock, Mitchell was removed from Newgate in the police van, which was guarded by a strong force of cavalry, and conveyed to the North-wall, where he was put on board the *Shearwater*, government steamer, which immediately sailed for Spike Island, near Cork. There was a large crowd near the point of embarkation, who cheered the ill-fated man as the vessel steamed away with him

There was much excitement in the court after the sentence was passed, and M. Doheny, Mr. T. F. Meagher, and other friends of the unfortunate man having applauded some sentiments of defiance which Mr. Mitchell addressed to the court, they were taken into custody for contempt of court; but subsequently, on stating that they had chosen to show any contempt by the demonstration may had made, they were released.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MITCHELL AT CORK.—The vessel that brought John Mitchell to Spike Island in the harbour of Cork on Sunday, and hence it dropped its anchor he was landed on the island, and handed over to the custody of the governor. He was brought on shore from the vessel by two of the Dublin police, and the Irish felon. Shortly after his arrival, Captain Atkins, of Walworth, the Inspector of the Penitentiary, gave orders that a separate room should be provided for him, and that he should not be interfered with *for that day*; but that, on the next, he would be obliged to wear the convict dress, and be treated in all respects as an ordinary convict.

On Monday morning the *Scourge*, Commander Wingrove, left Portsmouth to proceed to Cork, for the purpose of conveying Mr. Mitchell to Bermuda, at which place he is to undergo his sentence of transportation for fourteen years

A subscription has been commenced throughout Ireland for the unhappy man's bereaved wife and children, and on Saturday evening it already amounted to £400. Since then small subscriptions are pouring in every day to the Mitchell fund. The following note is from Lord Clonearry :—

"DEAR VANS AGNEW, SIR,—I request you will be SMART.

"Very few, and Dear Sir,—I pray you to render the enclosed acceptable to Mrs. John Mitchell for herself and children. The miserable state to which the country has been reduced by the Union, and the flagrant abuses of our Government to which we have been subjected, prevents my offering more to that unhappy lady.

"Very sincerely and respectfully yours,
"CLONCURRY."

Mrs Mitchell is a niece of Sir W. Farn, M.P., and was married at the early age of fifteen years. She is the mother of four children, the eldest of whom is nine years old.

The two indictments against Mr. Mitchell for sedition, which were to have been tried in the present term, have been abandoned by the Crown. Notices have been served upon the two juries which had been struck for the trial of those two cases, intimating that their attendance will not be required

The Crown has yet taken no step in proceeding with new trials in the cases of Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher; but it is said they will be tried in the present term.

The *United Irishman* newspaper is extinct, the Crown having fully carried out the sequestration against the property of Mr. Mitchell, so far as the printing materials are concerned, by a seizure, on Saturday afternoon, at the office of that paper. However, a new journal, or rather the *United Irishman* revived, is announced by the following characteristic notification :—

"THE 'UNITED IRISHMAN.'

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

"John Mitchell is a captive in the hands of our enemies. His office, types, and newspaper machinery are in the hands of the police. The *United Irishman* is at an end: but, under another name, we are anxiously preparing to resume it; and, as soon as we can get together the necessary material of a newspaper, the *United Irishman* will again appear under the sovereign style, title, and dignity of the *Irish Felon*, to sustain the principles and accomplish the intentions of the illustrious man who is taken from amongst us. In this case we but discharge our clear duty to our country and to him.

"The signature of the *Irish Felon* shall be found in new dress.

"All debts due to the *United Irishman*, though not recoverable by English law, should be paid to William Mitchell, 8, Ontario-terrace, Rathmines, Dublin, to whom all communications should be addressed for the present. All debts due by our friend shall be paid as soon as possible, or be made chargeable on the *Irish Felon*, which shall be ready, though not legally, his property

"Subscribers to the *United Irishman* shall be supplied with the *Irish Felon* as soon as possible, and any time that may intervene shall be allowed them in the form of subscription.

"T. DEVIN REILLY.
"JOHN MAGEE."

The Roman Catholic clergy of four dioceses have adopted addresses to the Queen, praying a repeal of the Union. In a fifth diocese, Ardagh, a similar address has been altered by the clergy to suit their views. The Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, Dr. O'Higgins, is at present in Rome.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday in Conciliation Hall, Dublin. The meeting was more crowded than on ordinary occasions, in the expectation that reference would be made by some of the speakers to the proceedings of the past week

Mr Burke, Barrister, having been called to the chair, proceeded to refer to the trial of Mr. Mitchell. He described the packed jury, and how the loaded dice Whigs (blesses) had cast aside the mass, and proclaimed as practically as if they had written it on the walls of the city, that they had suspended the constitution

Mr Galwey proposed the following resolutions :—

"That in the late case of the "Queen *v.* John Mitchell," the jury selected to try the accused was packed to secure a foregone conclusion.

"That, therefore, the verdict of that jury is no evidence of Mr. Mitchell's guilt

"That any punishment based upon that verdict is an act of arbitrary power, and a blow struck through the medium of jury-packing at the lives and liberties of Irishmen.

"That, under the circumstances, it is the bounden duty of Ireland to adopt the resolutions of Mr Mitchell's friends, and to provide for their comfort and education at the public expense, during that gentleman's absence from this country.

"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by an expression of sincere condolence on the part of this Association."

Mr. J. O'Connell, in seconding the resolutions, observed of the conviction of Mr. Mitchell, that it was fully and completely done. It was an act of vengeance on the part of the Crown, and had lost the character of justice. (Cheers.) Lord Clarendon was revenged. (Hisses.) Lord John Russell was revenged. (Cheers) for the past reproaches which Mr. Mitchell had flung upon him. (Cheers.) But he could tell them that Mr. Mitchell, an Northern Island, or in whatever place the sent him, would be more powerful against the Government in his banishment for principles and doctrines, than ever he could be at home. (Cheers.) He (Mr. J. O'Connell) most sincerely regretted, that, if that unfortunate man the Attorney General (hisses) should speak to any of his fellow-Catholics, they would not upon him. (Loud cheers.) He had spit upon his fellow-Catholics, and he had proclaimed that they were unworthy of being boatved upon their oaths. He (Mr. J. O'Connell) trusted he would not dare to speak to Catholics. Any one once, but would consider himself degraded by continuing to know him. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. John O'Connell) was almost ashamed of the name of Catholic, in which he was accustomed to glory, because that man could do so, and by the same name. (Cheers.) He should not occupy the attention of the Association with anything so base, so unfounded, and so degrading. (Loud cheers.) But those who would defend him after such an act must fall into the same depth of infamy and degradation into which that unfortunate man had himself fallen (Cheers.) He would call on the chivalrous spirits that knew how to use its claims, not sing,y to expose themselves to be struck down, but let them, and themselves together, and present the unbroken front of determined and united firmness. (Cheers.) They should not be driven to the extremity of saying they would not sit down in tame submission if the constitution were taken from them, and for for ever the degraded slaves of England. (Cheers.)—The resolutions were carried

Some other resolutions were delivered, and the meeting adjourned. The rent for the week was £12

PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION. This body held its weekly meeting in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening. It was a very crowded meeting, and its members exhibited much enthusiasm. Dr. Nuttall, on taking the chair, observed that they were there that night to consider the propriety of repealing the Act existed between the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland. (Cheers.) the policy of long and had been that of the few—one had an Protestant against Catholic. (Cheers.) He would call on the chivalrous spirits that knew how to use its claims, not sing,y to expose themselves to be struck down, but let them, and themselves together, and present the unbroken front of determined and united firmness. (Cheers.) They should not be driven to the extremity of saying they would not sit down in tame submission if the constitution were taken from them, and for for ever the degraded slaves of England. (Cheers.)—The resolutions were carried

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## THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Hume has communicated the following letter to the journals

London, 5, Bryanstone-square, May 31, 1848

SIR,—I beg to say, in reply to your letter, that no more official notice has been given to my motion of the 29th of June, in favour of reform, than by petitions to parliament, emanating from public meetings or otherwise, confined to the inhabitants of the several districts, and I recommend that the petitions be adopted through the medium of the representatives for the respective local ities where such petitions are originated. As I find it impossible to reply separately to the numerous letters being addressed to me from different parts of Great Britain, inquiring by what means co-operation can be best afforded to the reform movement, I have availed myself of this mode of sending you an answer, in order that it may be read by my correspondents generally in the columns of the public press.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH HUME

MR. W. Livesey, Chairman, Preston, Lancashire.

P.S.—I recommend great care in receiving signatures, and only those residing in the locality, as much discredit has been brought upon petitions by the insertion of fictitious names.—J. H.

REFORM IN MARY-LE-BONE.—On Wednesday, at a meeting held in the Mary-le-bone Court house, to consider the necessity of securing a diminution of the taxation of the country by means of an extensive reform in the constitution of the House of Commons, Mr. Moore, a member of the Mary-le-bone vestry, presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously carried: 1. That any agitation for a reform of the Commons House of Parliament, or the introduction of any other system than the present, on a more extended measure of political enfranchisement, would be calculated to excite popular discontent and disaffection among the country. 2. That the Prime Minister or her Majesty's government having failed to introduce a measure for the purpose of extending the elective franchise, and thereby to secure a reform, it is hereby resolved that a public meeting of the parishioners of [illegible] be called to express their opinion on the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons in favour of the suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts.

WEST LONDON REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening, a large meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham was held at the Wellesley Arms, Robert-street, Chelsea, in support of the local association formed for obtaining an extension of the suffrage, triennial parliaments, vote by ballot, and the equal representation of the boroughs of the kingdom, as an efficient measure of sanatory reform, a reform of the existing laws relating to the relief of the poor, a proper application of the funds known to exist in this country for charitable purposes, and the formation into a borough of the above [illegible]. Resolutions in accordance with those objects having been passed, the meeting separated.

REFORM IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, at noon, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, promoted by the Financial Reform Association recently formed in that town, was held in the Amphitheatre, Lime-street. The meeting was convened by the requisitionists, and was called to express their opinion on the propriety of petitioning parliament to take immediate measures, by wise and prudent retrenchment and just revision of taxation, to equalise the ordinary expenditure with the ordinary income of the country. The meeting was convened by J. B. Forwood, Esq., the mayor, in compliance with a requisition numerously and respectably signed. Several speeches having been delivered, resolutions in favour of the new Reform Movement were unanimously adopted.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

There has been an increasing demand for money within the last few days, and a decided improvement in the home trade. The shortness of Stocks that has been general, both in the country and with retail houses, for some months past, now naturally requires renewal, the fine weather giving an impetus to the summer demand. Till very recently business has been nearly confined to actual daily requirements, but gradually the tone of confidence has returned, and hopes that extended transactions are now becoming daily apparent; and, as the prospect of harvest promises favourably, increased employment in the manufacturing districts would be confidently anticipated.

Although superficially the aspect of Continental affairs is more tranquil, no relief in events progressing towards permanent tranquillity is entertained. Many vague feelings of uneasiness are still entertained in the Continental towns as to the manufacturing districts, have caused a heaviness in the English Market, Consols registering a fall of about ¼ per cent. during the week. At the opening of the Market on Monday Consols opened at 84¾ to ¾, the last quotation of the preceding week closing, after a quiet day, at 84¾ to ¾. This trifling decline increased on Tuesday, Consols closing about ¼ per cent. lower than on Monday. Sales were again effected on Wednesday at the same quotations as on the previous day, Consols to 83⅞, ultimately quoting 84¼. On Thursday the week was scarcely a fluctuation; Consols opening at 83⅞ to 84, and closing at that price The absence of speculative business in the Stock Exchange continues in a great degree, the close high for Bullion, and the account draws too near its termination to make it a safe operation. Exchequer Bills are firm, at an improvement (taking into consideration the reduction in the rate of interest) to-day. The last quotations for Consols for Reduced have tended to somewhat equalise prices, but Reduced is still the cheapest stock. At the close of the week the market was tranquil, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 191; Reduced, 92¾; Consols, 84¾; New 3 per Cents, 84¾; Annuities, 1885, 83⅞; Long Annuities, 1860, 8⅞; Do., 1885, 8¼; India Bonds, £1000, 19 pm; Do., under £1000, 22 pm; South Sea Stock, 92¾; Do., Old Annuities, 89; Bank Stock for Account, 191; Consols for Account, 84¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 34 pm; Do. Small, 32 pm; Do. Advertised, 22 pm.

The Foreign Market has been very inanimate during the week, and since settling day (Wednesday), when the backed-off quarter's dividends left a large disposition evinced to open new accounts. Fluctuations have scarcely exceeded the difference between the buying and selling price, with the exception of Spanish Three per Cents, which have improved about ¼ per cent. At the close of the week the market was dull, and the only transactions registered were as the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, 79; Grenada Bonds, 1 per cents, 11; Mexican, 5 per cents, 1849, 19; Do. Deferred, 18¾; Russian Bonds, 105; Spanish 5 per cent., Passive, 9¾; Ditto 3 per cent., 23; Ditto, Account, 23; Dutch 2½ per cents., 52 guilds., 43.

The demand for Railway Shares has still very subsided; rates are consequently lower. Still there is disposition to fluctuate, and the panic that had seized the public mind with regard to the description of investment is yielding to time and reason. The dividend-paying lines continue in the same demand, as the following list will show:—Caledonian, 31; Eastern Counties, 14; Do., New Guaranteed 6 per Cents, 3; East Lincolnshire, 20; Great Northern, 94; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 22; Great North of England, 175; Do. New Cuts, 66; Great Western, 92; Do., Half shares, 53; Do., Quarter Shares, 16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69; Do., Thirds, 19; Do. Thirds (Reg.), 84; Leeds and Thirsk, 23½; Do. New, 8½; London and Blackwall, 4¾; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 3¾; Do. Lond and N. Western, 128; Do., New, 8½; Do. Fifths, 7¾; Do., £10 (Lond and B.), 4½; Do., £10 (L. and B.), 2¾; London and South Western, 47½; Ditto New, £40, 7½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Preference, 7¼; Midland, 10½; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 75; Ditto North British, Half shares, 10½; North Staffordshire, 10; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 3¾; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Ass.), 5; Shropshire Union, 1½; South Wales, 8¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 1½; Do., New Guaranteed, 1; Do., New, 1; Ditto Original, New and Berwick, 2½; Ditto, ditto, No. 3, 11¾; Ditto, ditto, New Preference, 9¾; York and North Midland, 70; Ditto, Preference, 1½; Do., Loans and Arrears, 5; Madrid and Valentia, 4; Northern of France, 4¼.

SATURDAY MORNING. The Markets were quiet yesterday, and but few transactions occurred. Consols scarcely fluctuated during the day, closing at 83¾ to 84; while in Foreign Stock and Shares no important alteration was quoted.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to our market since Monday Last being one fair, the trade was very dull, and prices were barely supported. All kinds, owing to the pressure of foreign qualities for sale, were a dull, heavy, and [illegible] to 2s per quarter lower. Barley and oats were in limited supply, and sold at previous rates. In beans and peas no alteration took place. Flour was very slow supply, at, in some instances, 1s per barrel lower. The best parcels of oats were quite as dear. The following is the quantity of foreign corn entered for home consumption last week:—

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 3620 . . qrs; barley 166; oats, 730 quarters. Foreign wheat, barley . . oats, . . quarters, forty . . wheat, 860; barley, 80; oats, 970 quarters. Flour, 2783 sacks and . . barrels. . . . 1000 quarters.

SUGAR.—Whole, Essex and Kent . . . . 14 to 3os, ditto white, 40s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Scotch, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; middling dittos, 40s to 42s; Irish, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; brown, ditto, 40s to 42s; Bengal, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Java, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Manilla, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Bahia, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Mauritius, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Bourbon, grocery fine, 42s to 44s; ditto, white, 44s to 46s; Havannah

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No 320—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848. [Sixpence.


## JUVENILE DESTITUTION AND CRIME.

The attention of earnest philanthropists and Christian men has long been directed with painful interest to the subject of Juvenile Destitution and Ignorance. The immensity of the evil has been repeatedly dwelt upon. Society has been over and over again warned of the urgent duty it neglected; of the peril it encountered; of the abominations which it allowed to increase, by its refusal to undertake, as a whole, the mighty task of elevating the moral and physical condition of the children that swarm in our great towns and cities in all but incredible and yearly increasing numbers. These children are steeped to the lips in misery; they are adepts in evil doing, apprentices to swindling, robbery, and murder. To say nothing of the disgrace, the evil, the misery, and all the imaginable pollution and wickedness of which they are both the instruments and the victims, they cost this nation annually immense sums for their punishment. It is they that are the feeders of our penitentiaries in their youth; of our prisons, hulks, and penal settlements, in their maturity. It is they that force us to keep up an army of gaolers and policemen. It is they that make necessary our fearfully large expenditure for criminal justice in all its various forms; from the policeman's truncheon to the penal fortress of Newgate—from the manacles that bind the hands of the solitary felon, to the fleets of convict ships that are employed in transporting him and his compeers to the Antipodes. We punish them, but we fail to correct them. We expend our resources upon them, but we get nothing but their curses in return. We rule them by terror, and are repaid by their hatred. We treat them as if the sole object of law was to make war upon and destroy them, and they pay us back after a similar fashion, and live as if the sole object of their lives was to make war against law and against society itself; of which law is but the minister. The warning voice has often been raised; but our legislature has hitherto paid but little attention to the matter. The remedy has been suggested, but it has been left untried; the powerful have agreed that the subject was important, but have done nothing; and benevolent men in every part of the country, and in every walk of life, struck by the enormity of the evil, have endeavoured to alleviate the mischief which they could not cure, and lessen within their own sphere of usefulness the ignorance and the misery which they found it impossible to remove. In this way something has been done. A beginning has been made; and a hope of better things has been removed from the category of the visionary into that of the practicable. But all these efforts, noble, disinterested, humane, and Christian as they have been, have hitherto been directed to but one development of the evil. They have coped to some extent with the IGNORANCE of these multitudes of children, but they have been unable to do anything to lighten the load of the appalling and augmenting DESTITUTION. Sunday Schools, Ragged Schools, and Industrial Schools of all kinds, supported by Churchmen and Dissenters, separately or together, have been established in various districts of London and throughout the country generally, and have each and all been instrumental in effecting good. To teach a few of these outcasts a portion of their duty to God and man, has been found practicable. To provide employment for them, and to put them in a way, after being instructed in their duty, of gaining an honest livelihood, has been beyond the strength of all the agents that have hitherto attempted it. Benevolence, however, has been nothing daunted. Always hopeful, and always cheerful, it has contented itself with doing its best in the meantime; and with appealing, even amid constant discouragement, to the State, to undertake as a whole the great task, upon which the safety of the country may, perhaps, depend, amid the perils that environ us. Many others, as earnest as the "Earnest Man" in Mackay's "Vision of Mockery," have exclaimed in the same sense:—

"Lo the children die—
The little children—and ye heed them not.
The children die: they perish, body and soul,
In pestilent lanes and rotting alleys vile—
Thousands on thousands, more than eyes can count.
God's sun shines on them, but they never heard
*His* name who made it. The fair world they tread
Is foul to them that never saw the fields,
The green trees, the great mountains, the bright streams,
Or knew that God, who fashion'd all things, loves
All He has made, and children most of all.
* * * * *
They prowl in fetid ways, and lie, and steal,
And curse; and never know that words can bless,
Or that such thing as blessing in this world
Was ever heard of. Save, oh! save them all;
If not for *their* sakes, for our own! Not one
Of all these myriads, were we truly wise,
Should perish thus, for, though they live in shame,
And fill the world with crime and miseries,
Great is *their* sorrow, but the guilt is *ours*."

Such appeals have been listened to. A movement has at length been made to consider the subject in all its vastness, and to ascertain whether society, represented by the State, would not, even on the point of economy, as well as that of civilization and Christianity, be a gainer, by devoting its care and its money to these children *before* they become convicts, instead of *after*. On Tuesday night, Lord Ashley, with this view, delivered to a very thin, but highly attentive and deeply interested House, one of the most affecting and valuable speeches ever heard within the walls of Parliament; a speech which reflects honour upon his understanding and his heart; and which, if he had made no other effort to deserve such renown, would have been sufficient to enshrine his name in the grateful remembrance of his contemporaries and posterity. His Lordship traversed the whole subject, and allowed no branch of it to escape him; but as his object was not to devise a scheme of National Education, but to remove, or diminish, by the agency of the State, the destitution of these young and unhappy Pariahs of our cities—the ulcer spots in the fair body of our civilisation—he dwelt at greatest length upon that portion of the evil which he considered to be of the most pressing kind, and the most susceptible of immediate remedy.

We must, however, before commenting on his Lordship's propositions, record our own belief, our most thorough and earnest conviction, that the question of National Education is even more important than that which he brought forward—that it must be

BURNING OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS, AT THE PORTE ST. DENIS, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

considered immediately, in all its magnitude—that it is the question of questions for this country, and that we fail as a nation in doing our duty to ourselves, while we neglect to declare as a fundamental principle of our Government, that every child born within our boundaries has not only a right to its food from our charity, if food fails it from other sources (which we have already conceded), but a right to its education, from our justice (which we have not conceded.) We therefore wish that Lord Ashley had gone to the root of the matter in the measure which he presented all classes so thoroughly upon these mighty topics as to force unwilling Governments to undertake them, those who insist upon the importance of them both can but welcome every right attempt which is made in the direction of either. Of this kind is the movement of Lord Ashley—a movement which, as far as it goes, has our most cordial approval and sympathy. We will not follow his Lordship through the details of his speech, or attempt even a summary of the painful story of misery, ignorance, destitution, and crime, which he narrated with harrowing minuteness. The speech will be read through the length and breadth of the land; and society will, we trust, be startled by the convincing proofs thus brought under its cognizance of the danger which it fosters in its breast, to undertake without loss of time the remedy which good policy and self-preservation would demand, were there not higher principles of Christianity and philanthropy to urge it to the task. In order to make a beginning, and with the hope that the Government would aid the experiment—and, if it were found to answer, extend its operations to other large towns and cities, and to the rural districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland—his Lordship simply moved that it was expedient that means should be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to the Colonies of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools usually called Ragged Schools in the metropolis. In the debate that ensued, the principle was fully conceded by every speaker; and the House in the most satisfactory manner expressed its acquiescence in the desirableness and expediency of ceasing to make a graduation in crime the necessary preliminary of any extension of the paternal care of the Government to the destitute youth of our empire. It was admitted on all hands that to make good conduct in Ragged or other schools the stepping-stone to the aid of the State, for conveyance to profitable and honourable employment in the colonies, was a vast improvement upon the course hitherto pursued—a boon to the recipients of the aid—a boon to the old and over-peopled country from which they were removed—and a still greater boon to the rich but under-peopled Colonies that would be but too happy to receive them. Sir George Grey, on the part of the Government, begged the withdrawal of the motion, distinctly affirming that Government were already acting upon the principles embodied in it, by the removal of youthful offenders at an earlier age than formerly from the scenes of their former contamination, and pledging himself and the Administration that no exertion would be omitted by the Home ration Commissioners, the Colonial Office, and the Government generally, to carry his views into operation as rapidly and as effectually as possible. Mr. Hawes followed on the same side, and was a little more precise than the Home Secretary. He stated, on the part of the Government, that the question of Emigration had engaged their earnest attention; that they proposed to ask for £10,000 this year, partly to defray the cost of sending the wives and families of convicts to Australia, and partly for the purposes of voluntary emigration from the Ragged Schools. He also stated that the colonies to be benefited would be called upon to contribute towards the expense, and expressed his conviction that if Lord Ashley would allow the Government time to mature a plan, something practicable might be devised, not limited in its operation to the metropolis, but extended to the whole kingdom. Upon this understanding Lord Ashley withdrew his motion. We trust, however, that his Lordship will be vigilant, and that he will not consider he has done enough in the matter, or trust too implicitly to the promises which have been made. The Government is not very certain of a long lease of power. More exciting topics will, in all probability, monopolise its attention while it lasts. The question will require constant working, that it may not be lost sight of amid the whirl and turmoil of party politics. We believe, however, that it is in good hands, and that Lord Ashley has given it an impetus that will expedite its solution.

## BURNING OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS AT PARIS.

THE Engraving upon the preceding page represents one of those striking and fearful episodes of the great drama of the French Republic, of which the city of Paris has, for [illegible] four month's past, furnished so many instances for artistic composition.

It is truly melo-dramatic scene was enacted on Sunday night, at the Porte St. Denis, a favourite rendezvous of the turbulent. Thither a vast crowd flocked, [illegible] with open all the *affiches* bearing the name of Thiers which they could [illegible] the well placarded walls of Paris.

To these materials, they resolved to have a great *auto da fé*; the lists were, accordingly, torn to pieces with contempt, and burnt amidst the furious joy of the mob. There was a huge inflammable heap; but, not content with this bonfire, they wreaked their vengeance by burning the placards in their handkerchiefs to serve as another new light for the incensed ass! The blaze was tremendous, and, contrasted with the dark masses of people, had a sort of Rembrandt-like effect

## THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been propitious: some fine rain has fallen at different times. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Tuesday, May 2nd, the sky was for the most part overcast, and rain was falling at intervals during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was chiefly W., but the air was mostly in very gentle motion: the average temperature of the day was 52°. Friday, the evening, the sky was overcast, and it was [illegible] showers: rain was falling frequently during the morning; the direction of the wind was mostly S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 53°. Saturday, the sky was mostly covered by [illegible] and rain in heavy showers fell occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 53°. Monday, the [illegible] was loudly clear during the day; at times there were showers of rain; at no time during the day did the clouds entirely obscure the sun; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 59½°. Tuesday, at most times the sky was nearly free from clouds; about the middle of the day the largest quantity of cloud prevailed, consisting of cumuli; rain was falling frequently during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.W. and the average temperature was 56½°. Wednesday, during [illegible] any part of the day, a large quantity of cloud was prevalent at most times, and during the remainder of the day the sky was mostly clear, the white rocky clouds was abundant during the morning, and cirro-cumuli were in the afternoon; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 58°; and that for the [illegible] of May, the average temperature of the air was 58°: the average temperature of [illegible] was 57°: the average weight of water in a cubic foot of air was [illegible], and the degree of humidity of the air was 75, where complete saturation should be represented by 100. [illegible] of May was remarkable for the first fifteen days of [illegible] the direction of the wind [illegible] the air, and the temperature of the evening [illegible] west of the day, [illegible] the last day, when a quarter of an inch depth fell, the temperature of the air was high all the month.

Blackheath, Thursday, June 8th, 1848. J. G.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE

ON Saturday last the National Assembly at the close of a most stormy discussion, divided on the proposition that it we be given to prosecute M. Louis Blanc for guilty participation in the events of the 15th of May, when there were—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the proposition | .. | .. | .. | 337 |
| Against it | .. | .. | .. | 361 |
| Majority against the proposition | .. | .. | .. | 24 |

On this subject much difference of opinion was expressed in Paris. The prevailing one of the journals seemed to accord with the vote of the Assembly, that is, against the application for permission to prosecute the gentleman in question. This conclusion was founded on the absence of any evidence against M. Louis Blanc. If, however, in that respect the decision was favourable to M. Louis Blanc, there occurred in the course of the discussion incidents which showed that, as a political personage at least, the majority of the Assembly is opposed to him.

The state of Paris during the week may be described as "feverish." The elections going on for members of the National Assembly, in the room of those who, having been elected for Paris and other places, had chosen to sit for the latter—the question of the National Workshops—the obvious disunion between the members of the Government—the resignation of the law officers of the Republic, and the extraordinary scene between those gentlemen and M. Ledru Rollin in the Assembly on Monday, all leading to symptoms of agitation as well the tide of excitement. With respect to the elections, the Conservative party calculated on an increase of their strength in the Assembly, particularly in the returns for Paris, as the large number of candidates (60 for 11 vacancies) served to puzzle and distract the Ultra-Republicans, while the Modérés were understood to be acting with unanimity.

The *Moniteur* announces that the resignations of M. Portalis, Attorney-General of the Republic, and M. Landrin, Advocate-General, have been accepted by the Executive Government; and also publishes a proclamation, signed by M. Armand Marrast, Mayor of Paris, forbidding tumultuous assemblages in the streets.

Rumour continued to ascribe to the partisans of more than one pretender efforts to dispose the population to disaffection. Among other assertions of this kind we are told, that "there is at present in Paris an association composed of friends to Henry V., who pay idle men to assemble in groups at the Porte Saint Denis and the Porte St. Martin to create disorders." It is further asserted, that two white flags, decorated with *fleurs-de-lis*, are ready in the same quarter to be hoisted when the moment shall arrive.

A collision, which might have led to consequences of a very serious nature, was threatened on Monday evening. A large crowd of persons gathered together at the barracks in the Rue Faubourg du Temple, and insulted the soldiers. The latter became exasperated, and rushed out to attack the mob, but the officers interfered, and ordered their men to re-enter the barracks. The mob then attacked the officers themselves, calling them "Aristocrats," and continued to insult the troops, who had retired. The officers remonstrated for some time with unabated violence, when the exasperation of the troops rose to such a pitch that they attempted to force open the doors, which had been shut by order of the officers. Seeing that the men could not be controlled much longer, an officer came out of the barracks and addressed the mob, urging them to withdraw, and saying that if they did not he could not answer for the consequence As at the same time the troops were continuing their efforts to force their way out, the mob found it would not be safe to stand their ground any longer, and [illegible]

[illegible]ce of the railroads was not interrupted on Monday in Paris, notwithstanding the strike against the employment of English workmen. The trains left at the usual hour for Orleans, Versailles, and St. Germain's. Precautions had been adopted, and troops stationed along the lines for their protection.

The attempt of the engine-drivers on the Boulogne Railway to stop the working of the line, by striking *en masse* for higher wages and less work, has been completely foiled by the firmness of M. Thy, the *chef d'exploitation*. That gentleman immediately addressed a letter to the *Journal de la Somme*, declaring that the demands of the engine-men being altogether unreasonable, he, the engineers, and the other scientific men connected with the line, would rather work the engines themselves than allow such conditions to be imposed on them. On Sunday night M. Thy had completed his arrangements for a supply of new hands, and at present the regularity of the service is ensured.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY.—The President took the chair at half-past one o'clock.

General Clement Thomas ascended the tribune to give some explanations relative to the words which had fallen from him when speaking of the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In designating it "a gewgaw of vanity" (*hochet de la vanité*) he never meant to allude to those brave men who had received it as a reward for their conduct on the field of battle. His thought, when he spoke, was directed to the dreadful abuse of the decoration during the last two reigns, when it was notoriously employed as a means of corruption. No one could suppose that he referred to any honourable man who had really merited the distinction by his services; but to prevent any misapprehension he now declared that he had not meant to offend any one.

The *ouvrier* honourably received.

The President: The order of the day is the monthly ballot for the nomination of the President of the Assembly. But before honourable representatives proceed to it, I wish to say a few words in relation to myself (Movement of attention; deep silence.) From the repeated declarations of many of my colleagues, I am given to understand that it is their intention to maintain me in my present position. I feel grateful for the kind feeling which prompts such a mark of respect, but I have to declare that my health prevents me from accepting it. I had at first undertaken these functions from a sense of duty, and I applied to the Chamber for aid in order that many matters in everything committed to my care, all the strength and ability of which I am possessed. But after having occupied the arm-chair for two-and-twenty days, I found myself so exhausted that I was obliged to yield to the entreaties of M. Senard. On Saturday I again tried to perform my duty, but I find my chest so fatigued that I am obliged to give way. In consequence I have to request you to allow me to take an ordinary seat amongst you, where I shall do all I can to be useful. (Hear.)

The report of the Committee on the salary of the President was presented; it gives 600f. a month for the expenses of all his attendants and of his table, and 1,200f. a month for the salary; and to each of the questors 300f. salary a month.

The Minister of the Interior announced that intelligence had been received of a great victory obtained by the Italians over the Austrians; the former with 15,000 men against 30,000. (Applause.)

M. Payers wanted to know why the Minister of Justice had on Saturday voted against his own law officers? Why had not he and they been agreed beforehand as to their acts in so grave a matter? Or, was it true that the minister had separated from the law officers?

M. [illegible], Minister of Justice, said he knew that the law officers of the Republic were in most conscientious in their opinion relative to the affair on that day before the Council, and had consented to matter not as a member of the Government, but as a simple representative. The hon. member entered into a long account of the proceedings which had taken place between the law officers of the Republic and the Executive Committee, before the authorisation to accuse M. Louis Blanc had been demanded, from which it appeared that the law officers had declared that they must resign if the Executive Committee did not give permission to have the matter discussed in the Chamber. The Executive Committee had acceded, declaring that they did not wish to trammel the course of justice. He had been perfectly free of all opinion in the matter; and it was only when he found the Executive Committee determined that they were also free to vote since all (with one exception) had expressed their opinion.

M. Portalis (late Procureur-General) said that he had given in his resignation, not because of the result of the discussion, but because he had received a disavowal which he ought not to have expected. (Hear, hear.) The honourable Minister of Justice was well aware of the repugnancy, and when he (M. Portalis) had appeared before the Council to demand permission to bring the matter before the Chamber, that honourable minister was the very first to declare that the authorisation ought absolutely to be demanded. ("Oh, oh" and marks of the strongest astonishment.) He had even gone further, and, when the question arose as submitted to him, said, "I quite agree with you in all your views of the matter." (Great astonishment—great agitation.) The Louvre-de representatives went on explaining the circumstances of the case, saying that he was in very clear and unmistakeable language of having shown one face to the law officers and another to the Assembly, on Saturday. (Extraordinary agitation.)

M. Ledru Rollin (late Procureur of the Republic) wished to ask a few words to [illegible] had just been said. When the affair of May 15 was brought forward for [illegible], it was found that a representative of the people ought to be impeached, the Minister of Justice was not ignorant of any one act of the whole proceeding ("Oh, oh!" sensation.) It was he even that had recommended the law officers of the Crown to carry the matter before the Executive Committee. It was he that [illegible] them as to what they ought to do; it was he who went with them to the Executive Committee; it was he, when the law officers declared that there was nothing of politics in the matter, had exclaimed then, "I quite agree with you in all your views." (Renewed demonstrations of surprise, and great agitation.) The honourable representative concluded by declaring that he failed any one to deny [illegible] had said.

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, had heard of the course of the [illegible] only up to Wednesday. From that time it naturally be [illegible] had not heard anything [illegible] that was that the Procureur-General had declared absolutely that Louis Blanc could not be accused. It was evident, however, that [illegible] declaration of Minister went on to repeat what he had said before, and that, [illegible] to the phrase "I agree with you," said that it was said in reference to the question of consulting the Executive Committee. He argued that further than that he could not have gone, since, if he had given his perfect acquiescence to the law officers in the matter, it would follow that if the Executive Committee had refused to allow the demand to be made to the Chamber, he would have been obliged to give in his resignation with the law officers. (Laughter.) The Minister went on speaking for some time, but towards the [illegible] amidst an [illegible] been entirely [illegible] he had said that he [illegible] with M. Ledru and M. Le [illegible] he came so, and afterwards [illegible] he had done, he would be a worthy of a seat in the Chamber. (Great [illegible].)

M. Landrin maintained in the most positive terms that his assertion was correct; and going over the circumstances, stated the very precise moment and the exact spot when and where the Minister had declared to him that they were all of the same opinion. (Continued agitation.)

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, said that he was evidently accused of falsehood. (Movement.) He could declare that he had not the slightest recollection of the words attributed to him. (The hon. Minister's statement was received with very marked disfavour. The agitation became, if possible, greater after he had concluded.)

M. J. Favre, Under-Secretary of State, and reporter of the committee which decided on indicting Louis Blanc, tried to obtain a hearing, but could not succeed.

A cry of "The order of the day!" was uttered, but it was met with cries of "No, no."

The President put the question of the discussion being closed, but nearly the whole House rose against such a course

Mr. J. Favre said that after what had occurred on Saturday he had thought it his duty to resign. When the whole ministry had risen against the law officers of the Republic, it was time for him to withdraw. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that the vote of Saturday was of great gravity, since it showed that the government was divided, that there was a schism in the body when discuss the affairs of the state; it showed that the Government was not what the Assembly wished to see it, strong and united. He had thanked when he saw the Minister of Justice vote as he had done. (Loud cheers.) He could affirm that after he had read his report to the Minister of Justice, that functionary was very far from being contrary to the sentiments therein expressed. (Agitation.) Yes, the Minister had not said one word against it—had, to all appearance, looked on it as perfectly correct in its views—had not uttered one remark against it, and consequently, as is the custom in most cases, had implied there was nothing against it by his silence. (Hear, hear.) The honourable deputy went on for some time speaking strongly against the conduct of the Minister.

Great confusion followed. It was then proposed to pass to the order of the day *motive*, that "after the frank and loyal explanations of M. Portalis and M. Landrin, the Assembly here passes to the order of the day." Some members acceded this most loudly, but eventually it was not put to the vote, the feeling being apparently that it would not be safe to thus pass a vote of censure on a Minister.

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then put and carried.

M. Bucher announced the result of the ballot for the post of President:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of voters | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| For M. Senard | .. | .. | .. | 703 |
| Lost votes | .. | .. | .. | 103 |

In consequence, M. Sénard was declared duly elected for the present month. The representatives then withdrew to their *bureaux*, to ballot for six Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries, two—M. E. Lafayette and de George—going out by rotation, and M. Lacrosse having resigned.

The following is the result of the ballot for the Vice-Presidents:—M. Bethmont obtained 621 votes: M. Marrast, 590; M. Corbon, 577, M. de Cormenin, 537, M. Recurt, 426; and M. Lacrosse, 420. These gentlemen were accordingly declared duly elected.

The Minister of the Interior presented, in the name of the Executive Government, twelve bills:—1, relative to the indemnities to [illegible] agreed upon or unarmed assemblages; and 2, one demanding a credit of 500,000f. for secret service money.

The Assembly rose at six o'clock.

TUESDAY.—At one o'clock, M. Bucher, the President, took the chair, and read a valedictory address to the Assembly, in which he recapitulated its labours since the opening of the session. After he had concluded, he invited M. Sénard to replace him in the chair, and embraced him. M. Sénard, in his turn, thanked the Assembly for the honour it had conferred upon him, and proposed a vote of thanks to M. Bucher, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Minister of Finance deposited on the table the amended budget for 1848. The first article stated that the credits opened to defray the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of 1848, and amounting to 1,748,600,000 francs, should be augmented by twelve millions, and diminished by seventy-eight millions, and so fixed at 1,690,000,000. The resources calculated in the original budget at 1,686,000,000, were augmented by 126 millions, and reduced by 111, and remained fixed at 1,686,000,000.

The Assembly voted an indemnity of 4000 francs a month to its President, and of 400 francs to the Questors.

M. Bineau, reporter of the Finance Committee, deposited on the table the report on the Railroad Reduction Bill, which it proposed to reject.

M. Léon Faucher asked that the project of decree proposed by the Committee of Finance should not be undistinguished on the order of the day, the Minister having demanded that it should be postponed until the fate of the Railroad Bill be decided. The Minister, however, thought the urgency of the moment by any satisfactory reason. The Minister besides had refused to give any explanation to the Committee respecting the means at his disposa. to execute the railroads, but the entire Committee saw [illegible] could vote with any knowledge until the Minister should have disclosed his [illegible].

M. Garnier Pagès said that the Government had good reason for proposing the adjournment of the discussion of the project of decree relative to the consolidation of the Treasury bonds into Five per Cent. stock. It was evident that if that project was first adopted an immense quantity of these Treasury bonds would be thrown on the market, and cause a great depression in that stock

After a long discussion the division on the question of priority in favour of the Railway Bill gave the following result.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For giving priority to the bill | .. | .. | .. | 347 |
| Against it | .. | .. | .. | 322 |
| Majority | .. | .. | .. | 25 |

The Minister of Finance, in the absence of the Minister of the Interior, demanded that a credit of 100,000f. per month should be opened for the expenses of the bureaux, archives, &c., of the Executive Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—The President announced that the Executive Committee had appointed M. Duclerc Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of M. Crémieux, whose resignation had been accepted.

The whole of the day the Assembly was occupied in discussing the provisions of the bill relating to tumultuous assemblages in the public streets. The various clauses were agreed to without amendment.

### SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid to the 2nd inst. have been received. The *Gazette* announces a number of promotions in the army.

Letters from Seville, dated the 29th ult., state that the leader of the Seville insurrection, dated Beja, 23d ult., and signed by various other officers of the insurgent forces, had been published. It accuses the Seville Liberals of having been wanting to their promises, and says that the rising of the troops was in order to execute a plan agreed upon with a committee of the inhabitants, who had pledged themselves to rise, and that a body of 400 armed citizens were to have seized and imprisoned the authorities, but had not one of them manifested. He claims the victory in the affair between a portion of his forces and those of Shelley at San Lucar, and says he remained three days near Huelva; but finding the movement not supported as he had expected, he and the other officers resolved to march into Portugal, which they did in perfect order.

A great number of persons had been arrested.

### ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The news from the seat of war this week is more cheering for the cause of Italy than any of the preceding ones. The Austrians received a most decisive defeat from the Italians on the 30th ult. On that day we learn that 30,000 Austrians attacked the Italian positions at Goito, which were defended by 15,000 troops. A brisk fire of artillery took place, which lasted for three hours, when the Italian regiments of cavalry vigorously repulsed and drove the enemy towards Mantua. In the engagement the Italian army completely routed the enemy. The King was much exposed to the greatest danger, and had a horse killed and a spent ball wound in the eye. The Duke of Savoy was also wounded, but neither the one nor the other dismounted.

On the same day Peschiera surrendered to the Italians on honourable terms of capitulation. The greatest extremities to which the Italian troops were reduced, both by the inhabitants and the garrison, for weeks previous to the surrender. The Austrian garrison had marched from Peschiera on the 31st May, and embarked at Ancona, under the condition of not again serving against the Italians during the war. Charles Albert again offered battle, but in vain, to the enemy, who had taken refuge within the walls, or under the guns of Mantua

The next conflict similar in that country occurred in Paris on the 15th of May took place on the 26th at Milan. A mob, headed by the students, attacked the Palace of the provisional Government, and compelled the members to resign. Their resignation was followed by the formation of a National Guard, augmented by the mass of the population, restored order within three hours; and a demagogue named Urbano was arrested. The most perfect tranquility prevailed at Milan on the 27th ult.

The votes concerning the annexation of Parma to Piedmont were published at Parma on the 25th with great pomp. The result was, that of 39,703 votes given, 38,754 were for Charles Albert, and 1,559 for the people and the sovereign. The new Minister of Justice, Count Scarabelli, has published an address to the people of Parma, declaring that the Duke of Bourbon, ex-Duke of Parma, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Pope, and the Republic, which obtained one vote. In the evening the town was illuminated.

ROME.—Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. state that Monsignor Morichini had been sent by the Pope to Vienna, to negotiate peace with Austria on the terms of general pacification contained in the letter addressed by His Holiness to the Emperor on the 3rd ult. Pius IX. had received all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip Neri the population made a brilliant manifestation in his favour. The Abbate Gioberti was still at Rome, labouring unceasingly for the people and the sovereign. The new Ministry consists of the following personages.

The *Gazzetta di Roma* says:—"His Holiness, as the common father of the faithful, according to the views manifested in his Encyclical Letter, has just sent an extraordinary apostolic delegate to the belligerents (with the exception of the Emperor of Austria, to whom his Holiness had already written), for the purpose of pressing negotiations for the termination of the war. His Holiness will also do all in his power to prevent the German nation from staking its honour on sanguinary attempts against Italy, and to induce it to recognise the latter country as its sister, all those states being, in faith and charity, the common children of the Holy Father. His Holiness will pursue these negotiations with all the zeal that can be inspired by the conviction of thus fulfilling the duty of the supreme pontificate confided to man by Jesus Christ. His Holiness has thanked the Pope for having written in his letter to the Emperor of Austria, on the condition of peace, namely, that the natural boundaries of the people of Italy shall be respected by them. Italy does not aim—she even abhors and execrates—the conquest nations, but as the Germans recross the Alps,—let them swear to observe the laws prescribed by the natural law of nations, and then will the Italians embrace them as brothers."

PRUSSIA

The latest intelligence from Berlin is still of a very unsatisfactory nature. Uncertainty, distrust, and suspicion still predominate, and not only the ministry but the Constituent Assembly itself is falling into bad odour. The many [illegible] sessions of the Assembly, in direct or indirect opposition to the wishes of the people, and the [illegible] fused to attend either to *corpore* or by deputation the procession in honour of the victims of the March revolution, have caused it but general dissatisfaction. From some provincial districts, moreover, addresses of the most insulting kind have been forwarded "to the people of Berlin." Meantime, commercial affairs are as bad as ever, and employment is comparatively scarce. The ministry have strenuously opposed in the Constituent Assembly the appointment of a committee to report on the origin and causes of the disputes and animosity between the Polish and German races in the grand duchy of Posen. This opposition on their part, which can only be accounted for by their unwillingness to have the truth made known, has increased their unpopularity. Matters cannot long remain as they are in Berlin, and some change for better or worse may be shortly looked for.

AUSTRIA

Accounts from Vienna state that quiet and confidence are gradually returning in that city. Business has resumed its proper course. The damage done to the streets was almost wholly repaired on the 20th ult., on which date the last military barricade here and there remained as an outward sign of the last popular commotion. Collections had been made for the labourers, most of whom had returned to the work which was provided for those who were out of employment. Their behaviour throughout the late excitement is generally acknowledged to have been exemplary, and their honesty and forbearance are eulogised in glowing terms by the Vienna papers and the correspondents of the German press. Several foreign ambassadors had gone to join the Emperor's Court at Innspruck.

On the 2d instant the resignation of Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Hoyos, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, was officially notified by a circular signed by the Emperor.

Count Latour, the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Rome (who recently received his passports), arrived at Trieste on the 30th ult., on board her Majesty's steam-ship *Locust*.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The Committee of the German Parliament, who are engaged in the preparation of the German Constitution have agreed to the following important proclamation, which is from the pen of M. Dahlmann, and which has been officially published. It is expected that this most sensible document will have much effect in calming the apprehensions of those Schleswic populations of the empire, who feel themselves every day more and more surrounded by the baneful influences which are set in motion by Russian wiles and Russian gold.

The Constituent National Assembly of Germany solemnly declares—

"That it fully recognises the right of the non German peoples on German Federal ground to proceed in their national development, and in Church, schools, literature, administration, and law courts, to enjoy a perfect equality in the use of their languages, as far as they extend. It is of course understood that they, too, are entitled to any right which the joint constitution (now framing) may guarantee to the German people.

"Germany, henceforward, free and united, is great enough, without jealousy, to grant to tribes of other tongues that have grown up in her bosom all their natural liberty with [illegible] Neither the Swiss nor the North Schleswiger, who speaks the Danish language, nor the inhabitant of Southern Germany, with his Italian tongue, nor any one else belonging to us, shall have reason to complain of an infringement of his national ways, or of being abandoned by the German brotherhood in the hour of necessity or danger."

No dissension upon the subject of this proclamation was permitted by the Assembly, its majority, no doubt, being prompted by the desire of keeping aloof for the present from the Schleswig-Holstein question

HANOVER.—The Revolutionary leaven is fermenting here, and one of its first effects is the issuing of a proclamation, on the evening of the 1st instant, by the civic authorities of Hanover, whereby all houses are ordered to be closed at ten P.M., and all loitering in the streets is forbidden.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Numerous bands continue to levy black mail in the rural districts of this Duchy. In the vicinity of Warren there is a band consisting of from 2000 to 3000 men. The landed proprietors have fled from many quarters.

BOHEMIA.

The Convocation of a Sclavonic Congress at Prague, and the establishment of a Provisional Government in Bohemia, have caused not a little excitement in that part of Europe.

This usually quiet streets of Prague are thronged with deputies and deputations, and the jaunty colours of the Hungarians, Bohemians, Croats, and other numerous tribes, each speaking a different dialect, mingle gaily together. A letter from Prague describes the scene as most animated.

The programme of the central committee of the Congress has appeared. The first clause points out the necessity of a league, defensive and offensive, between all Sclaves. It is only by a people's league, by the constitution of Austria into a confederate state (*Bundesstaat*), that she can reacquire her lost strength. By the free union of tribes, constitutional liberty and habitual nationality would be guaranteed, as on the other hand additional splendour would accrue to the Imperial Crown, even should a portion of the empire be lost. The second clause discusses the bases of this Volksbund, or people's league. The key-stone, as it were, is in the preservation of every distinct nationality. A People's Diet is proposed to be held even at Vienna, where each nationality would be duly represented. The Magyars of Hungary are called upon to put aside all their own internal dissensions. After expressing sympathy with the Sclavonic tribes without the Austrian dominions, namely, the Poles and the Sclaves in Turkey, clause the third urges a literary intercourse between all Sclavonic races. Clause four treats of the position of the Sclaves in the German Parliament. They will never allow Austria to occupy a subordinate position under another power. Between the Emperor and the Austrian people there shall be no other organ than their own Parliaments "The Sclaves never will recognise the decrees of the Frankfort Diet as binding." Clause five proposes that a deputation shall wait upon his Majesty the Emperor, to inform him of the resolutions of the Sclavonic Congress.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The re-commencement of hostilities by the Danes and Germans, which we briefly noticed in our Postscript of last week, has been confirmed by full details which have reached us of the affair at Dappel, on the Sundewitt. These accounts, however, differ very materially as to the number of the troops engaged on both sides; although it is generally admitted that it was between 14,000 and 16,000 men. That of the Danes was, however, not so great as supposed; and they owe their success in this instance more to the determined courage and patriotic zeal displayed on behalf of their King, than to any superiority of numbers, in addition to the masterly manner in which they were brought into action gradually, after being landed. A vast number of wounded had been conveyed to Flensburg. The Danes took 90 Mecklenburg prisoners, and six pieces of cannon, according to the Flensburg report; but a great many more had fallen into their hands than was stated public.

Accounts from Schleswig, of the 1st inst., mention the capture of two Danish battalions on the preceding Tuesday. Gravenstein was bombarded by them; but they were eventually repulsed by General Wrangle. A rumour accompanies this intelligence to the effect that a Danish corps d'armée of 6000 men is surrounded by the Prussian troops. The Radical party in Copenhagen is said to have gained its point; that is to say, the proposals for peace have been successfully resisted

There is nothing said of any advance to the northward by the Germans. The retreat of the Prussians from Flensburg took place on the 2nd, Apenrade and Hadersleben being abandoned by the Danes.

The inhabitants of Kiel have addressed a petition to the National Assembly at Frankfort, protesting, by anticipation, against any partition of Schleswig.

SWEDEN.

From Stockholm, under the date of the 26th of May, it is stated that the governor, Baron de Sprengtporten, was to go on a special mission to Denmark. The Danish Government had announced, to Sweden and Norway, that, until further orders no volunteers from either of those countries would be received in Denmark.

HOLLAND.

On Monday last there was a ball and dinner at Court, in honour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia. On the previous evening his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands also gave a grand dinner in honour of the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia has left the Hague, for Berlin.

The *Nederlandsche Staats Courant* contains the Royal decree announcing M. Van Bosse, Referendary of the Department of Finance, Member of the Council of State. By another decree of the same date (June 3) his Majesty has provisionally confided the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, *ad interim*, to Councillor Van Bosse. His Majesty has appointed Count de Byland, Governor of the province of South Holland.

BELGIUM.

From Brussels, under the date of Tuesday last, we learn that there has been a strike for wages among the workmen employed on the public works. The gendarmes were called out to disperse the mob. One shot only was fired in the air but no accident or any kind took place. Two of the ringleaders were arrested and sent to prison.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week by the packet *Cambria*, which brings on freight £74,000 in specie. By this arrival we learn that the last news received from Europe had had a favourable influence upon the other side of the Atlantic, and strong hopes were indulged in that it would materially assist in the improvement of trade.

General Scott had arrived in the United States from Mexico, and expressed a very strong conviction that the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States has already been ratified, and that the news thereof might be reasonably expected every day.

The people were in the midst of the preliminary steps of a new Presidential election, and both parties were marshalling their forces to name candidates to represent their respective principles.

The "democrats" held their Convention of Delegates for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President at Baltimore, on the 23rd ult. We have, as yet, no information of a choice having been made

The opposing or Whig party will not hold their nominating Convention until the first week in next month, Philadelphia being the destined place for the Whig nomination of President

The prospects of the growing crops of all sorts—the grain crops especially—to all appearance and universal report, are described as being most exuberant; for a greater breadth of land than ever was sown with wheat, and, unless some unforeseen blight falls upon it, the yield will be unprecedented.

CENTRAL AMERICA

A treaty is said to have been concluded between Guatemala and Honduras, by which the latter state recognises the independence of the former, and the population of the peninsula of Yucatan [illegible] the province of the said now before the United States Congress to enable the President to interfere by force of arms

THE BRAZILS

Her Majesty's steamer *Firebrand* arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday night, having left Rio de Janeiro on the 26th of April. Lord Howden, British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, arrived in her.

The effect of the news upon the Brazilians, of the revolutionary affairs of Continental Europe, was so astounding, that French business was stopped, and monetary transactions were suspended.

The Emperor was in Rio, much affected by the expatriation of the house of Bourbon, with which he is so closely allied.

The affairs of La Plata are mending, but so slowly as to be almost imperceptible.

WEST INDIES.

Advices have been received this week. The weather generally had been favourable for the crops, which throughout the West Indies were [illegible] exception of Barbadoes, where a few cases of fever had occurred. With respect to the condition and prospects of the West India colonies, the accounts are of the most gloomy and despairing character which the Chronicle has received for some time past. Meetings continued to be held in Jamaica to take into consideration the alarming state of affairs.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica arrived at Kingston on the 2nd of May, in the *Teazel* steamer, from his visitation of the Bahama Islands

ST. DOMINGO.

The following details of the revolutionary movement in this fine island, which we briefly adverted to in our last Number, have come to hand:

The insurrection commenced at Port-au-Prince on the 23d of April, with a large body of armed men marching into the capital and parading the streets, giving out as their intention to depose the President, and appoint another in his place. This was immediately met by the President sending a messenger to the insurgents, accompanied by a detachment of soldiers and two hundred Horse Guards; but, every effort to effect a compromise proving abortive, a serious conflict took place, which ended in the defeat of the insurgents, with considerable loss on both sides. The bodies of those who fell belonging to the Government were removed during the night, while the remains of the insurgents were exposed on the following morning as a public example, their heads being chopped off, and their bodies hacked about in the most horrible manner; many in which life was not extinct being subjected to the same treatment. For several days after not a person of colour was able to walk the streets without being instantly assassinated by the Government people, to whom the utmost license was given; but the absence of a British ship of war was severely felt. These proceedings in Port-au-Prince were shortly followed by an insurrection in the south, to quell which the President Soulouque had marched, it was reported, at the head of 6000 men, but the result had not transpired. Another disturbance broke out at Mirogoane, to which the President forthwith repaired at the head of a considerable force, and meeting the insurgents on the 8th of April, routed them with little trouble, and was thence on his way to Aux Cayes A proclamation had in the meantime been issued by the Government, denouncing several persons as traitors, to be seized and shot without the slightest ceremony.

## THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

LAMBETH.—A meeting of electors and other inhabitants of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Lambeth Electoral Association, to give expression to the sentiments of the borough upon the recent anti-reform declaration of Lord John Russell, and to adopt measures in support of Mr. Hume's motion, now before the House of Commons. The Hall was crowded to excess, and the members for the borough (the Right Hon. T. C. D'Eyncourt and Mr. Charles Pearson) attended by special invitation. The following resolutions, accompanied by suitable speeches, were agreed to:—1. "That, in the judgment of the meeting, the declaration of Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons, on the 23rd ult., must be regarded as a real or affected ignorance of the state of public opinion, and a willingness to mistake the determination of the people at large to maintain peace and order for their satisfaction with the present course of legislation; and that, therefore, it is incumbent upon all who would avert civil commotion, to accelerate the progress of freedom, and promote the national welfare, by the constitutional expression of their views and wishes; and determines to seek such further reforms as it believes will be conducive to the prosperity of all classes of the community."

2. "That this meeting declares its conviction that the House of Commons does not truly represent the population, and that, so long as it is constituted as it is at present, it cannot become the proper organ for the expression of the nation's will, and that any reform in our representative system which fails to recognise the right of every man to the franchise, limited only by the regulations necessary for its legitimate exercise, can neither be considered nor satisfactory; but that, regarding Mr. Hume's motion as a practical advance towards a full and fair representation of the people, it determines to give that movement its earnest and utmost support."—A petition to the Legislature embodying the sentiments of those resolutions was agreed to, and the meeting separated amidst "cheers for the Charter and Mitchell."

BERMONDSEY OR FINSBURY.—On Tuesday night there was a meeting of the members of the borough of Finsbury Reform Association, at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, on the subject of Mr Hume's approaching motion. They resolved on the adoption of a petition in its support; and that it should be sent to the different parishes in the borough for signatures: and the hope was very strongly expressed that all parishes, boroughs, districts, &c., would pursue a similar course, as the best means of calmly and peacefully collecting the people's opinions, and of procuring genuine signatures.

MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the electors and inhabitants of this borough was held in the Workhouse-yard, pursuant to a requisition signed by several of the rate-payers, for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord John Russell's recent declaration respecting reform in the House of Commons, and of passing some resolutions on that subject. Sir. J. Walmsley, Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Jacob Bell, Mr. Secker, Lord Dudley Stuart, and many other influential gentlemen residing in the parish, were present. The number present was about 1500. Mr. J. Williams, M.P., on the motion of Mr. Hume, took the chair. The following resolutions, and a petition to Parliament founded upon them, were agreed to, after a somewhat stormy discussion, caused by the Chartists, who endeavoured to force some of their amendments upon the meeting:—"1. That the present state of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament is partial in its nature, and in its practice tends to class legislation, is no security against unequal and oppressive taxation, and produces no comprehensive measures for the benefit of the people. 2. That her Majesty's Prime Minister having stated his opinion that the people require no extensive measures of political and fiscal reform, it is hereby resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, in order to secure the stability of the institutions of the country and maintain public order, it is indispensably necessary that the elective franchise be extended to all men of mature age, who are registered as residents for a period of twelve months; that the duration of Parliaments does not exceed three years; that votes should be taken by ballot, and that there should be an equal apportionment of members to population." Towards the close of the proceedings the following resolution was also carried:—"That the petition made by Lord John Russell, in his place in the House of Commons this session, that the people of this country do not desire either the great measure of reform, as proposed by Mr. Hume and other members of the House, nor the other great measure as advocated in the People's Charter, is evidence of his ignorance of the present state of the country, and a proof that he is utterly unfit to conduct the affairs of the nation."

MEETING IN CHELSEA.—A numerous meeting, for the same purpose, convened by the West London Reform Association, was held also on Wednesday evening, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

BATH.—A crowded and influential meeting of the electors, non-electors, mechanics, tradesmen, and working classes of the city of Bath was held on Wednesday, in the Guildhall of that city, for the purpose of furthering the movement at present going on for reform in Parliament. The large room was crowded, and on the platform the mayor, H. Hunt, Esq., was surrounded by several aldermen and town councillors, and other influential citizens. Resolutions and a petition similar to those adopted at the meetings above mentioned were agreed to.

WAKEFIELD.—A numerous meeting of the [illegible] character was also held at Wakefield, on Monday evening, in pursuance of a requisition presented to the mayor, who declared the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Mr Hume's motion for the proposed measure of Reform. Resolutions, &c., were accordingly passed.

## BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF PARIS

THIS is a well-timed addition to the Sights of the Metropolis, both as regards novelty of subject, and the season of its exhibition. The new picture has been sketched since the late revolution, and it represents that scene of Republican excitement, the Place de la Revolution. The Luxor obelisk, the colossal fountains and statues, are in themselves picturesque novelties; but, in this picture, they are superseded by the political excitement in each direction, such as forms the every-day out-door life of Paris. From two or three directions vast processions are pouring towards the gorgeous and graceful diaperies, where the Provisional Government are proclaiming the Republic—the great event of the 24th ult., full of theatrical effect

In another direction is a tree of liberty, on its way to be planted, accompanied by a shouting group; next is a priestly procession—what a juxta-position! There are also numerous holiday parties, in their flaring blue blouses and red sash and head-gear. In short, most of the actors are playing at Republicanism in high glee. All the life of the scene is cleverly characteristic, in the localities, the grove of the Tuileries, the Vistas of the Champs Elysées, the Chambre Deputés, the long lines of palaces and street, and the busy scene—all are painted with that spirit and accuracy for which Mr. Burford has so long enjoyed high and deserved reputation.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. G. R.*"—*They shall have prompt attention*

"*Sir J. A.*"—*Sussex.*—*Are you aware that for double Chess a double set of Chessmen is required?*

"*A. L.*"—*We prefer the position in three moves. The other, though ingenious, is too artificial*

"*Inquisitor.*"—*Your communication has been despatched to the Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club, from whom you will doubtless hear very shortly.*

"*A. B.*"—*Your solution of Enigma No. 317 is the same as the author's.*

"*Liverpool.*"—*In Problem No. 225 mate cannot possibly be given in four moves by the mode of play suggested. Enigma No. 305 is perfectly correct.*

"*Argyle.*"—*We never heard of such a thing as "Chess played scientifically. Our Correspondent's other questions are quite unintelligible.*

"*H. R. K.*," *York.*—*Unfortunately it is by much too easy*

"*A. L.*"—*There is nothing problematical in such positions. Pray devote a few months to the study of D'Orville, Bolton, Evans on Rio, and other masters, before your next attempt. You will then favour us with something deserving publication*

"*A. B. C.*"—*It is you, and not the Enigma, that is wrong. See our notice to "Sagacitas" last week.*

"*J. J.*, *Cambridge.*—*You should join the St. George's Chess Club, in Cavendish-square.*

"*Subscriber.*"—*The subscription is three guineas*

"*Student.*"—*Mr. Mc Donnell never published a Treatise on Chess but he was the originator of many beautiful variations on the chief openings*

"*J. P.*"—*The work wanted is as good in matter as it is bad in style.*

"*I. V.*"—*Yes*

"*A. L.*"—*There is nothing problematical in such positions. Pray devote a few months to the study of D'Orville, Bolton, Evans on Rio, and other masters, before your next attempt. You will then favour us with something deserving publication*

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"*J. P.*"—*The work wanted is as good in matter as it is bad in style.*

"*I. V.*"—*Yes*

"*I. I.*"—*Not quite up to the mark of our columns.*

"*H. P.*"—*Very neat and ingenious. It shall have an early place.*

"*Tyro.*"—*The Problem referred to is by D'Orville, and, like most of that eminent master's, is extremely beautiful. Your solution, however, is wrong for every, except, perhaps, to your having incorrectly copied the position, which should be as follows:—White: K at his B 4th; B at Q R 4th; Kts at K Kt 7th and Q B 8th; P at K Kt 3d. Black: K at K R sq; P at K B 2d. White to play and mate in two moves.*

"*Q.*"—*Mate "by force" is when the adversary has no choice of moves. The mate you cannot make out is Q to K B 8th (ch). The White King must then take the Queen; wherupon Black plays B to Q 6th (double ch), and mates with his Rook next move*

"*W. W. H.*," *S. uuth Town, Jamaica.*—*We are glad to hear of the progress that is making in your quarter. The game received has many promising points*

"*Veteran.*"—*The St. George's Club is not accessible to strangers. The chief public resorts for chess-players are the Grand Divan, in the Strand; the commodious saloon called Goodé's, on Ludgate-hill; and the old-established Divan in Kingstreet, Covent-garden.*

"*D. C. L.*"—*The "Companion" mentioned on the wrapper of the Chess Player's Chronicle as a companion to the "Handbook" published by Bohn, and will be a treasure of an Old Chess, illustrated by plates, and adorned with portraits of some of the best players of Europe. This work, we are given to understand, will be ready in the autumn of the present year.*

"*Woodstockretti.*"—*Your first Problem in six moves is easily solved in two, and the second is the same!*

*Solutions by* "*J. G.*," *Wolverhampton*, "*G. A. H.*," "*H. E. K.*," "*A. B. D.*", "*F. G. R.*," "*Negracitas*," "*Eta*," "*W. L.*," "*E. G. D.*," *are correct.*

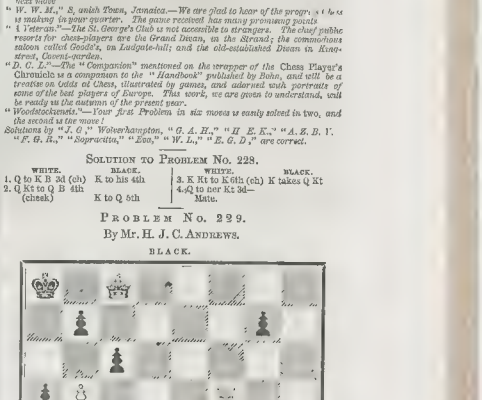
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 228.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to K B 3d (ch) | K to his 4th | 3. K Kt to K 6th (ch) | K takes Q Kt |
| 2. Q Kt to Q B 4th (check) | K to Q 5th | 4. Q to her Kt 3d—Mate. | |

PROBLEM NO. 229.

By MR. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White moving first to checkmate in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 323.—By HERR KLIN.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q 5th | K at Q 2d | B at K Kt 5th | |
| R at Q R 8th | | | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 324.—By HERR HORWITZ.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q R 2d | K at Q R sq | B at Q R 5th | |
| B at K 6th | | | |

White engages to mate the Black King on Black's Q B sq in five moves.

No. [illegible]—By A. LULMAN

| WHITE | BLACK | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at B 2d | K at K 4th | K at Q 4th | |
| at K Kt 3d | | R at Q B 4th | |

White mates in two moves.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANCHESTER.—The official report for the past week, indicating the state of employment in the borough of Manchester, distributed through each of declining trades. Nearly 900 hands, heretofore engaged in full work, have been discharged from that rate of employment, whilst upwards of 80 are placed on short time, and from 300 to 400 are thrown wholly out of work. The hands of the reports are as follows:—Number working full time the previous week, 36,272; in the past week, 29,390. Number working short time previous week, 6073; past week, 7229. The number of hands wholly out of employment the previous week was 8520; in the past week the number is 8114.

CHARTIST COLLISIONS WITH THE POLICE. The north-eastern districts of the metropolis, on Sunday last, were the theatre of rather serious disturbances. At Virgin's-fields, Bethnal-green; London-fields, Hackney; Bishop Bonner's fields, Victoria Park, &c., from an early hour of the morning, crowds of the lowest and most disorderly characters assembled, and, in some cases, attempted to hold meetings in favour of the Charter, and in sympathy for Mitchell. Some of the police, foot and mounted, who were assembled contiguous to these localities, having been assailed with brickbats, stones, and sticks, defended themselves with more vigour, and regular engagements ensued between the parties, the police being always victorious. Several persons, with very severe wounds, were conveyed, in the course of the day, to the London Hospital, and towards night all the comparatively disturbed localities were restored to tranquility

A RIVER STEAMER SUNK.—On Monday, at noon, as the *Witch*, a steamer belonging to the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, was on her passage to London, on heading in for East Greenwich pier, she ran upon the anchor of a brig, of whose position the master was not aware, and sustained such injuries that she sank almost immediately. There were several passengers on board, but the tide being low, and the steamer not wholly submerged at the time, though the flood tide rapidly covered her till nothing but the top of the funnel was visible, it does not appear that any personal injury was sustained by any individual on board

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.—The number of births registered in the metropolis and suburban districts during the week ending Saturday, June 3, was 1544, of which 794 were males and 750 females. The deaths during the same week were 924, of which 450 were males, and 473 females. This number is less by 10 than the weekly average of the last five springs. The deaths, it will also be seen, are less than the births during the same week, by 41.

DEATH OF THE "ESTATICA."—*Lisbon de la Reinosa* of Saturday last contains the following:—"The celebrated *stigmatised* Estatica, Maria Dominique Lazzari, of the valley of Cyprilani, in the Rabon Tyrol, died in the month of April last, at the age of *three years*. All the population of the valley and even at the distance of ten holy woman, in whose person the Saviour seemed, during so many years, to perpetuate the anguish and sufferings of His agony and His passion

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA WHEN A CHILD.—FROM A PICTURE BY HOPPNER.

## THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.

THE very characteristic Portrait of the Princess Sophia, when a child, is from a celebrated picture, painted by Hoppner, who chiefly excelled in females and children. The composition is a charming one; and, many years since, became very popular in consequence of its being engraved on copper by Caroline Watson, and dedicated to Queen Charlotte.

In our Obituary of last week, we gave a brief Memoir of the lamented Princess. We append to the Portrait a few anecdotes of her Royal Highness at the engaging age which the painter has here so successfully pourtrayed.

Madame D'Arblay, in her "Diary," continually speaks of the amiability and good-breeding of the young Princesses, particularly of the Princess Sophia. The Queen, when she went to early prayers, frequently sent her favourite little dog, Badine, to Miss Burney, to take charge of. One day, after the page had fetched it, the little Princess Sophia rapped at her door, and curtseying and blushing, said her mamma had sent her for the little dog's basket. Miss Burney begged to be allowed to carry it to the Queen's room, but the little gentlewoman insisted upon taking it herself, with a mingled modesty and good-breeding very striking in one so young. Miss Burney adds:—"The readiness and grace of their civilities, even in the midst of their happiest wildnesses and freedom, are at once a surprise and charm to all who see them."

On one occasion at breakfast, whilst the King was reading the newspaper to his family, the Princess Sophia, then very young, said, "Mamma, I can't think what a prison is?" Upon its being explained, and understanding that the prisoners were then often half-starved for want, the child replied "That is very cruel, for the prison is bad enough without starving; but I will give all my allowance to buy bread for the poor prisoners." Due praise was given for this benevolent intention, which was directed to be put in force, together with an addition from the Royal parents; and many a heart was relieved that knew not its benefactor.

The late Princess was the twelfth child of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; and an amusing circumstance connected with her birth is thus related:—

The fast increase of the Royal family appears to have been a serious obstacle in the path of Zoffany, the portrait painter. When he commenced his first picture of the Royal Family, there were ten children: after finishing his sketch and proceeding with the colouring, various circumstances prevented him from proceeding. The completion of the picture was, consequently, delayed, when a messenger came to inform the artist that another Prince was born, and must be introduced into the painting. This took some time, when a second messenger arrived to announce the birth of a Princess (the late Princess Sophia), and to acquaint him that the illustrious little stranger must have a place on the canvas. This was impossible without a new arrangement; one-half of the figures, therefore, were obliterated, in order that the grouping might be closer to make room. To do this was the work of many months, and, before it was finished, a letter came from one of the Maids of Honour, begging the painter to make room for another addition to the family group. "This," cried the perplexed painter, "is too much! If they cannot sit with more regularity, I cannot paint with more expedition, and must give up the task."

Soon after the birth of the Princess Sophia, the King occupied himself in making arrangements for the future settlement of his numerous family, and sent a message to Parliament, calling on the two Houses to enable him to make suitable provisions for his younger children out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, which could not be done without an act of Parliament for that purpose. This proposal went to the settling an annuity of £60,000 on the six younger Princes, and of £50,000 on the five Princesses; but these annuities were only to take effect on the demise of his Majesty. The message was received with good-will by Parliament, and a bill passed, to which the Royal assent was soon afterwards given.

THE remains of her late Royal Highness were privately removed on Tuesday morning from her residence, Vicarage-place, Kensington, for interment in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

A Guard of Honour was on duty in front of the residence of her late Royal Highness.

The ladies and gentlemen invited to the solemnity having assembled at an early hour, the funeral procession left the Princess's residence at a quarter past five o'clock.

It consisted of several mourning coaches drawn by four horses each, and conveying the late Princess' domestics and medical attendants; also the Lady of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce; the Lady of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Lady Augusta Cadogan; the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. the Hon Augustus Liddell; and the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Col. Sir George Couper, Bart.; two Ladies of the Queen Dowager, the Marchionesses of Ormonde and Lady Charles Somerset; and two Ladies of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Georgina Bathurst and Lady Caroline Murray; the Lord in Waiting of the Queen, the Earl of Morton; the Groom in Waiting of the Queen, Sir Frederick Stovin; the Equerry to the Queen, Col. Buckley; and the Equerry to the Queen-Dowager, Captain Somerset; the Lady of the Bedchamber of the late Princess, Lady Cartcret; the Bedchamber Woman of her late Royal Highness Miss Vyse; and Lieut.-General Sir Charles Wade Thornton; the Coronet of her late Royal Highness; the Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; and Sir William Martins.

Next came

THE HEARSE,
Containing the Body of the late Princess,
Drawn by six horses.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the chief mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, and her attendant, Lady Couper.

The funeral procession arrived at the chapel of the Cemetery at seven o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, the Bishop of Norwich, the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford, and the Chaplain in attendance upon her late Royal Highness, the Rev. Evan Nepean, had assembled at the Cemetery, and met the procession at the entrance of the chapel.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Diplomatic Representative of his Majesty the King of Hanover, the brother of the late Princess, was present in the chapel.

The funeral procession passed into the chapel, the pall-bearers being Lady Charles Somerset, Lady Georgina Bathurst, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lady Augusta Cadogan. Prince Albert was attended by the Groom of the Stole, the Marquis of Abercorn; the Lord in Waiting, Lord George Lennox; the Groom in Waiting, Colonel Wylde; and the Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Bouverie. The Duke of Cambridge was attended by Baron Knesebeck, and Mr. Edmond Mildmay.

The body of the late Princess was placed on the bier, and the burial service commenced, the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, officiating, assisted by the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford.

The chief mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, sat at the head of the corpse, with her attendant, Lady Couper—the ladies of the Royal Family on either side the bier; the Lady of the Bedchamber of her late Royal Highness, Lady Carteret, and the Bedchamber Woman, Miss Vyse, being nearest the head of the corpse. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George, sat near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household stood at the foot of the corpse. The remainder of the ladies and gentlemen assisting at the solemnity stood on either side of the chapel, or were conducted into the pews.

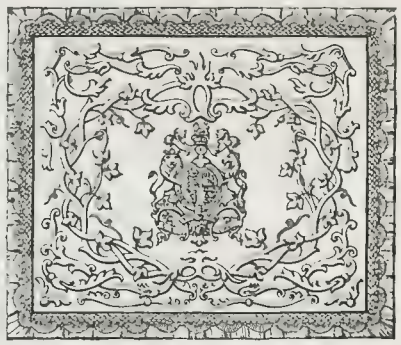
The part of the burial service before the interment being read, the coffin was deposited in the vault beneath the chapel, and the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, then concluded the service.

After which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household out of the chapel, followed by the ladies and noblemen and gentlemen present at the solemnity.

## THE ROYAL CHENILLE QUILT.

WE are much gratified in laying before our readers the annexed representation and details of the magnificent Chenille Quilt, worked in crochet, which was presented on the christening day of the infant Princess to her Majesty by Mrs. Hairs, of Exeter, by the hands of the Countess of Charlemont, the Lady in Waiting; on which occasion the Queen was graciously pleased to express her admiration of such an unprecedented display of female taste and skill. Mrs. Hairs is, we understand, the authoress of several small publications on knitting, netting, and crochet work.

The designing and working of this superb Quilt occupied Mrs. Hairs three months. The sketch will convey but an imperfect idea of its magnificence; though the outline and shadowing are correct. The materials of which it is made



SUPERB CHENILLE QUILT PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

were all manufactured in England, and consist of the richest silk chenille, gold-coloured crochet silk, and gold and silver thread. The whole of the design is worked in gold-coloured crochet silk, the shading in oak-coloured chenille, and the dark shadow on the outer edge of the scrolls and leaves in black, except where it falls on a white ground, when grey is used. The scrolls on the outer edge of the shield are worked on a Royal purple ground; and there is a relief of pure white between the purple and scarlet, which is indicated in the pattern by the letter W.

The whole of the centre is Royal scarlet, shaded towards the right and left to a deep claret. In the centre of the shield are the Royal arms. These are composed of gold and silver, with every colour and shading that is used in the most perfect painting; in many parts it being necessary to hold as many as seventeen colours in the hand at one time. The lace is of gold thread over scarlet silk ruffles plaited, and is not made separately. It is lined with quilted rich white satin, and measures 6½ yards round within the lace.

## DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN TOWN.

ON Tuesday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the school-room attached to Park Chapel, situate in Grove-street, Camden Town. The alarm was instantly given, and a great number of the inhabitants hastened to the spot, when they found smoke in dense bodies pouring forth from the lower windows of the chapel, which the flames had reached. A very short period elapsed before the engines of the parish, London establishment, West of England, and County Company arrived; the fire, however, had, during the interim, extended along the flooring and communicated with the pews. The engines were soon got ready for work, but, unfortunately, the supply of water was not sufficient to subdue so large a body of flame; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of all parties present, the work of devastation continued, and before eleven o'clock nearly every part of the building presented one broad sheet of fire, which, as it broke through the roof and the different windows, illuminated not merely the neighbourhood, but also the surrounding district. The firemen kept to their work, and tried all they could to prevent the conflagration from extending through the building; but their exertions met with little success, and by twelve o'clock the greater portion of the chapel was destroyed, little more than the walls remaining.

The loss by this disastrous event must be very considerable, but it is understood that the trustees were insured in the General Fire Office. The calamity is attributed to an escape of gas. The Chapel, which belonged to the Independents, was built in the year 1844, and was ministered to by the Rev. Mr. HARRISON.

DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL CAMDEN-TOWN, BY FIRE, ON TUESDAY EVENING.

## BURNING OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

BY this extraordinary conflagration, which occurred on Wednesday morning the 31st ult., has been destroyed one of the most magnificent works upon the South Wales Railway—a vast timber bridge crossing the Usk, at Newport. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:—

At six o'clock in the morning, the workmen were engaged in completing the central arch, which was an immense pile, consisting of several tons weight of timber and iron bolts. In driving the latter, one man used a bolt which had been heated to an extraordinary degree. This immediately set fire the adjoining timber, which being highly kyanized, or "pickled," was like gunpowder to ignite. The man had a bucket of water at hand, as was usual, but it was of no service; for instantly the flames leaped along on each side, from the centre to each end of the bridge, and the whole structure was in a blaze. The men with difficulty escaped with their lives. A team of trains was passing at the time; the horses, put to their utmost gallop, dashed through the flames to escape. The alarm was given in Newport, and a great crowd rushed to the great stone bridge adjacent: there were hundreds of "navvies," carpenters, masons, labourers, tradesmen, and gentlemen, but it was of no avail. The town fire-engines were brought, but they were useless, the flames continuing to burst from the surface of the piles, the rails, the arches, and, in fact, wherever the fire could lay hold of wood to burn. The timberwork was so enormous that it took a considerable time to burn any portion wholly away; while the flames rose up with vast columns of blue and black smoke. At about nine o'clock, the ponderous work of the central arch, having lost its abutments in the fire, gave way with a terrible crash; and soon after this had fallen in, portion after portion gave way, until, with the exception of here and there a solitary black and charred fragment, with some portion on the banks, the whole of this magnificent work was totally destroyed. The river was black with burning wood which fell into it; and the tide being receding, the banks became strewn with enormous pieces of half-burnt wood, like the coast after a wreck. The engine from the barracks did great execution, worked by two companies of soldiers under the command of officers.

The bridge was almost completed when this unfortunate calamity occurred. It was built of kyanized timber by Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Co., and cost upwards of £20,000 in the erection. Fortunately, the firm insured recently

BURNING OF THE USK BRIDGE ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

or the full amount, so that their loss will be covered. The bridge will now, it is said, be built of stone, and the work, consequently, is delayed two years.

Our Artist's sketch is taken from beneath an arch of the old stone bridge: he describes the steam from the burning timbers, as they fell into the water, to have had a very striking effect against the dense black smoke.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN STEAM-SHIP "BENARES."

We regret to find that the fears entertained respecting the fate of this fine Indian steamer have been confirmed by authenticated intelligence announcing the almost complete destruction of that vessel by fire, attended with lamentable loss of human life. The steamer was of nearly 400 tons burthen, and at the period of her returning from Calcutta had upwards of 150 passengers and seamen on board. The catastrophe happened when the vessel was about four miles below Rajmahal, on the 29th of April; and is thus described by Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, who was among the fortunate passengers who escaped a horrible death:—

It was about half-past seven o'clock in the evening when the alarm was given, the fire having kindled in the after-part of the vessel, but from what cause it is impossible to ascertain. The whole of that portion of the vessel in one minute became a raging blaze; and so instantaneously did it spread, that those who were right aft could not come forward. Captain Townsend, the master, at once apprehended the whole danger, and called out to the man at the helm to run the vessel into shallow water, which, luckily, was nigh, and she grounded close to the shore. By this time the whole of the steamer abaft the engine was enveloped in flames; the upper or awning deck had caught, as well as a number of carriages, which were placed beneath it. The scene on board was most heart-rending.

Shortly before the vessel grounded, the general impression was that she would blow up every instant; this was increased by the fear that directly the flames reached the boiler it would burst, and also the danger of some gunpowder on board igniting. This made every one expect the worst; and one gentleman, thinking there was no hope, ran down to his cabin, divested himself of all but his shirt and trousers, and sprang overboard. He was never seen after. On the vessel foundering, it was discovered that the people could stand in the water up to their waists a few yards from the vessel, and this led to fearful loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain, many got out at the bows, and were seen no more. Those who were handed over to a small rock, which was partly uncovered, imagining they were really on *terra firma*, got into deep water, and were quickly swept away by the current. Among them were Mrs. Hartley, Captain Whistler, Miss Nash, Captain Sneyd, Mr. Gross, Mr. Houlten (chief officer of the *Benares*), Mr. Shanahan, and some twenty others. All of them perished. The fire continued burning till eleven o'clock, when it ceased, after consuming the whole of the after-part of the ship to the engine-room. The destruction of the cargo was a heavy loss to the owners, it being estimated at nearly £30,000.

The accompanying Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Frederick Vizetelly, represents the appearance of the vessel after the fire had been extinguished, and furnishes a view of the country off which the catastrophe took place: the hills in the distance are those of Rajmahal. The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of some Syces (native ostlers), who had been smoking their hookahs among the horses.

Had Captain Townsend's (the commander) entreaties to the passengers been regarded, all of them might have been saved. Mr. Houlten, chief officer, was the first to jump overboard, and was swept away by the current, and those who followed his example shared the same fate.

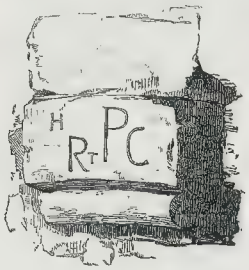
As soon as the survivors were landed, boats were sent in search of those missing, but none were picked up. Tents were erected on the banks for those who escaped. The *Feiroz*, a vessel belonging to the same company, was hourly expected on her downward trip, but had unfortunately grounded. On her arrival, she would of course render every assistance.

The *Benares*, one of a fine line of Ganges steamers: she was launched last summer, and an Engraving of her appeared in our Journal for September 11, 1847.

## REMAINS OF ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, SOMER'S TOWN.

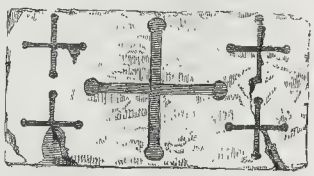
The above ancient church, after many revivals—although evidently without any striking departure from its original plan and dimensions—is now undergoing the process of enlargement; and this operation is already so far advanced that in the course of a month or six weeks, the homely but venerable edifice may be expected to have assumed the appearance of a structure in the style derived from examples of the eleventh century.

CHISELLED BRICK NICHES, PISCINA, SEDILIA, &c.




KEY-STONE OF THE SOUTH PORCH.

Although we have other churches, in the City and elsewhere, dedicated to the same patron, his shrine in Somer's-town, distinguished as *Old* St. Pancras, has been the especial goal of a sauntering pilgrimage for London antiquaries even before Dr. Stukely had peopled its environs with heroic phantoms, conjured from



NORMAN ALTAR STONE.

MONUMENT TO COOPER, "THE MINIATURE VANDYKE"

REMAINS OF THE H ON STEAM-SHIP 'BENARES.'

the twilight regions of history, when, standing upon his beloved prætorium, he proclaimed "Hare was stationed Cæsar; here was stationed Mandubrace, King of London," &c.

But it is in the quaint yet earnest words of Nordden, a topographical pilgrim of the 16th century, that we find a striking picture of the true Old St Pancras, old even to desolation: and as it may have appeared ere the devices of the plasterer and carpenter and the abomination of whitewash had obscured those salutary lights which, however, have again been revealed during the demolition.

The economy of the old Church indicates the premature type, consisting of a nave and contracted chancel: and tradition, likewise, claims for the spot on which it stands an especial degree of sanctity derived from the circumstance of the Gospel having been preached on that site by one of those missionaries who are said to have partially instigated the general conversion effected by St. Augustine; and, as the spot distinguished as the scene of Augustine's ministration subsequently became the abode of a hermit whose cell was still existing in the time of the itinerant Leonard, so likewise is Pancras said to have had its hermit, whose ascetic meditations were probably mingled with the guardianship of the mineral spring, the healing waters of which were celebrated in early time, but which, in the progress of faith, have entirely disappeared from the situation, on the south side of the churchyard, where they are said to have sprung forth.

In Domesday Book the Canons of St. Paul's are stated as holding four hides of land at Pancras for a manor; and in the records belonging to the Dean and Chapter is a deed, by which William de Belmes (bishop) gave the tithes of the above manor, yielding a rent of twenty pence, to the Canons of St. Paul's, which conveyance was confirmed by Bishop Gilbert in 1183.

In the same archives is a visitation of this Church in 1201, which specifies, among its appurtenances, a good stone font, and a small marble stone, ornamented with copper, to carry the pax. It likewise mentions a very small tower as a part of the Church. Likewise there is mention of two *srana*—one *prope ecclesiam*, and the other *ad aquebenedictam*, which latter circumstance may probably suffice to involve one of Dr. Stukeley's camps, even the prætorium of Mandubrace on the north of the Church, with some conjectures touching the probable site of the rectory and parsonage-house, with the weights of what, in early times, may have been a mote.

Weever, after an overdrawn evidently borrowed from his predecessor Norden, says, "I find (in St. Pancras Church) a wondrous ancient monument, which, by tradition, was made to the memory of one of the right honourable family of the Greyes and his lady, whose portraitures are upon the tomb, whose mansion-houses, say the inhabitants, was in Fort Pancras, or Pancras Fort-lane, now in Inns of Court. But these are but suppositions, for by whom Grey's Inn was first possessed, builded, or begun, I have not yet learned, yet it seemeth, with Stow, to be since Edward the Third's time. These standing at the words left undefaced:—

"'Holy Trinity, on God, have mercy on us.'

[illegible] Roberius Fee [illegible] Francisci Fee filii Thome Eve dicti cerne cancellarie Anglie . . . . quorum."

It is curious to observe here how unconscious the Clerkenwell chronicler appears to have been of the disparity between that which his eye gathered from the traditionary lore of the inhabitants and the matter which his eye witnessed upon the monument itself. Indeed, the only way in which the difference can be reconciled is in the supposition that the family of Eve may have appropriated the older tomb of the Greys, i.e. supposing the necessity of utilizing the tradition [illegible] one inscription existing in Weever's time. And upon examining the appearances on the removal of this monument, there seemed grounds for conceiving such an appropriation. The words one ancient monument ought not to have appeared to Weever, at the date when he saw it, so much as a century old; but on taking it down there were found striking indications of patchwork. An elliptical arch with quatrefoils, which served as a canopy, turned out to be a concoction of stones, probably belonging to the middle of the 16th century; within that appeared a block of fine Purbeck, with the matrices of effigies, with labels, and an appearance similar to a representation sometimes found, containing the first and second persons of the Trinity. The whole had been rendered uniform by successive coats of whitewash. The family of Eve, or Eve, who may be supposed to have taken possession of this monument, whether by family claim or otherwise, were of old standing in the parish, as appears by a grant of the time of Henry VI. in favour of one of them residing in Kentishtown. It may likewise be hinted that the figure of the "Adam and Eve," abutting on the Church, may have sprung out of a canting allusion to the family name.

A curious feature of the old Church is represented in one of the accompanying [illegible] a small [illegible] in chiselled brick, a mass of rare occurrences, and, from the style of the arches, indicating an [illegible] commonly found, even in domestic buildings. These had been covered by a substantial coating of plaster, but were discovered at the first instance on the removal of some of the stone-work at the exterior of the chancel. That operation being suspended, and the labour of plastering being removed, the upper niche was discovered perfect, with mouldings and quarrels of chiselled brick, but the lowest being of stone, coloured so as to resemble the former. The back of the niches was in plaster, likewise tinted and [illegible] to correspond with the brick, and the whole of this had been a double niche, divided by a mullion, the principal part of which, however, was destroyed by the above-mentioned removal of the materials from without.

These decorations were on the south side of the east window in the chancel, and had probably contained effigies. There was no corresponding appearance on the north.

An early English piscina, and a sedilia, (represented in the same cut) were likewise found on the removal of some heavy wainscoting on the south side of the chancel; the mouldings of the sedilia retaining vestiges of a red colour, with which it had formerly been tinted.

A relic of considerable interest was likewise found during the removal of the vestry. This, which appears to have been the key-stone of the south porch, contains the letters H R P P of Ireland, and is probably contemporary with the [illegible] of the Norman [illegible] and [illegible] of the Norman [illegible] members of the other, in the manner imitated by the Normans from Roman inscriptions, in which such insertions are common. Of this and of the Norman altar stone, there are accompanying cuts. The latter was found at the depth of [illegible] during the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] decoration of altar stones, viz. five crosses, typical of the five wounds of our Lord.

The fourth cut is the interesting monument of Cooper, the eminent portrait painter, commonly distinguished as the miniature Vandyke. He was born in London, 1609. Anne, his sister, was Cromwell, Charles II. and his Queen, the Duchess of Cleveland, James Duke of York, and others of the Court. Louis XIV is said to have offered Cooper 3750 francs for his famous miniature of Cromwell, which, however, he would not be induced to part with. Cooper's wife was sent to the celebrated poet Prior. He died in 1672. His elder brother Alexander held the appointment of courtpainter to Christina, Queen of Sweden. This little monument is surmounted by the palette of the artist. The inscription is no longer legible—we read from it only an appeal for restoration. The forty of the Royal Academy might do it out of twenty crowns, and thus honour the memory of an eminent and characteristic [illegible] with little detriment to their funds

A short while since, the tombstone of William Woolett, the celebrated engraver, outside the Church, was in like condition, and, being overthrown, might, [illegible] have been among the things not accounted for, but for the contribution of a few of the faithful, who have now the satisfaction of preserving the memorial of [illegible] restored tombstone is [illegible] (No. 226 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

A large monument on the south side of the nave is dedicated to Hugh Platt, [illegible] The memorial is of the seventeenth century; but, by a curious mistake, it is stated upon the plate to have been repaired and beautified in the thirteenth century. This monument, it is understood, will be restored by one of the Colleges. A small brass on the north wall is in memory of Mary, wife of John Boresforde, gent., outer barrister of Gray's Inn, 1588: arms, a bear rampant, chained and muzzled; quartering, per chevron, three plumes. This small memorial Mr. Wykeham Archer undertakes to restore.

Other monuments, from the date of Queen Mary down to recent times, will be replaced in the New Church; and several flat stones, some of them records of honourable families, will be laid down in the pavement of the nave.

This Church is stated to have been the last in which the mass was celebrated, at the time of the Reformation, which circumstance, with other considerations,

[illegible]

Although the desideratum of the ancient Church will not fail to be regretted, it is satisfactory to observe, from the plans, &c., of Messrs. Gough and Rouleu, the architects, as well as by the specification of the contract, that the old [illegible] will be replaced by a [illegible] of an increasing congregation, soundly constructed, and in good architectural taste. (A view of the ancient Church appeared in No. 29 of our Journal.)

We conclude this notice with a hearty acknowledgment of the attention which has been shown by the architects and others concerned in preserving and rendering accessible the numerous vestiges of the ancient building which have appeared during their operations.

[illegible] termination of this monument (now taken down), the supposition [illegible] upon an earlier monument thus appropriated was confirmed [illegible] of memory, having over it a shield of early form, and surmounted by a cross. The holes for the rivets, and the lead by which they had been secured, shewing that it had contained brass. This was probably the monument of Gray, as indicated by the tradition alluded to by Weever.

[illegible] entirely of plaster, turned out to be [illegible]

[illegible] CONSECRATION OF THE LICHFIELD.—We are informed that her Majesty has appointed Thursday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock, to receive the address of the [illegible] Convocation of the Bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury, at Buckingham Palace. The members of the convocation will assemble at Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at a quarter before two.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—On Wednesday, pursuant to a notice for the renewal of the warrants of special constables, and the appointment of others, the magistrates of several police-offices were engaged in this duty. The appointments are to continue in force for six months on this occasion instead of three, as on the last. The remainder of this and the whole of the following week have been fixed by the magistrates for the swearing in special constables.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—FIRST NIGHT of "I CAPULETI E MONTECCHI."

ROMEO, MADAME CLARA NOVELLO STABBOT

FIRST NIGHT OF MADEMOISELLE LUCILE GRAHN.

On TUESDAY NEXT will be performed, for the First Time at the Royal Italian Opera, the Opera of

"I CAPULETI E MONTECCHI."

[illegible] Signor Polonini.
[illegible] Madame Castellan.
[illegible] Madame P. Viardot.
[illegible] Signor Marini.
[illegible]

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, M. Costa.

To conclude with, for the First Time this Season, the Ballet of MANON L'ESCAUT, in which Mdlle Lucile Grahn will make her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera.

EXTRA NIGHT

[illegible] It will take place, on which occasion will be performed a opera,

"NINA BOLDINA."

[illegible] on which, a Scena from BETLY

[illegible] a which will be added a Scena from LA PROVA D'UN OPERA SERIA.

The whole forming an unprecedented combination of attractions, supported by the following artistes—Madame Castellan, Madame P. Viardot, Mdlle. Marini, Signor Poloniao, Signor Tamburini, &c.

The whole to conclude with the Grand FETE DES FLEURS from the ballet of NIRENE, in which Mdlle. Camille, Mdlle Brocd, Mdlle. Marmet and M. Gontier will dance.

On FRIDAY next Mdme. DULCKEN'S Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place, commencing at half past One

[illegible]

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The [illegible] is conducted Robert-Houdin will continue to give his extraordinary soirées FANTASTIQUES at the Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings Doors open at 8; the Entertainment commences at Half-past 8, and a Grand MATINEE PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY Morning next, June 14th, commencing at Half past 2 o'Clock. The Entertainment will be varied and each performance include Escamotage Marvellous, the Wonderful Orange-tree, Le Coffre de Surate, The Safety Casket; Les Eventails et les Boulets, The Fans and Cannon-balls, Le Pendule Cabalistique, The Cabalistic Clock; La Bouteille Inexplicable, or, le Surnaturel Devoilé, The Inexplicable Bottle, or the Liquormonger Extempore; &c., &c. Concluding with Seconde Vue, Escamotage de Robert-Houdin fils, Physical Education, which, in every occasion, excites the most enthusiastic admiration. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Grand Whitsun Holiday Entertainments.—Two Gorgeous Spectacles in One Night.—On MONDAY, June 12, and following evening, the grand first time, with great splendour, an entirely new grand chivalric [illegible] acle, in three acts, dramatized expressly for the Amphitheatre, by Pitshall, [illegible] "Wat of Tyler, or Merry England in the Olden Time." [illegible] Field To be followed by splendid SCENES in the Circle, and the Grand Equestrian Ballet, or Fairy Spectacle, of the SEASONS, in which Mr. Lewis's celebrated Spaniels of TIMOUR THE TARTAR.—Box-office open from eleven till five. Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

VAUXHALL GARDENS. OPEN EVERY NIGHT (except on Saturday).—Succession of all former pyrotechnic displays.—Great French and English Troops of Equestrians, with M. and Madame Gauthier, Moseley (the American rider), and Wallett (the admired droll).—Grand Concerts, Band of Fifty Performers. Magnificent Fireworks, representation of the Cité of Constantinople, that excited the rapturous admiration of thousands—with Illuminations and Fireworks, for which Vauxhall Gardens may other establishments in Europe.—Doors open at Eight o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY evening, June 12, at following commence at Eight o'Clock. Mozart's Concerto, Violin, Mr. H. C. Cooper. Master: Overture, "Oberon," Weber: Sinfonia Pastorale, Beethoven: Overture, "The Calif-bird," Mendelssohn. Overture, "Fidelio, Beethoven. Vocal Performers [illegible] Tickets, £1 10s.; Fifth Ticket, £1 [illegible]

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, at Half-past Three o'Clock. Quintet, A minor, No. 12, Onslow; Quintet, B flat, piano, oboe, clarionet, bassoon, and horn, Beethoven; Quartet, in G minor, No. 3, Mozart. Executants.—Pianoforte, Mr. Kiella; Violins, Mr. Hatton, Mr. Pratti, Howell, Barret, Lazarus, Jarrett, Baumann, and C. Osborne (pianoforte). Single Tickets, 8s. each, to be had at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, where subscriptions can pay be received. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY, to be held in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on MONDAY, June 26th.—Principal Vocalists, Mesdames Tuczkal, Crivelli, Schwartz, Vera, Sabatier, Dorus Gras, and Signori Gardoni, Coletti, Lablache, Mr. John Parry, &c. Piano, Messrs. Thalberg, Benedict, and Kiella. Violin, Messrs. De Beriot, Ernst, and Sainton. Violoncello, M. Platti, &c. Arrangements are still pending with several distinguished artistes. The Programme will be published on Monday Next, June 19. Early applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets, is respectfully solicited at all the principal Libraries and Musicsellers, and of Mr. Benedict, 4, Manchester-square.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS' CHAMBER CONCERTS, WILLIS'S ROOMS (late-street, St. James's).—The Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers are respectfully informed the SECOND CONCERT of the SERIES will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19th, on which occasion [illegible] will perform Solos on the Violoncello, and Quartet, Miss Rosina Collins on the Violin; Harp, Mr. Gerhard Taylor; Pianoforte, Mr. Julian Adams. Vocalists, Miss Rosina Collins, a Trio by Mozart, and Mr. Julian Adams, a new Fantasia of his own composition.—Vocal: Miss Rosa Lyon, Miss Cubitt, Miss Sara Flower, Misses Collins, Herr Molique and Signor Casanda. Conductors, Messrs. Blundell, T. Baker, and Lavigne.—Non-Subscribers' Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 7s. To be had only of Mr. J. Adams, 6, Alfred-street, Bedford-square.

MR. GORIA has the honour to announce Two Grand MORNING CONCERTS, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, the 14th, and Saturday, the 17th of June last, on which occasion he will perform several of his most favourite compositions for the pianoforte, and will be assisted by the most eminent vocal and instrumental talent, including Herr Leschen's celebrated Orchestra of Twenty-four Solo Performers and Conductor, by the kind permission of Mr. Lumley. Tickets to be had of Mr. Cocks and Co.'s, 6, New Burlington-street (where all Mr. Goria's works are published), and of the principal music-sellers.

MISS STEELE and Mr. BRINSLEY RICHARDS beg to announce that their Grand EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, June 16, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists Miss Steele, Mr. Brinsley Richards, Signor Belletti, Herr Reichardt. Grand Display of Fireworks, by the Messrs. Silas Reeves, Caleb, & Lesbach, Segale, and John Parry. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte [illegible] numerous and complete: Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Barnett. Bonnet—[illegible] Cards: family tickets, to admit four, £1 1s. each, may be had of Miss Steele, 28, Hilton-street, Dorset-square: Mr. Brinley Richards, 36, New Bond-street, and at the principal music warehouses and libraries. Reserved seats, half a guinea each, can only be procured of Miss Steele and Mr. Richards.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—WHITMONDAY, and during the [illegible] ON WHIT MONDAY, Lieutenant GALE will [illegible] BALLOON, the "Royal Tweseme." For [illegible] Vocal and instrumental Concert, [illegible] Performers of the first-rate principal Concerts.—Messrs. M Adams; Hall; Ellis; Herbert; Seymour; &c. [illegible] Grand Display of Fireworks in the Area of the Theatre, with native New Scenery, Cascades, and Appointments, in addition to [illegible] and Hymen, a Ballet, entirely New, by Mr. Diamond. Pagoda Orchestra and Minstrel Platform [illegible] Illuminated Arcadian Grove; Grande Promenade Temple and Refreshment [illegible] Performance [illegible] Tuesday, &c. Doors open at 8. Admission 1s. On Saturday, [illegible] orders are only open for Tavern purposes. N.B. Laurent's Band on Saturday Evenings

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENTS-PARK.—Visitors are admitted without orders on Monday in every week, a Sixpence each, on the following days, viz.—On Whitsun Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th of June during the Fifth and fourth will positively [illegible] Steamboats and Omnibuses at small. The new entrance in the Broad Walk is now open.

WHITSUN HOLIDAY FETES, ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Attraction Unprecedented. M. Julien and his Unrivalled Band Continuation of the Engagement of Mdlle Lovarny. The Daylight View of Rome, or Morning Sketch of Ancient Magnificence. Grand Display of Fireworks, by the Messrs. Southby. And NO EXTRA CHARGE! Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, during the Season. Whitsun Holidays. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, directed by M. Julien, whose splendid Band of Solo Performers includes Messrs. Barret, Baumann, George and Victor Collins, Cioffi, Collinet, Koenig, Lazarus, Richardson, Somerbergh, &c. We see how much cheaper and better we do it. Admission, Sixpence each person. Also, to be seen, during the day, the Extensive Menagerie. Shakspere's House.—the Magic Bridge.—Delicious Refreshments. The whole forming the most delightful Whitsuntide and out-to-do-it-all Display of Fireworks, representing the Grandeur, during the Holy Week, at Rome. Admission, One Shilling. Open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 6d. Open on Sundays at Two o'clock. Doors open at Ten. Feeding time, Five. Julien's Concert, Six. Fireworks, Half-past Nine

EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT for [illegible] WEDNESDAY JUNE 14th, and JULY 5th. Tickets [illegible] from Fellows, 2s. 6d. each; Non-Fellows, 5s. each; Admission 7s. 6d. each.

THE EXHIBITION OF MULREADY'S PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, &c., to promote the formation of a NATIONAL GALLERY of BRITISH ART, is now open, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, from Nine till Six o'clock. Admission 1s. each. Proofs of the MINIATURE, Lithographed by JOHN LINNELL, JUN., are now ready for delivery to Subscribers of £2 2s.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, with the important Addition of a Spacious Theatre, &c.—One of the Interesting Novelties is Les Marionettes Parisiennes, as performed before the Court. All the Missolving Views are changed; several are New, and arranged with Mechanical Movements for Dioramic Effects: they are, together with the Stereoscope and New Chromatrope, now first on the Enlarged Dais most advantageously. The Lectures of Dr Ryan and Mr. Buckmaster are selected. Beginning on Monday, Whit Monday, and Tuesday, and continued by M. Julien, whose splendid Band of Solo Performers includes Messrs. Barret, Baumann, George and Victor Collins, Cioffi, Collinet, Koenig, Lazarus, Richardson, Somerbergh, &c. We see how much cheaper and better we do it. Admission, Sixpence each person. Also, to be seen, during the day, the Extensive Menagerie. Shakspere's House.—the Magic Bridge.—Delicious Refreshments. The whole forming the most delightful Whitsuntide and out-to-do-it-all Display of Fireworks, representing the Grandeur, during the Holy Week, at Rome. Admission, One Shilling. Open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 6d. Open on Sundays at Two o'clock. Doors open at Ten. Feeding time, Five. Julien's Concert, Six. Fireworks, Half-past Nine

MODELS OF THE TABERNACLE AND ENCAMPMENT OF ISRAEL, by the Rev Robert Hartshorn, REMOVED from 53, Fall-mall, to 28, STRAND, twelve doors east of Somerset House, where they are exhibited on MONDAY next. The small Tabernacle Model [illegible] of 84 Square Feet, representing part of the [illegible] encampment on the Plains of Mount [illegible] view of the Door of the Court, and the Tabernacle, whose covers an area of 56 Square Feet, for which every fabric and material corresponds precisely with those of the Sacred Original. Admission One Shilling. Open from 11 till Dusk.

REMOVAL OF EXHIBITION.—THE NEW WOOL PIECE.—Nature reflected in Variegated Wool.—HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE. Its bought Nine feet: the Season Midsummer. The original production is exciting considerable interest. It is an entirely new mode of employing the German Wool. During the short period it has been before the public, some Thousands of persons of cultivated taste have seen it, and expressed their surprise and delight, and amongst whom were many professional Artists. The press, including the "Times," has spoken most sanguine concerning the New Mode. Landscape. Some of Miss Linwood's remarkable specimens have been sent, that had Miss Linwood been living, she would have [illegible] much gratified to have seen the "perfect reflection of nature," with German Wool.—Has removed from 14, Berners-street, to 462, New Oxford-street. Now open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 6d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 11 Whit Sunday. Pentecost.
MONDAY, 12 Whit Monday.
TUESDAY, 13 Whit Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Ember Week. Oxford Term begins. Mercury sets at 10h. 52m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 15.—The Sun rises at 3h. 45m., and sets at 8h. 19m.
FRIDAY, 16 Trinity Term ends. The Moon is full at 8h. 58m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 17 St. Alban. Mercury sets at 10h. 23m. P.M. The planets Mercury and Jupiter, with the stars Castor and Pollux, are near together. The highest of the group is Castor, then Pollux Mercury, and Jupiter is the lowest.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING June 17

| Sunday | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 9 35 | 10 20 | 10 53 | 11 20 | 11 55 | a | 0 30 | 0 40 | 1 0 | 1 20 | 1 45 | 2 0 | 2 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 40 | 3 0 |

a During the afternoon of Tuesday there will be no high tide

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Kemembyros,*" *a constant Reader, is not a very clear vent one, or he would no have overlooked the account of Sir John Franklin, and the expedition, but sent us search of him, in our Journal for May 13.*

"*Pa[illegible] Hoc Nocte Vigilavi Mecum*" *is a sacred Cantata on praise of the Virgin Mary standing at the foot of the cross in mourning the loss of her much-loved son. "Cujus animam" is an air in the Cantata for Tenor, which has been translated:—*

"*And through her deeply wounded breast,*
*With sorrow's keenest weight oppress'd,*
*The sword of grief was run.*"

"*Edinburgh.*"—*All the music referred to, arranged for the Cornet-à-piston, may be had of any music publisher in London.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.*—"*Tales of History of Peeres,*" *lately published.*

"*Curiosity.*" *Mr. Power, the comedian, was a passenger in the President steamship, which left New York for London, March 11, 1841. She is believed to have foundered, with all on board, in the terrific gale of the 12th of March.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Kendal.*—*The large View will be issued shortly.*

"*W. O. C.*" *Mistake as war to be sent to Derm[illegible].*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dunkeld.*—*Acts of Parliament may be purchased at the Queen's Printing-off , by order given to any bookseller. Mr. Burke's is the most complete Peerage and Baronetage.*

"*W. M. C.*" *Yes, if naturalized*

"*Pearl.*"—*The Duke of Cumberland married, in 1815, the Princess Frederica Caroline Sophia Alexandrina, third daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. His Highness had been once previously married; first, to a son of Frede uk William II., King of Prussia; and, secondly, to Prince Frederick William, of Solms-Braunfells. She died in 1841.*

"*F. C.*"—*General Ordered is, we believe, son of the late distinguished Marshal of France.*

"*Ignorama.*"—"*It will stand, in whatever way you may have thrown it.*" *refering to the heraldic bearings of the Isle of Man, "the three legs conjoined."*

"*H. J. B.,*" *Bristol. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's play of "Richelieu" is published by Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street. It is a popular error to suppose that "death warrants" are signed by the Sovereign for the execution of criminals; though a report of such as are under sentence of death is submitted to the Sovereign in Council, and instructions taken thereon. (See "Popular Errors Explained.")*

"*B. C.*" *will find the duties of the Chairman of Committee explained in Dodd's "Parliamentary Companion."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Brixton, had better address "Her Majesty's Theatre." Mdlle Lind can answer in English.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The incident of "Enthusiasm in a Church" would have been inserted had it reached us in due time. It occurred nearly a month ago.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Verbatim, I thinkest, though we could not assist ourselves of the suggestion.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Newcastle.*—*Address at the Home Office.*

"*An Indian Officer.*" *Received.*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Deptford.*—*Apply to the Registrar of your district.*

"*J. D.,*" *Norfolk.* *There is no work of the kind in question.*

"*G. E.*" *We cannot speak as to the results of any physician's practice.*

"*T. J. O. C.*"—*Inligible.*

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.*

THE surrender of Peschiera to the Piedmontese army, under the command of King Charles Albert, is the most important event of the week. The independence of Italy may be said to be affirmed by it. The double defeat of the Austrians—first, by the capture of this fortress; and, second, by the repulse of Marshal Radetski, with an army of 30,000 men, who marched to its relief—will have the double effect of giving to the cause of Italian freedom a still greater moral support throughout all Italy than it formerly enjoyed, and of increasing the resources in men and money of the Italian Generalissimo. The Italians have much to be proud of in this result. A native Sovereign and a native army have been found sufficient to expel the German oppressors, that lay like an incubus upon Italy. The aid of France—always dangerous for Italy to receive—has been found to be unnecessary; and Italy, relying upon herself to conquer her independence, will learn to rely upon herself for maintaining it. The good effect of this victory upon Italy it is easy to calculate; its effect, whether for good or ill, upon the tottering and divided empire of Austria is more difficult to speculate upon.

THE symptoms of the so-much-talked-of *reaction* in France are becoming more apparent; and the imminence of protracted commotion, or even civil warfare, not in Paris alone, but in the provinces, is made daily more evident. The once-idolized Lamartine has ceased to command the respect and love with which all parties received him in the earlier days of the Revolution; and the Executive Government, of which he is a member, has lost all its popularity. It is at feud with the National Assembly, and the National Assembly itself is looked upon with distrust by the working classes, and by such of the middle classes as are sincerely democratic in their principles, and anxious for the firm consolidation of the Republic. M. Thiers, who was not even proposed for the National Assembly [illegible] great was the distrust and hatred with which his name was regarded during the first heat of the revolutionary fervour—is likely, it appears, to be elected for the Department of the Seine, and for half-a-dozen places besides, in which new elections have been ordered, in consequence of the double returns of the first convocation. This is a proof of reaction, which, of itself, will sorely tax the patience of the ultra-democratic party. Add to this, the insurrection in favour of the Duke de Bordeaux (Henri V.) at Perpignan; the alleged presence of two of the sons of Louis Philippe at Paris; the intrigues of the vain Buonaparte so notorious for his onslaught upon Boulogne; the measures of severity adopted by the National Assembly to prevent *attroupements* or large assemblages in the streets of the capital, and, to crown all, the financial embarrassments necessarily caused by the Revolution, and which affect every class of society more or less severely: and we shall have more than sufficient evidence to show that the state of affairs gives no present hope of tranquillity. But the greatest alarm is felt for the possible result of the great banquet of reform which is to be held on Monday, under the very walls of the fortress of Vincennes, in which Barbès and Blanqui, the present heroes of the people, are confined. The price of a ticket, which originally was only five sous (twopence halfpenny) has been doubled; for which sum, bread and wine will be furnished to each guest. One hundred thousand tickets have already been sold; and the committee expect to dispose of another fifty thousand before this (Saturday) evening. There are to be one thousand tables, each sufficient to accommodate 150 guests.

The present state of things in France arose from a Banquet that was forbidden; it is not likely that the actual Government will imitate the dynasty which was overthrown, by forbidding the Banquet of Vincennes. It is, however, sufficiently alive to the danger which menaces it, and has taken precautions not only to prevent a sudden surprise of the fortress and liberation of the prisoners of the 15th of May, but to preserve the peace of the capital and the inviolability of the Assembly. It remains to be seen whether the precautions are sufficient for the emergency, and whether the friends of reaction, and of the *ancien régime* of Louis Philippe, and the still more *ancien régime* of which the Duke of Bordeaux is the impersonation, have not thrown off the mask too soon. Those who are best informed of the condition of France are those who are most deeply impressed with this danger.

LORD PALMERSTON seems to have issued with something like a triumph from the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Bankes' motion for inquiry into the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer from Madrid. No party or individual in the House thought it expedient to come to close quarters with his Lordship. Nevertheless, it seemed to be a very general impression in the House, as it is out of it, that his Lordship's discretion in this particular affair was not equal to that which the relations between the countries demanded at his hands, and at those of his subordinates. It is possible that our Government made a mistake in its instructions to our Ambassador, or that our Ambassador made a mistake in his mode of acting upon them; but it seems positively certain that whatever our mistake may have been, that of the Spanish Government in spelling our Minister was infinitely greater. Circumstances, indeed, have since transpired which go far to show that Lord Palmerston, in giving his instructions to Sir Henry Bulwer, was much better informed of the real state of affairs in Madrid than he has received credit for being; and that General Narvaez and his Ministry have been playing a very desperate game in the interest of the Montpensiers, which his Lordship, in the interest of the reigning Sovereign, endeavoured to defeat. Our Government has invariably lent its support to Queen Isabella; so, it appears, has the Belgian Government. Our Minister at Madrid has been expelled; so has the Minister of the Belgian Court. The people of this country, and of Europe, knowing the designs of Louis Philippe in the Spanish marriages—aware also of the presence of his wife in the Spanish capital—aware also of the part that England took in that affair, will draw their own conclusions from these two facts. They have followed in rapid succession, and doubtless hang together. People will ask for what reason General Narvaez removes from Madrid the representatives of those powers that are most sincerely attached to the constitutional throne of Queen Isabella?—and what can be the stakes for which he and his party play, which they do not fear in pursuit of it to insult such a power as Great Britain?

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of bills.

Several petitions against the Scotch Registration Bill were presented.

SPANISH PENSIONERS.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY complained that the return for which he had moved, of the names of the Spanish pensioners on the English Pension Bill, did not furnish all the information which he required of it. There were several persons on the list who had no claim whatever to any pension from the English Government. He wished to know who had given these pensions to those unworthy persons, and for what services they had been granted.—Lord MONTEAGLE said, the Government had invariably confined in the representations of the Horse Guards with regard to these pensions. He objected to the publication of those names as unjustifiable to the feelings of private individuals.

IRELAND.—Earl FITZWILLIAM gave notice that on Monday, the 19th, he should bring the present condition of Ireland under the attention of their lordships.

The Petty Bag Office Bill, and the Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. The House then adjourned for the Whitsun holidays until Thursday next.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

THE WEST INDIES.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 16th instant, he should make a Motion to this House of the views entertained by her Majesty's Government in respect to the present distressed state of the West India Colonies. (Hear.) And that on Thursday the 15th inst., on the re-assembling of the House, he should move that the first order of the day proceeded with be the consideration of the Health of Towns Bill. (Hear.)

Several petitions were presented in favour of and against the Navigation Bill.

### NAVIGATION LAWS.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the Navigation and Regulation of Ships and Seamen's Bill,

Lord G. BENTINCK rose and addressed the House against the measure.

Mr. HUME said, that so far from destroying our navy, and injuring our commerce, as the noble Lord (Bentinck) and his supporters contended, the repeal of the Navigation Laws would tend materially to strengthen the one and develop the other of these sources of our national welfare, and voted for the measure.

Admiral BOWLES thought if the House consented to a repeal of those laws, it would be acting in a rash, hasty, and regrettable manner.

Mr. CORDEN said the repeal of these laws would benefit the ship-owner, the ship-builder, the seaman, and the whole community of consumers.

Mr. DISRAELI conceived such repeal would involve our external relations in inextricable confusion, and could not consent to lay a destructive hand upon that great guarantee of our national greatness.

Sir R. PEEL ably supported the Government measure; and said, in the words of Adam Smith, who had been so much relied upon, by the opponents of any change, that "these laws were unfavourable to commerce and to the national prosperity."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the able and conclusive speech of the right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) relieved him from the necessity of replying at length to the objections which had been brought against the proposal of the Government. If Parliament wished to lead public opinion it must remove these harassing and vexatious restrictions.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the bill ... | ... ... ... | 294 |
| For the amendment ... | ... ... ... | 177 |
| Majority in favour of the bill ... | ... ... | —117 |

The House then went into Committee on the resolutions were agreed to and reported. The House adjourned at a quarter to three until Thursday next.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The result of the Paris Elections, which was declared on Thursday evening, presents the following as the successful candidates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cauchois, ex-préfet de police | ... | Victor Hugo, homme de lettres |
| Moreau, maître, ancien député de Paris | ... | Bonaparte |
| Goudchaux, banquier | ... | Lamoriciere, ex-député |
| Changarnier, général | ... | Bastide, ex-député |
| Pierre Leroux, économiste | ... | Emile de Girardin |

After the close of Wednesday's sitting the National Assembly passed the bill against tumultuous assemblages in the street, by a majority of 478 to 82.

The Committee of Public Works have adopted the following resolutions relative to the purchase of railways by the Government:—1. That all railways shall be purchased by the Government, and become the property of the State. 1. That the purchase shall be made by giving the shareholders *rentes* on the State. 3. That the companies, on being purchased, shall be dissolved, and that each shareholder be called upon individually to accept or refuse the proposition of the Government. 4. That the shareholders refusing shall be required to refer their claims to the arbitration of a committee, to the nomination of which they will be called upon to consent." The report of the Committee of Public Works to this is in direct opposition to that of the Committee on the Finances.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected by a large majority in the department of the Yonne. He is also elected in Corsica, and for Paris.

ITALY.

Advices from Florence announce an insurrection in Calabria, headed by Ferdinand Ruffo, with the Marquis Gagliardi at their head, had captured the forts of Pizzo, Monteleone, and Montelecone. A Provisional Government was established.

The same advices also state that accounts had been received at Florence from Naples, by a French steam-boat, which touched at Leghorn on the 30th ult., declaring that, on the day of her departure from Naples, 27 of the Liberal party had been executed.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S.

There was again a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion on Saturday night, to witness the fourth representation of "Lucia," by Mdlle. Jenny Lind, and the curtain rose on an enthusiastic as on any former occasion.

Tuesday being devoted to the interment of the Princess Sophia there will be no performance.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's popular comic opera, "L'Elisir d'Amore" was performed for the first time this season, with the attraction of Mdlle. Lind's first appearance in this country in the character of *Adina*. The house was crowded to excess in every part, and the opera went off with great *éclat*, there being no less than four encores in the second act. The part of *Adina* contains no display of violent emotion, it is that of a village coquette, and Mdlle. Lind's spirit and vivacity carried her through very successfully, although not so strong a display of archness as one might have anticipated from her "Figlia del Reggimento." She was called for and led on at the first act, and at the termination of the opera twice. Her singing of the large "Prendi, per me sei liberi," was exquisitely beautiful. It is the only touch of pathos displayed in Mdlle. Lind's first character, of course, comprehending vivacity, archness, as usual, the great point of attraction in every scene of the work, in *Dulcamara*. His inimitable by-play ensured two encores for his duos with *Adina* in the last act. He developed new points of humour in every scene, and kept the audience in roars with scraps of English and French *ad libitum*; his gaiety was incessant, and his mingled pomposity and fun created from first to last the most intense hilarity. The *Belcore* of Belletti was well sung in many portions. His voice seemed in the last act by his execution of some difficult florid divisions; but his *Servant* would be improved by more gallant bearing and swagger than he displayed. The *Notaro* of Gardoni was charmingly sung and nicely acted. His sympathetic organ in the delicious melody "Una furtiva," with the bassoon accompaniment, ensured the unanimous demand for its repetition.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The fame acquired by Mdme. Viardot in German, by her performance of *Donna Anna* in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," rendered her first appearance in that character in this country, on Saturday night, a matter of considerable interest, still further increased by the general persuasion that her predecessor, Grisi, had made the part her own by her powerful and pathetic voice, and vehement declamation. It was thus no ordinary ordeal for Mdme Viardot, but she acquitted a decided triumph. At the same time, this success will leave Grisi's glory unimpaired, for nothing can be more widely different than the two conceptions. The *Donna Anna* of Grisi is grand and impressive by its and starts, just as the dramatic situations become intense: it is only when the grief and anger of *Donna Anna* are overwhelmingly pressing, that the genius of Grisi is developed in its lofty attributes. The *Donna Anna* of Viardot, on the contrary, depicts the anguish of a devoted child and the indignation of an outraged woman, step by step: less massive and broad in effects, it is more highly coloured and finished in the artistic details. To Grisi the supremacy of her unrivalled organ in Viardot the superiority of her style of vocalisation, may be awarded. Both impersonations are first-rate specimens of lyric excellence, which will ensure an equal number of admirers.

Striking further comparisons, let the *Donna Anna* of Viardot be considered in individual embodiment. *Donna Anna* enters in the first scene, the "introduction alone," in which she holds the libertine fast, until her father's sword is vainly used to avenge the outrage. She returns with aid, but too late—and in the recitative "Ma qual mai," she recognizes her pursuit's lifeless form, and faints, recovering only to vent her grief and call upon *Don Ottavio* to take revenge. The acting of Viardot throughout this trying scene was wonderfully truthful and effective; the fainting almost seemed like reality, and the seeking to find some solution still in the dead body was painfully real. The next scene for *Donna Anna* is after the quartet, "Non ti fidar." Viardot's shudder, as *Don Giovanni* kissed her hand after she had identified him as the murderer of the *Commendatore*, and her outbreak of indignation in the recitative, describing the night of violence, and in the air "Or sai che l'indegno," were magnificently depicted, and elicited unanimous applause. In the trio *adagio* "Protegga il giusto cielo," her singing combined with that of Corbari and Mario, ensured the customary encore. In the finale of the first act, the acting and singing of Viardot, in the denunciation of *Don Giovanni*, were regards with which it is little left for *Donna Anna* in the second act; she shares in the sestetto "Sola, sola," and then is generally seen no more. In the Viardot restored to her prime to the final banquet scene of "Don Giovanni." It rose with a recitative largheto, "Troppo mi spiace," and terminates with a rondo larghetto, "Non mi dir." The tragic declamation of the former, and the powerful and striking vocalisation in the latter by Madame Viardot, created an unprecedented sensation, and, for the first time in operatic annals, this piece was the unanimous demand for its repetition. Her marvellous articulation of the florid and difficult divisions, in the upper portion of her register, ensured for her the rapturous plaudits of professors and connoisseurs; whilst her impassioned feeling and graceful action assured the sympathies of the audience. The general recollection of this great vocal achievement seemed to force itself on the house, after the close of the opera, although the ghost scene, with punishment of the libertine, impervious, and Madame Viardot was called before the curtain, although Tamburini had received his usual ovation.

The remainder of the cast exhibited its perfect *ensemble*, Madame Persiani being *Zerlina*, Corbari *Elvira*, Mario *Don Ottavio*, Tamburini *Don Giovanni*, Lablache *Leporello*, Tagliafico *Il Commendatore*, and Tamburini *Don Giovanni*. The were several encores; the finale to the first act produced immense excitement, and the choral and orchestral forces were manœuvred by Costa with astounding skill and precision.

Rossini's "Cenerentola" was given on Monday, being a subscription night, instead of Tuesday, all the theatres being closed on the latter day, in obedience to orders on the late evening. Alboni created the usual sensation in the finale, "Non più mesta."

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed for the third time this season. An apology was made for Grisi, on the ground of a severe cold, but she sang and acted magnificently. Alboni and Mario were in excellent voice. After the "Barcarole," Mario and Grisi and Signor Tamburini sang in character the scene of the Manager and his capricious *prima donna*, from Greece's opera of "La Prova d'un Opera Seria." It was received with shouts of laughter and thunders of applause; and both artistes were called for, after their imitations of each other's voice and style. The scene was quite full.

### HAYMARKET.

For a comic drama from Paris to open of a successful author, and embracing the talents of Mr. Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Wigan, and others, not to go throughout with roars of laughter and applause, is certainly strange. And yet Mr. Parry's new piece, entitled "Omens and Old Coincidences," produced on Monday last, and repeated on Saturday evening, did not achieve that success which was anticipated. Possibly this arose from an *embarras des richesses*—the author had so many finely good and quaint characters to manage at once, that all plot became lost in his anxiety to keep them all up to the mark; and although the incidents were of a very droll nature, there wanted a clear story to make them fall in well and naturally with one another. This, in a great measure, destroyed the effect of the second act, in which the chief *dramatis personæ* are gathered together at a pic nic on a Thames eyot. Otherwise the scene was remarkably well "worked," and displayed great humour and tact on the part of the author, in what is always a difficult and somewhat hazardous thing—to manage

Four act passes in a St. John's Wood boarding-house—a good locality for bringing in varieties of character; and these are well drawn. Mr. Farren, as *Old Token*, a superstitious old bachelor; Mrs. Nisbett as *Mrs. Fitzmarsmith*, a military widow, and Mrs. Glover as *Miss Prase*, an "arch" old maid. Besides these, Mr. Wigan is a "last" man-about-town, speculating in railways and outrunning the constable, as *Frederick Gayhurst*; Mr. Tilbury is an old *Corporal Grubb*; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are two servants.

Now, all these are famous types, and grafted on to a piece would not have failed in being very effective. But as it was, though they were all done the fullest justice to by the *artistes*, the dilemmas into which they were drawn fell comparatively far from want of purpose in bringing them out, and hence the applause at the fall of the curtain, of which there was certainly a good deal, was tempered with other less cheering opinions. Our impression is, that with some curtailment and that closeness of action which can only be brought about by repetition, it will in a few nights go very well. It is announced for repetition every evening not devoted to the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

The popular artists just named have done great service to the Haymarket since their reappearance last week in "The Wife's Secret."

### THE OLYMPIC

As we anticipated, the above theatre has closed after a very melancholy and unprofitable career.

### ST. JAMES'S

The lively *troupe* of the far-famed Palais Royal Theatre, in Paris, imported bodily by Mr. Mitchell, commenced their representations at this house on Friday evening, and to the apparently immense satisfaction of the audience. Ravel, Grassot, Alcide Tousez, and Levasseur are good names in one company. The two former appeared on Friday in "Une Fièvre Brûlante;" and Mdlle. Figeac, in "La Savoisiarde Impériale." They could not have been better appreciated in their own merry little theatre, ensuing rounds of laughter and applause by the vivacities. The exceeding cleverness, and withal *finesse*, of their acting is a very profitable lesson to the entire profession. It is to be regretted that comparatively few of our performers understand French, or they might derive both pleasure and advantage from an occasional visit to the French Plays. A is made a perfect science with their foreign brethren.

ing in general society, they acquire the manners of the facility of depicting them. The mere fact that among all our actors at this present time we have no recognised "Jeune premier," proves how little this matter is attended to amongst us.

The French company of the Théâtre Historique did not open on Wednesday.

DRURY LANE, as was announced. We believe the cause of this was a hitch of plays relative to certain portions of "Monte Christo."

When M. Dumas first submitted this drama to the Parisian censor, its representation was suspended in consequence of objections raised to the scenes in which *Villefort*, the *Procureur du Roi*, principally figured. These being altered, the piece was brought out

The state of theatrical affairs in Paris must be at a very low ebb just now, when we find it worth the while of two entire companies from the two most popular theatres, to come over here upon the mere chance of our patronage. The great drama of the day has, however, offered more real and powerful interest than any theatrical productions.

The houses in London have been equally badly attended. In one or two instances it is true that this has arisen from the perfect absence of advertising in the bills that people would care to go and see; but the universal complaint from the members of other professions, such as music, singing, &c., is, that there is very little money now lying about to be expended in mere amusements.

### LYCEUM.

"Anything for a Change" is the name of a charming vaudeville, written by Mr. Shirley Brookes, and produced with very great success at the theatre, on Wednesday evening.

*Mr. Snappington* (Mr Charles Mathews) has a most serious propensity to want everything belonging to everybody else. He is engaged to the sister of *Mr. Honeyball* (Mr. Harley), whom he has never seen. Knowing his weakness, *Mr. Honeyball* prevails upon his wife (Mrs. Leigh Murray) to pass for the sister (Miss Fitzwilliam), and the sister is to pretend to be the wife, in turn. The plan succeeds. Believing the married lady to be his intended, he is exceedingly cool to her, but falls over head and ears in love with the supposed married lady; and the plot's never discovered until the parties have to sign certain documents.

It will be seen how very slight is the story of this lively piece; but there was a freshness in the writing and a drollery in the incidents, together with an easy, off-hand portraiture of the drawing-room manners of the day, apart from our confined stage representation, that rendered it exceedingly agreeable to the laughter and applause culminating to a good round at the end, without anything like a dissentient voice. It comes nearer to those very pleasant comedicettas of society with which the French stage abounds—the introduction of some scandal or pretty airs increasing the resemblance—than anything we have seen for some time. Indeed, the presence of the "registrar of marriages" in the last scene looked so like the "notary" of the foreign dramas, that we should have suspected a translation, had we not been advisedly informed that the piece was entirely original.

The morning room in which the action passes was beautifully fitted up, and the acting inimitable. Mr. Charles Mathews was better suited with a part than he has been for some time. His restless quaintnesses and fidgety intolerance of a *tête-a-tête* with his supposed intended, ending in his going to sleep whilst she was singing, were depicted in his very best manner. Mr. Harley was as quaint and funny as ever; more especially when, with a query attempt at laughter, he suspects *Snappington* has fallen in love, really, with his wife, after all. Miss Fitzwilliam played with all possible spirit, singing the incidental music charmingly, and accompanying herself with great skill on the piano; and Mrs. Leigh Murray ably seconded her. Nor must we omit to praise Miss Marshall, who was as prettily coquettish as a smart little servant could be expected to be—perhaps more so. All the performers were recalled at the end of the piece; and we confidently prognosticate that "Anything for a Change" will preclude the necessity of any for some time.

Miss Julia Bennett announces her benefit for the evening of the 20th instant, when she will appear in a favourite comedy, and other entertainments. So clever and popular an actress will, without doubt, command a good house.

## *MUSIC.*

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The eighth and last concert of the season was given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover Rooms, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington for the Earl of Westmoreland, now in Berlin. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted, Mr. H. Blagrove was the principal violin, and Mr. Lucas organist. The scheme opened with Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Agnes Dei" overture, a selection from "Israel in Egypt," H. Lawes's glee, "Smile now again," Festa's madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," concerted piece, "Discord, dire sister," Stevens's glee, "Ye spotted snakes," "Avison's "Sound the loud timbral," Beethoven's chorus, "God is great in battle," with solos by Mdme. Caradori, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Rainsford, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips, who were included in the gleanings. The Duke of Cumbridge and Prince George, the Prince of Hesse, &c., were present. The establishment has now completed its 73rd season.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third concert, on Saturday last, whilst it exhibited the talents of the pupils in a favourable light, afforded no novelty for criticism. There were pianoforte, violoncello and vocal performances, by Miss Marshall, Mr. Kellish, Mr. Horace Chipp, and Mr. B. Wells; and vocal pieces by Miss Browne, Taylor, Owen, Ward, Holroyd, Reeves, Messrs. St. Albyn, Phillips, &c. Miss Lanza conducted, and M. Sainton led the band.

MISS BASSANO'S MATINÉE MUSICALE.—This concert took place on Saturday, at the house of W. Tyrrel, Esq., Hinde-street, and was fashionably attended. Miss Bassano is a highly accomplished vocalist, and with the aid of Madame Lucas, Miss Alleyn, the Misses Berrell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Howell, gave a very agreeable entertainment. Madame Goffrie, Mr. F. B. Jewson and Mr. Lindsay Sloper (pianoforte), and Platti (violoncello), Goffri, and Hermann (violin), being the solo instrumentalists.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the sixth meeting, held on Monday night, at 48, Great Marlborough-street, the first part, devoted to the memory of Beethoven, was composed his No. 3, in E flat major; No. 8, in E minor; and No. 4, in D major, op. 44. In the second part, Beethoven's No. 12, in E flat major, op. 127, was selected. The executants were Molique, Sainton, Hill, and Lucas.

THE MORNING (PENULTIMATE) PERFORMANCE AND THIRD CONCERT AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—On Wednesday morning there was the novelty of a morning operatic representation. It was intended to have given Rossini's "Nozze di Figaro;" but, owing to the indisposition of Grisi, "La Cenerentola" was substituted, which went off with spirit. At the third concert on Friday week, the "Stabat Mater" was performed, and the miscellaneous part comprising the entire strength of the company. The principal item in the scheme was the admirable singing of Viardot and Tamburini, in the comic duo "Ah guardate," which was encored.

Madame Boulanger Rungé, the singer of French and German romances, is at present in London. This lady, who enjoys a high Parisian reputation, sang at the French plays on the occasion of a visit paid by her also at Mdlle. Lind's concert on the last instant, with great success. Her style is cultivated, and she is also an accomplished musician.

SIGNOR BRIZZI'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—Brizzi is a pleasing tenor, and a professor of singing, who enjoys much popularity. His annual concert is one of the best of the season. It was held at the house of R. B. Williams, Esq., and the singers were the *élite* of the Royal Italian Opera company—Grisi, Alboni, Castellan, Corbari, Mario, Tamburini; besides Gardoni, R. Costa, and Ciabatta; with Benedict, Aiam, and Piatti, as conductors. Signor Emiliani and Mr. Williams played violin and piano solos.

MR. S. J. NOBLE'S EVENING CONCERT.—Mr. Noble's Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening, was high interesting, and exhibited his powers as a pianist in the best light. He was aided by Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. E. W. Thomas, and Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Miss Romano, the Misses Williams, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. Reeves.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Blagrove gave one of his Quartet and Solo Concerts on Monday evening at the Mortimer-street Rooms. The Berlin Band, directed by Herr Lanzhaus, and a performance on the organ by Herr Haupt at Crosby Hall, and Mr. Wilson had his entertainment at the Musical Hall. Haydn's "Creation," performed at Exeter Hall by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, was given in aid of the Sons of the Clergy Orphan Asylum. This morning (Saturday) M. Billet will give a pianoforte performance at Willis's Rooms. On Monday will be the seventh Philharmonic Concert, and Mr. Julian Adams's second Chamber Concert. Herr Lanza has made a concert at the Hanover Rooms, and the meeting of the Musical Union. On Wednesday the annual performance of "The Messiah" at the Hanover Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians. Mdlle. Lind has consented to sing, of £10 to this excellent institution. On Thursday morning Mr. Sterndale Bennett will give his annual concert, at the Hanover-Rooms. On Friday morning, Mdlle. Sophie Loder, a talented pianist, will give a concert at Willis's Rooms, Covent Garden. In the evening Miss Steele and Mr. Brinsley Richards have their concert at the Hanover-Room. Mr. Surman takes a benefit at Exeter Hall, when the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's Seasons" and Miss Binfield Williams has a concert at the Princess' Rooms. The annual concert of Mr. Surman at Crosby Hall, was well attended, and he was encored in his new songs of "Baron Von Croe," and "High and Low," as also John Parry in his new "History of England." Mr. Willy, jun., and Mr. Louis Lee were the conductors. Mr. P. Chatterton, Mr. R. Green, and Mr. Richardson played solos on the harp, violin, and flute. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, Miss Cubitt, Miss E. Lyon, Miss M. O'Connor, Messrs. F. Smith, Genge, &c. Mr. Stocking's concert at the Princess' Rooms was supported by Miss H. B. Williams, Mr. J. Thomas, and Guido Regondi in solos for the piano, harp, and concertina; and by Miss F. Lablache, Mrs. G. Plummer, the Misses Alexander, Miss E. Badger, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Gregg, and Mr. John Parry; Mr. Stocking being the conductor.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—This interesting and novel exhibition, as we predicted, has proved the great attraction to the whole of the fashionable visiters, in addition to the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, are the Princes of Wales, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Paul of Wirtemburg, Prince Metternich, the Duke of Wellington, Lanster, Northumberland, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the Countesses of Wilton, Clanbrassil, and Blessington, Lady Lyndhurst, the Marquisses of Anglesea, Bourne, Donegal, and Breadalbane, the Earls of Auckland, Sheffield, Strathmore, Zetland, Wilton, Lords Hastings, Hill, Lyndhurst, Adolphus Fitzclarence, Pusset, Jermyn, Paget, C. Paget, and Bridport, the Bishops of Durham, Lichfield, Worcester, and Salisbury, Count D'Orsay, the Hon. C. Cavendish Seymour, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, &c

ASCOTEN of the leading Charts, J. W. Vernon, was on Thursday committed for trial, in default of bail, on a charge of using seditious language.

On Wednesday evening last a grand festival of operatives was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to celebrate the giving of the Royal Assent to the Ten-hours' Bill, which event occurred on the 7th of June last year. There were upwards of 3000 persons present, belonging to Manchester and the adjoining manufacturing districts; and speeches and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting alternated with the more substantial comforts of the table in occupying their attention to a late hour. Lord Ashley, Lord Ingestre, the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. J. Fielden, &c., were amongst those present and gentlemen present on the occasion.

# THE LATE INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.

SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.—THE KING'S PALACE.—THE TOLEDO.—ST. ELMO.

THESE Illustrations, from a pair of Sketches, by Correspondents, represent the principal locality of the late Revolution. To the right of the first scene is the Royal Palace, a large mass of buildings; the new portion having a front of nearly 400 feet in length, with three orders of columns, one above another Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Opposite is the Palace of the Prince of Salerno. In the distance is the great street of Toledo, where, as described by our Correspondent last week, the great conflict took place. And, high above, is the Hill of St. Elmo, or Ermo, crowned by the Castle of that name, which commands town.

The barricades in the Toledo, and the concentration of the troops round the Royal Palace, are specially mentioned by our Correspondent, who adds:—At 11 o'clock the Castle of St. Elmo, which commands the town, fired three signal guns, and then the firing of musketry broke the solemn silence, accompanied with the roar of artillery. The Swiss were attacking the barricade which crossed the street Toledo. The fire was returned; and suddenly every balcony was crowded by National Guards, who fired on the advancing troops. The conflict had commenced with savage earnestness on both sides. As we returned by way of the Royal Palace, we found the large open space crowded with troops, spectators of the scene.

In the second scene we have a touching episode of the outbreak—a party of Swiss troops in the act of carrying two of their wounded comrades for an airing in the streets of Naples. Some twenty or thirty of such litters were to be seen about the city at a time, with carriages containing other sufferers who were not so badly wounded.

Recent accounts from Naples describe the state of that city as deplorable; the inhabitants refused to have recourse, as formerly, to the small services of the lazzaroni, and preferred carrying home their own provisions, &c. The fruits of plunder were sold by the lazzaroni at very low prices; gold watches, for example, were disposed of for a ducat each. The Civic Guard, it seems, have not given up all their arms. Of the 14,000 that had been distributed, only 4000 had been returned. Messina, in Sicily, was entering into the views of the people. The position of the tyrant Ferdinand is by no means free from embarrassment, to add to which, a large body of the ex-deputies have assembled at Pizzo and decreed his dethronement

In the course of the week a rumour to the following effect was published in some of the daily journals:—"A private letter from Turin states that while they were singing *Te Deum* in the cathedral of that city for the recent victories of the Piedmontese over the Austrians, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that he had received a despatch from Naples announcing that the King had been assassinated."

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY. The *Journal des Débats* states, that "by the removal of M. Emile Thomas from the direction of the national workshops, a saving of from 25,000 to 30,000 francs (from £1000 to £1200 a day) will be effected. M. Emile Thomas retained for his service five chariots, four cabriolets, 14 dilburies, a calèche, and 38 horses!"

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.—DANISH WAR.—In consequence of communications made by the Danish Ambassador to the Foreign Secretary, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have ordered that if the collectors and comptrollers of customs at the various ports shall be satisfied that any arms or warlike stores are embarked from this country, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities against the Danish Government, that they shall prevent their being exported, and report the facts to the Board of Customs.

A DEPUTATION from the Steam-ship Owners' Association of London, comprising twenty-one companies, and representing upwards of 100,000 tons of steam shipping, had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Wednesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF CHARTISTS.—Ernest Jones, Williams, Fussel, and Sharp, were arrested on Wednesday, and having been examined at Bow-street were ordered to find bail, and meanwhile lodged in Newgate. The full effect of this decisive measure appears to have been shown in the preservation of the public peace. On that (Wednesday) night Clerkenwell-green, which, for the previous fortnight, had been in a state of constant agitation, from the frequent meetings of the Chartists, assumed its usual appearance. During the evening there were but six policemen on duty, who had only to patrol the locality. A large body of the G division, however, were at the station in the Ragmuge-wells-road, in readiness, lest their services should have been required, and who attended there as early as seven o'clock in the evening. The usual places of rendezvous of the Chartist leaders at Farringdon Hall, the National Hall, the institution in the Blackfriars-road, &c., were entirely deserted. After the termination of the proceedings at Bow-street, at which there was a numerous attendance of the friends of the prisoners, these proceeded to their several lodges, evidently much disconcerted as to the course that should be adopted under the existing circumstances It is expected that, in consequence of the determined steps of the government, the demonstration intended for Whit-Monday will not be carried into effect.

CARRYING THE WOUNDED IN THE STREETS OF NAPLES MAY 19 1848

## ASCOT RACES, 1848.—THE PRIZE PLATE.

THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.—SCENES IN THE LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.—DESIGNED BY COTTERILL.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—DESIGNED BY FLAXMAN.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

### ASCOT HEATH RACES.

Dum licet in rebus jucundis, vive beatus.—Horat. lib. 1 ast. vi.

So be it, O Pisonis! even to the spirit—a thousand removes beyond the letter. There is no need that, in any case, the serious interests of life—the necessity of our being—should give place to its pleasure: but when the free-will offerings of a bone Providence are presented to our convenient acceptance, shame be to the churl that turns away in apathy and unthankfulness—be the apostate of an unholy creed, who holds mortification the most grateful oblation to Him who, in his infinite goodness, hath deigned to endow the human family with every appliance "that maketh the heart glad."

The Royal Meeting is full of the classic relish—

Sergiosco sacros cantu celebrare nepotes et fugit urbes.

Some two thousand years ago the people of the pin were excellent of taste, and so they are (or ought to be) at this present writing. As Horace writ, and John Branham sang, it is their delight to "quit the gay throng for the shade." Is there a penny-a-liner known to flimsy that would not barter the Victoria for Virginia Water. What a vernal season has the present been? What a time and tide of loving-kindness and living glory.

O Spring! of hope and love, and truth and gladness,
Wind whisper-in dural helpless, hast, and fairest!
Whence comest thou, when, with dark Winter's sadness,
Th' years that fade in sunny smiles thou shrest?
Voice of Joy, thou art the child who wearest
Thy mother's dying smile—tender and sweet:
Thy mother Autumn, for whose grave thou bearest
Fresh flowers, and leaves like flowers, with gentle feet
Disturbing not the leaves that are her winding-sheet.

Beneath a heaven, blue and brilliant as poetry paints the sapphire; screened by a canopy of waving emeralds, to wile away the fresh, fragrant morning, in anticipation of a noon crowned with revelry and gallant enterprise; surely, contrasted with the dull common-places of conventionalism,

hoc est
Vivere bis;

the only pity being that its multiple is not a sum at the disposition of our people' humour. . . . The man of vinegar philosophy objects against this postulate: he sits down to the feast of life as if it were constituted of courses of "cold porridge:" we cannot fraternise with Smallbrugus.

The accidents which still wait on all thus man proposes were adverse to the prosperity of Ascot in the present year. Passing these, all had been especially cared for, and the meeting was offered to public enjoyment with far more excellence than had ever previously distinguished it; that is, relating to the pomp and pageantry of the turf. Its *morale* is, unquestionably, not in the ascendant. No one can approve of the ostensible arrangements of the late Derby day: were good horses drawn without permitting their owners legitimate possibilities of gain, and depriving their backers altogether of hope, however forlorn? See the lampoons with which the clubs teem: are they complimentary to the virtue of Olympians in high places? The fact is, racing—in reference to the owners of stands—is simply a game of keen encounter of wit, and something more, in which the gentle and ingenuic mingle as in a *melée* of the barricades. This is very much to be regretted: but it is, like all other evils, a mischief that must wear itself out: it will exhaust itself among the clubs it has exhausted its *materiel*—the flats—a period which cannot be very remote. Nobody goes to a race-course now, however, with any business intention, save as a man might go to purchase wares in Field lane. He anticipates the style of dealing that awaits him and shapes his policy to his champion. Many have begun to eschew even the speculative mania, and frequent Ascot and Goodwood in the spirit which leads them to any mere *al fresco* rendezvous. With these let us count in the present instance: with such let us canter cavalierly—couching cigar in lieu of lance—through the breezy glades of Windsor forest: now intent on the bluest of lakes and streams, now luxuriating amid the greenest of glades and uplands. The absence of the Court had necessarily a malignant effect on the fortunes of the Royal races. The Queen, after her august family moved to Osborne on Wednesday—it may be added, *par parenthèse*, under almost celestial auspices. Never was there so transcendent a day, nor ever—within modern recollection—did the Solent float a fleet of more glorious profession. Spithead was a galaxy of gallants—three-deckers, in their full-dress, were actually universes of hunting.

But we must return to Ascot, or rather arrive there—a feat we must now be supposed to have accomplished. It was well, but, as we have premised, not brilliantly attended. All the details are admirable. There was a new master of the ceremonies, Lord Desborough, just appointed Master of the Buck-hounds—a sinecure, as the journals have recently been denouncing it! Diana help them! In the Stand enclosure this improvement (it has only been a year in progress) is moved considerably more to the west, so as to be within reach of the Jockey Club Stand, a new *dining station*, on Ascot Heath. The clerk of the course has permitted the grass to grow high enough, to hide a cowkney—to what all far from the surface of the soil, however smitten by the sun, would be obviated. In short all was excellent: lobster salads and Wenham ice inclusive—and now let us attend to the bell for saddling.

The Trial Stakes was the prologue of Thursday. A field of eight had. Wax Eagle won with odds against him: the horse that ought to have won the St. Leger last year—being a very bad third. A 50 sovs. sweepstakes for two-year-olds, six subscribers, brought one-half of them to the post, a colt belonging to Mr. Herbert, by Venison out of Odessa (that is the colt, not Mr. Herbert), winning by half a length. The Lord Exeter's Sister to Hydrangea beat Footstool, Rataplan, and Cymba for the Queen's Vase; and Wiasma talked of for the Oaks—walked over for a 50 sovs. Gradues Stakes, seven ran, and Cambuscan, the principal event of the day, the Ascot Stakes—handicap, of course—brought out twenty-three of the 216 entries. Vampyre, of the lucky Goodwood stud, the favourite and the winner. Succeeding this, Lord Chesterfield started for and Derby with Distaffina: and the First Year of the Ascot Triennial Foal Stakes Lord Eglinton won, with Ethiron. The Welcome Stakes, Springy Jack, with 5 to 1 on him, won in a considerable canter. And thus ended an uncommon dull day's sport: but the betting was a bad average, as the legs quoted it; surrending was the other way.

Wednesday—albeit the weather was the fairest of the fair—drew but a very indifferent attendance, and was marked by no incident of account. There was sport enough, however, as the subjoined epitome of it will show. A little 10 sovs. sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, four to the post; which Pic-nic, the favourite, won in a canter. The Fern-hill Stakes, five starters, all placed: the Moor won, beating for second Blaze, backed at all sorts of odds, from 7 to 4 to 5 to 1 against him. The Coronation Stakes to Lord Chesterfield carried off with Distaffina, beating three others with all ease; and the Windsor Stakes fell to the lot of Springy Jack, despite his 3lbs. extra, defeating Shylock, who ran third. The Royal Hunt Cup brought to the post a field of thirteen: the winner was Coryngham, with 12 to 1 against him; a fine race, with Robinson's fine riding for Sir Robert Pigott. The Windsor Town Plate (half-a-dozen runners) wound up the day, Wellingham winning in a canter.

Thursday, the once-brilliant Cup day—was that we should write it!—was only short of Derby-dories. The morning broke promisingly enough, but during the forenoon there were very serious rain falls—as well as real brass as could be got to the occasion—the attendance was 50 per cent. under the usual amount! Even the band, the last twenty years had monopolised as the royal stand was there, with its waiters in the livery of death. Its carriages, with a single file, were next to be seen—and the spirit of sport alone was the feature of the day. Thousand messengers to it! The racing evening will be at James's race stakes, run a match between Chanticleer and Backbiter, at 11 to 8 on the latter.

The Queen's Plate was another match, which was won by Beetstone, in a canter, beating Lord Exeter. At a quarter to three o'clock came the Emperor's Plate. After most tiresome, fair work of 50 sovs. each, there was a sweeping look, in expectation for the rush. How had it fell out for Heroes, and there was the cry of Buccaneer, Radiator, all set running, to the Sandy hill-post, where he gave it, and the crack was standing loud, with Hero in front, and Sancho half-a-dozen lengths behind the second. Then it was to the hill I cry, where Alfred Day pulled the Hero a little, and the result was, "Hero and Sancho coming," for their Exeter rushed the leader to the last, when successfully. In the run home the race came in towards the grand stand, apparently but a match with the race always in hand, and hardly waiting spur or cane. Backbiter was first between behind, but a long way from the racing pace. The race was for a quite fairly-run one—exactly the sort of work Ascot loves. A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs., for three-year-olds, second best, was with all ease, beating the old antagonists, Backbiter a long way from the racing pace. The race was for a quite fairly-run one—exactly the sort of work Ascot loves. A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs., for three-year-olds, second best, was with all ease, beating the old antagonists, Backbiter a long way from the racing pace. The race was for a quite fairly-run one—exactly the sort of work Ascot loves.

The sun now shone out again, and the important new Stakes, the first of the leading two-year-old races, was brought to the scene. On the thirty eight heads only seven came to the post, and favourites and the race. Garrick won by a length, at a trot. They talked the match to Lord [illegible] about 1am for the Derby. O Mr. Green, it never can be but it pays. A pretty full turn-out finally for the Stand Plate—a sorry Plate—a sorry business, the winner of the Queen's Plate. This animal also won both these races this year. The Stand Plate wound up the list. It brought out half-a-dozen, Lady Lurwood the winner—very cleverly. Friday is the "off day," and we forego its details.

### TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. Although the Derby settling is generally pronounced a good one, it was only an average one, whether the amount, the numbers, and of settlements, settlers, and the sums to be paid, or the number of bets to be lost, attention to business is the first thing to be done.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 to 1 — Miss Wildfire | 12 to 1 — Lucetta | No others backed. | |
| QUEEN'S VASE. | | | |
| 5 to 2 against Ellerdale | 2 to 1 against Cymba | 4 to 1 against Jericho | |
| THE EMPEROR'S VASE. | | | |
| 5 to 4 on the Hero | 2 to 1 against War Eagle | 4 to 1 against Flatcatcher (t) | |
| War Eagle was friendless. | | | |
| ST. LEGER. | | | |
| Offers to take 2 to 1, about Surplice. | | | |
| DERBY. | | | |
| 33 to 1 against Crucible (t) | 50 to 1 against Montague (t) | | |

### ASCOT RACES—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Bowerie's War Eagle, 4 yrs .. .. | (J. Marson) | 1 |
| Lord Caledon's Wanota, 4 yrs .. .. | (Marlow) | 2 |

The Gold Vase given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Exeter's Sir to Hydrangea, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb .. | (J. Sharp) | 1 |
| Lord Clifton's Footstool, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb .. | (Robinson) | 2 |

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Bowes's Wiasma (3lb) .. | (F. Butler) | Walked over. |

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c., the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 50; the winner of any handicap after the weights are declared to carry 7lb extra. Two miles and a half. Two hundred and eighteen subs, 173 of whom declared.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Duke of Richmond's Vampyre, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .. .. | (Kitchener) | 1 |
| Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb .. | (Nat) | 2 |

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Chesterfield's Distaffina .. .. .. | (F. Butler) | 1 |
| Sir G. Heathcote's fly Velocipede, out of Miss Wilfred .. | (S. Mann) | 2 |

The First Year of the Ascot Triennial Foal Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Eglinton's Ethiron .. .. .. | (Marlow) | 1 |
| Lord Albemarle's Borneo .. .. .. | (Robinson) | 2 |

WEDNESDAY.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Chesterfield's Distaffina .. .. .. | (Nat) | 1 |
| Lord Exeter's Tadpiana .. .. .. | (Bartholomew) | 2 |

The Royal Hunt Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir R. Pigot's Conyngham, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb.. | (Robinson) | 1 |
| Mr. Drinkald's Dulcet, 6 yrs, 7st 13lb .. .. | (A. Day) | 2 |

The Windsor Town Plate of 50 sovs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Stephenson's Willingham, 2 yrs .. .. | (Dockeray) | 1 |
| Mr. Thompson's Latch-lug, 2 yrs .. .. | (Rodney) | 2 |

THURSDAY.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs each.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glendower .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| Backbiter .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Footstool .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| Topiana .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

Won by two lengths.

The EMPEROR'S PLATE of 500 sovs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Hero .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| Flatcatcher .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

FRIDAY

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flatcatcher .. .. .. .. .. | ..walked over | |

The Wokingham Stakes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cossachia .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| Saddle .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

The Great Western Plate of 300 sovs, Swinley Course.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vampyre .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| The Moor .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

The Wokingham Stakes. Extra Class.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bishop of Romford's Cob .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| St. Ann .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

The Borough Members' Plate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pic Nic .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 1 |
| Francont .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 2 |

The Ascot Prize Plate of this year maintains the advance made of late in this class of work, both as regards the design and manufacture. The additional character of the three prizes is, indeed, worthy of high commendation. The conventional cause of "Cup" is no longer strictly applicable to these works; but, as the prizes are thus designated in the lists, *pro forma*, we retain them.

### THE EMPEROR'S CUP.

This imperial prize is an extremely interesting historical composition, upon the face of a shield, five feet three inches in diameter, if silver. The outward edge or border is highly burnished, and has the usual legend, "Undorum Asciensium memor, quibus ipse interfuisset Regina Victoria hospes, mens. Jun., 1844; Solenne certamini equestris premium instituit Nicholaus totius Russiæ imperator," inscribed upon it.

Centre, and the several segments of the circle, bear representations of scenes in the life of Peter the Great.

In the centre of the composition, within a circle, surrounded with entwined laurel, is an allegory of the Czar Peter triumphant over Barbarism: the six figures [illegible] up and [illegible] ments, the figures in bas-relief, which are remarkably bold in outline, and exquisitely finished in the minuter parts.

In the first compartment we have the revolt of the Streltzers; and Peter the Great assuming the Crown, when only twelve years old.

2. Peter the Great working at ship-building in a dockyard in Holland.
3. Peter the Great directing Prince Menzikoff to build St. Petersburg.
4. The [illegible] of Peter to the [illegible] and [illegible] to Russia.
5. The battle of Pruth.
6. Peter crowning Catherine Empress.

In each of these compartments the event is cleverly told, and the figures are skilfully grouped.

The six compartments are flanked or separated by figures of Victory, radiating from the centre; and these being in bold relief, give a distinctive character to the entire composition.

The artist of this important work is Mr. Alfred Brown, Mr. Bally, R.A., contributing his valuable suggestions.

The shield is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bondstreet; and is, in every respect, a fine work of manufacture.

### THE QUEEN'S CUP

Is a very characteristic group for a racing prize: it consists of a mounted Mexican hessing a wild horse, the countenance of the former is from an actual Mexican costume. The horses have been designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterill, whose success in the equine figure is universally acknowledged. The whole group is very spirited, the horses especially so. The workmanship, from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, is very fine.

### THE ROYAL HUNT CUP

Is a capacious shell, of silver, gilt inside; it is surmounted by a Triton, and supported by three sea-horses, the bases of which are supported by tortoises. The design is by Flaxman; and it has all the beauty of his classic mind. The workmanship is very elaborate. It is from the same establishment as the Emperor's Cup.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a Court was held for the dispatch of business.—Alderman Wilson rose to inform [illegible] the Lord Mayor [illegible] the usual [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The resolution was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee of Supply *pro formâ*.

The adjourned debate on the NAVIGATION LAWS was adjourned to Thursday. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill went through Committee

TOBAGO RELIEF AND IMMIGRATION, &c., BILL.—Earl GREY, in moving the Committal of this Bill, briefly stated the objects of it. In 1846 a loan was proposed to be taken in order to defray the expenses of importing free labourers into the West Indian colonies. Jamaica paid her own expenses, but Tobago and Trinidad passed ordinances to raise loans to defray those expenses; and on the faith that these loans would be raised, Lord Stanley, then Secretary for the Colonies, agreed to give directions that measures should be taken to introduce free labourers from India. No guarantee was given for the repayment of the loans, which were raised under the credit of the colonies. For the first three years there had been no difficulty in raising those loans, and the money was forthcoming at the proper time, but in the course of last year the commissioners found that the sum of the money market was such as to render it impossible for them to raise the sums which the colonies required. The bill now before the House was for the purpose of enabling the commissioners to raise the sum of £70,000 to meet the expenditure already incurred, and not to carry on any further measures of a similar nature. He had the opinion of his two immediate predecessors in the Colonial Office to fortify him in stating his conviction that the introduction of coolies into the colonies was far too expensive to answer the object in view, and that the only profitable source of free labour must be Africa. The noble Lord concluded by moving that their Lordships should go into Committee on the bill. After a short discussion their Lordships went into Committee on the bill, and the several clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

### COLONIAL EMIGRATION FROM THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Lord ASHLEY moved that it was expedient that the means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to some one of her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the ragged schools hitherto called ragged schools, in and about the metropolis. In so doing the noble Lord brought under the attention of the House the condition of a large portion of the juvenile population of London, a portion of the community so formed as a distinct class of themselves, to the number of 30,000, in whom lurked the germs of the great bulk of the crime committed in the metropolis. He detailed, at great length, the pernicious influences to which children were exposed, depicted their habitations, and described their habits, expressing himself indebted for much of the information which he possessed upon the subject to the labours of the London City Missions. The number of these children in relatively destitute of employment was appalling, as was also the number who figured in the police-sheets. The noble Lord briefly described the system pursued by the ragged schools, and proposed that, as a reward for good conduct, the Government should take each year from these schools a thousand children of both sexes, and transplant them to Australia, where they could lead honest, sober, useful, and industrious lives. He stated Australia as the country to which they should be sent, because it was that in which labour was most in demand

Sir H. VERNEY seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY observed that no one could have listened without emotion to the harrowing details submitted to the House by the noble Lord. He was sorry to say that he could not controvert any of the noble Lord's statements, in being indisputably true that, in this Christian country, thousands of children were growing up destitute of all Christian principle, and of all honourable feeling. The greatest praise was due to the noble Lord and his philanthropic coadjutors for the unwearying efforts which they had made for the reformation and comfort of these children. He agreed with all that had fallen from the noble Lord with regard to the beneficial results which had already flowed, and were likely still to flow, from the ragged schools. As to the proposition made by the noble Lord as an adjunct to that system, he could have no objection whatever to urge against its principle. They had already adopted the system of transplanting to a sphere of honest and profitable industry such children as had undergone the reformatory discipline of Parkhurst; and he saw no reason why they should not all in the transplanting of those who had undergone confinement before being admitted in their reputation by a penal conviction. On conversing on the subject with the Colonial Secretary, he agreed that the plan proposed might be matured so as to be of great advantage to the parties alluded to, to the mother country, and to the colony. He trusted that the noble Lord, seeing that the Government concurred with him in principle, would not now press his motion. He was not disinclined to appropriate a reasonable sum of money for effecting the noble Lord's object; but until a somewhat more specific plan was before the House, it would not be advisable to make any such appropriation. He could assure the noble Lord that he would receive every possible assistance from the Colonial Office and from the Emigration Board, in so maturing his plan as to render it as beneficial as the noble Lord expected it to be

Mr. HAWES, in which Colonel Conolly, Mr. Horsman, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Shaw, Mr. V. Smith, and Sir F. Acland took part,

Mr. HAWES observed that a small portion of the £10,000 intended to be applied, this year, to the purposes of emigration from Ireland and the Channel Islands might be appropriated to the transplantation of some of the parties referred to by the noble Lord. He trusted, however, that the noble Lord would give the House and the Government time to consider and mature his plan, so as to render it as efficient as possible for the object in view.

The discussion was then continued by Lord Mahon, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Aldam, and Mr. Westhead; after which

Lord ASHLEY briefly replied, and withdrew his motion.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS—IRELAND.—Captain ARCHDALL moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in petitions from certain parties, the poor-law guardians of the Lowtherston Union, in the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. He complained of their rude dismissal from the board, and that Mr. Twistleton had so conducted himself as to render it his duty to refuse his assent to the appointment of the poor-law.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE resisted self-evident, contending that the course adopted towards the guardians by the commissioners had by their own conduct in refusing to act in conformity with the provisions of the law.—After a discussion, in which several Irish members joined, the motion was withdrawn. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Great Northern Railway (Isle of Axholme) Bill having been read a third time, Lord GALWAY moved an amendment, making it compulsory on the company, to complete the main line between Gainsborough and Bawtry within the period allowed for the extension of the branches. On the House dividing for the amendment, it was negatived, by 128 against, 60; majority against the amendment, 38; when the bill passed.

PUBLIC GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said that the formation of Grammar Schools, stated that, although the subject required early attention, he could not hold out the hope of bringing in any bill in reference thereto in the present session; and with regard to the progress made in the national scheme of education, that a statement would be made when the grant on that head was proposed.

MR. MITCHELL.—In answer to Sir W. VERNER, the right hon. Baronet also replied that a statement had reached him as to some mark of attention having been shown to the convict Mitchel on board H.M.S *Shearwater*, not by the commander of officers capable of such conduct, but by a private family, who had invited Mitchel to breakfast in his cabin. On the receipt of this information he had called the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty to the statement, and he had no doubt the noble Lord would order such steps to be taken for as he considered the circumstances of the case required.

GAME CERTIFICATES.—On the further consideration of the report on the Game Certificates Bill being brought forward, Mr. BARROW moved an amendment requiring that landowners on giving leave to others to kill game on their land should do [illegible]. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE having moved an [illegible]

[illegible] was withdrawn.

SITES FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP—SCOTLAND.—The question of the committal of the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill gave rise to an animated discussion, at the termination of which Mr. B. COCHRANE having interposed an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months, the House divided—for that amendment, 84; against it, 89: majority, 25, when the bill was committed *pro formâ*.—A question having been put as to when the Borough Elections bill would be proceeded with, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he could not state the progress of the measure, but could not consent to giving up a day for that purpose until the question of the Navigation Laws had been disposed of, Colonel SIBTHORP intimating, amidst much laughter, that he should propose that the City of London should be included in the bill.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS (IRELAND).—Earl FORTESCUE laid a bill on the table for altering the ecclesiastical districts in Ireland.—The bill was read a first time.

SALE OF BEER BILL.—The Earl of HARROWBY moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer Bill.—The Earl of CARNARVON opposed it. He thought it would be most unjust to prohibit altogether the sale of beer or spirits on a Sunday, but he thought it advisable to extend the law prohibiting the sale of beer and spirits on Sunday before one o'clock on the day, in London and Liverpool, to the Kingdom generally.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the Tobago Relief and Immigration into Britain was read a third time, and passed.

Grauna and Trinidad Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the Lunatic's Friend Society, praying for some alteration in the law respecting lunatic asylums; also a petition to the same effect from a public meeting held at Cockspur-street.

On the motion of the Earl of DEVON, the House went into Committee on the Great Yarmouth Freeman Disfranchisement Bill. The bill went through Committee. Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

### THE NAVIGATION LAWS

The adjourned debate on the Navigation, Regulation of Ships and Seamen Bill was resumed.

Sir JOHN WALSH regretted that so important a subject had received so little elucidation. He was strongly opposed to the bill introduced by her Majesty's Government, because he was of opinion that it would tend greatly to diminish the efficacy of our own mercantile marine, and augment in a disproportionate manner the efficiency of the mercantile marine of rival nations, who might at some time or another become our foes.

Mr. MACGREGOR apprehended no danger whatever from the repeal of the Navigation Laws. He thought that our commerce had benefited by every relaxation of restrictive laws against the mercantile marine of other nations. So far from endangering the manning of our ships, he thought the change proposed by Ministers would be found to maintain our navy in a satisfactory way, but also to compete in commerce with every country in the world. The repeal of the Navigation Laws would, in his opinion, greatly increase the trade and maritime consequence and importance of England.

Mr. W. MILES spoke in opposition to, and Mr. MOODIE in favour of, the bill.

Sir G. GREY was of opinion that great alterations in the Navigation Laws were required, and he would, therefore, vote for going into committee on the bill before the House. Looking at all former experience, at evidence taken before a committee of that House, and in other ways during last year, he did not think we need dread the rivalry of the United States, the only nation whose maritime spirit we had any reason to be jealous of. The Navigation Laws had done us no good, but had been productive of incalculable harm; he was therefore, in favour of their repeal. He would, at the same time, impress upon the House the necessity of bettering the condition of the masters of our merchant-vessels.

Mr. CARDWELL followed on the same side.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER controverted the objections urged against some of the details of the Government project, and said that the measure was calculated to benefit the commercial marine of the country.

Sir C. BURRELL opposed the bill

On the motion of Mr. DISRAELI the debate was adjourned.

The remaining orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took airings; and the Princess Helena and the Princess Louisa were taken airings on Saturday

On Monday the Queen visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert inspected the Emperor of Russia's prize for Ascot, which was submitted by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also inspected Mr. Rundell's prize.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert left town at a quarter past ten o'clock for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, occupied a carriage and four; Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena were in the next carriage and four, accompanied by the Honourable Lady Thynne. The royal party arrived at Cherbourg, Portsmouth, at a quarter past one, and embarked in the *Fairy*, which immediately proceeded to Osborne. The usual salutes were fired.

The Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar visited the Duchess of Kent during the forenoon, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper, left town at half-past one o'clock P.M. for Frogmore-house, Windsor

The Duke of Cambridge honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company in the evening, at Apsley-house, at the dinner given by his grace to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. His Royal Highness afterwards accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the performance of the concert at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Lady John Russell gave, on Wednesday evening, the first of a series of [illegible] at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar and suite entertained at Orlando, on Saturday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Garrafee*, for Rotterdam.

## *IRELAND.*

An address of the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people, read by W. Smith O'Brien as chairman, [illegible] passed at the close of last week. The document, after strongly condemning the character of the recent law proceedings against the unfortunate Mitchel, whose want of prudence and tact are, however, admitted

NEW REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The exportation of Mr. Mitchell has opened the way for an amalgamation of the Old and Young Ireland parties. Yesterday a preliminative was all settled last week, in a "conference" between the representatives of Conciliation Hall and the Confederation. It is understood that the Confederates have stipulated for "liberty of speech," and that no such thing as censorship shall be committed in the new association.

EXTINCTION OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Association met as usual on Monday, in Conciliation Hall. Dr. Mc Knee presided. Mr. Gray moved that the Committee be summoned to-morrow to take into consideration the propriety of moving an indefinite adjournment of the association. That step might be rendered necessary, if a sufficient number did not attend to form a quorum contemplated. He believed that to-morrow night the Confederation would take similar steps: in short, that both bodies should practically cease to exist, and a new body, re-uniting all the names now unequally divided between the two, should be formed in their stead. He confessed he had strong feelings in reference to this old association; but he could not disguise the fact from himself that it had no longer the confidence of the country. Yes, the heart of the country had been expressed in the strongest possible way—through the repeal rent. One thing was quite clear—they could not go on as they were. Last week they had but £19, and this week the sum to be announced on Sir Robert's list was £10. Surely such subscriptions could not sustain the Repeal Association, the expenses of which were necessarily considerable. If the new body had not been agreed upon it would have become his painful duty to propose the indefinite adjournment of the association in consequence of the withdrawal of that support which the people had heretofore so cheerfully given. While he stated the much in reference to the Repeal Association, he could also say that there was unmistakeable evidence of their indisposition to support the Confederation. It was, therefore, clear that neither body possessed the full confidence of the country. What the country had called for—and for some time—was the union of Repealers. (Hear hear.) If this desirable object could be effected—and he doubted not it could be felt satisfied the Irish people would resume their energies in favour of nationality. Mr. O'Connell next adverted to the case of Mr John Mitchell. He was glad to hear that the fund in course of collection for the service of Mrs. Mitchell and her interesting young children was going on well. He felt the country was bound to sustain that family, and to encourage the absence of their natural protector. A fund had been collected—it was not a large one, certainly—for the purpose of erecting a monument over the remains of his father; perhaps there could not be a better application of that fund than to hand it over to the family of John Mitchel. (Cries of "No, no, no.") Mr. J. O'Connell) threw out the suggestion for consideration to the committee and the country. Of course he bowed to the expressed will of the people. Mr. Hyland repudiated the proposition just made, of handing over the money collected for the O'Connell monument to any other object. He could tell them that there never was such a fund moved or raised for the benefit of that family; and if John Mitchell was a "felon," the Government would learn there were millions of "felons" in Ireland. The Nation.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.—A meeting of the Confederation took place on Tuesday evening, and was most numerously attended. The excitement fully equalled in intensity any of the former gatherings in the Music Hall. The speaking was of the most "open and advised" character, and more than one of the orators is said to have fallen under the new Felony Act. The police, informed of the Club processions, at an early hour flocked up all the approaches to the place of meeting. When the Clubs arrived, admittance was refused, unless they broke up their semi-military organisation, and passed in single files. A parley took place, and after some time they were suffered to proceed in detached bands.

Mr. Meagher, while proceeding at the head of his Club (the Grattan) from the Club-room in Cumberland-street to the Music-hall, was stopped by the police, who refused to let the members of the Club walk two abreast, but offered to let them pass singly. An altercation took place, and some blows were given, when Mr. Meagher was arrested and taken to Sackville-street police-station, where he was charged with, Lord J. Russell says, the most serious offence in the power of his counsellors when honestly disposed to do justice to Ireland, by causing the Repeal of the Act of Union, and restoring to Ireland her ancient and inalienable right, a domestic legislature."

AUCTION OF MR. MITCHELL'S FURNITURE.—Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place at his late residence, Ontario-terrace, on Monday. There was a large concourse of persons, principally ladies, present, and there was great competition among the buyers. Most of the articles brought prices much beyond their intrinsic value. Amongst the articles sold was Mr. Mitchell's pike, made according to the pattern recommended in the *United Irishman*.

## THE MULREADY EXHIBITION, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

CERTAINLY, British Art has never been more worthily represented than it now is by the exhibition of the pictures, drawings, and sketches of William Mulready, R.A., which was opened on Monday last at the Society of Arts, Adelphi

We were present at the private view on the previous Saturday, and heard universal congratulations on this, the first of the series of annual exhibitions of the works of a *living* painter, founded with the laudable aim of assisting the due position of British Art. Every one seemed proud to be able to claim Mulready on this occasion as his representative; and questions met you on all sides from artists and intelligent *connoisseurs* asking where was this old Venetian to be seen? Where the Dutchman that was more closely or more truly imitative of nature? and, above all, where was the old master of any school or any period, whose power of drawing had been equally demonstrated by facts such as those which are patent in a little room in this Exhibition? This was the tone of artistic appreciation; whilst the critic, who sought for higher qualities than those of mere executive facility, felt that the pictures around him rivalled Nature only in the delineation of humorous character and expression; whilst few, if any, had equalled him in a perception of that exquisite tenderness and purity of feeling which so many of the pictures, the later pictures especially, manifested. The impressions which were current among the crowd, vividly convey a notion of the effect of this Exhibition. Some one most learned in collections of drawings of the old masters proved that Mulready's Academy studies were certainly the finest drawings in the world. A connoisseur in European galleries avowed that no painter had ever dignified and elevated lowly subjects as Mulready had; "he was as great as a poet," he said, "with the exception of Wordsworth with his pen." A earnest man observed to us that this marshalling of the deeds of a long career (for the works extend over nearly half a century) was something quite solemn, and that there were few whose works would bear such a trial and reflect such glory on their author. And one of strong feeling, with genuine blushing emotion, said, "By Heavens, I can't say a word to it, for it makes a *lump come in my throat!*" With sober coolness we may corroborate all this, and express a hope that the public at large may be sensible of the like pleasurable emotions.

This Exhibition is a collection of the principal works of Mulready, but not of the whole. The three Vernon pictures are not here, nor is "The Toothache" by Drugget." The absence of the last is to be regretted; but the Vernon Mulreadys may now be seen at Mr. Vernon's house. Two of them, "The Ford," and "The Last In," are represented in the room by two of the cartoons of these pictures. There are sixty-six pictures and oil sketches in the Great Room, hung below Barry's large pictures; and here we may observe that the Barrys, though in a much larger scale, do not at all here detract from the importance of the Mulreadys, but rather tend to make clear that a grandeur and largeness of style does not depend upon the actual size adopted, and that other subjects—even domestic ones—may have as much grandeur as those especially called "historical." The pictures of the "Sonnet" and "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes," and the "Artist's Study," though measuring but a few square inches, give an impression of size which even the large pictures above almost fail to give. Besides the pictures, the [illegible] sketches and drawings of a great diversity of kind. The whole [illegible] proves what an earnest, indefatigable, and laborious life the artist must have passed; how keen has been his observation for every subject, which he seems to have aimed to represent, whether by the brush, the lead pencil, or [illegible] sort of scrupulous religious fidelity. We have heard it said that Mulready [illegible] an idle artist; and certainly it happens that in most exhibitions of the Royal Academy, Mulready has only one important picture, and that one not large in size, but it is not the quantity which proves industry so much as the quality; and in this Exhibition we have a quality of work silently accumulated, which we really believe, with our contemporary the *Morning Post*, could not as a whole be matched by any other artist, ancient or modern.

Another striking feature of this Exhibition is its amazing variety. It is so varied, that if the artist himself had not hung the pictures, it might be doubted whether all could have been his work. Mulready is the least mannered of painters. If you question this, look at the "Gipsies" (42), the "Toxseller" (8), the "Idle Boy Asleep," and the "Idle Boys." Had the Exhibition been unanimous, many doubts might have arisen as to the genuineness of all being the work of one mind and hand.

The earliest picture here is dated 1803; the last, 1847. The very earliest works are of an architectural character, in which the details are given with scrupulous fidelity. "St. Peter's Well in the Vestry of York Minster" is just like a bit of Prout, close to it, on one side, is a Hogarthian subject, "Interesting Baiting" (10), which might be taken for a fine Wouvermans; and, on the other side, "Boys Fishing" (14), suggests somewhat Gainsborough, or the best of the early Cuitmers. Then No. 64 ("Cricketers") might be attributed to Reynolds in his happiest period. But the most charming specimen of Mulready's landscape and building pictures is "Near the Mall, Kensington Gravel Pits" (57). It is a sort of "Cottage and Landscape" in miniature, as fine and tender, and yet as broad and natural is the general effect: never have brick- or elder-blossoms been so painted before. In the "Carpenter's Shop" (29), painted in 1808, in the "Cannon" (44), painted in 1837—certainly the best picture of the kind in the Exhibition—[illegible] excellence; and in the "interior of an English Cottage," painted the next year, we have interiors which rank with Ostades of the first quality: indeed, the manner reminds us of the same kind of finish. In the cottage is a family which, perhaps, only Mulready himself has attempted. The "Idle Boys," which suggests both Wilkie and Webster. "Leading a Bite"—the right hand figure of which is equal to Wilkie—and the "Last Lamb," less mannered, and even more recondite in art; but they never attained the popularity of the contemporary story pictures of Wilkie, because, as it seems to us, their feeling was somewhat too refined to be generally intelligible.

"The Convalescent"—what a different impression it makes to the *Art Union's* abortive engraving!—"The Origin of Painting" (48), "The Wolf's Head," and "The First Voyage" (which suggests to us Correggio), belong to a transition period of Mulready's art, leading to the later pictures. They are very original and interesting; but their character seems less prominently than in such pictures as "The Fern Lover" (41), the most tender and sombring picture of all the artist's works in our opinion), or "The Artist's Studio" (worthy to rank with the chief Venetians), or "The Lascars," a noble work, lofty in aim, beautiful in expression, perfect and quiet colour and in composition, and coloured with the inspiration of the best Spanish painters, added to an occasional hint from Giorgione. There are four little gems of about this period. "Brother and Sister" (49), "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes" (48), "The Sonnet" (51), and "The Toxseller" (8)—which should be examined together. In the first and last we have an expression in the features worthy of Correggio; whilst in the other two are held flights of colour, combined with an original breadth and grandeur of style, which show what a fresco painter Mulready would have made, had the spirit of his age wanted frescoes and not demanded pictures

The "Historian Controversy," and the "Wedding Gown," as brilliant as though they were jewellery itself; and the "Haymaking," as lightsome as day; are the latest works exhibited in this collection. We would not have the Toxseller, Boys, however, without pointing out the remarkable feeling of the artist for animal painting. "The Ass," "Puppies' Heads," the terrier in the boat of the "Boys Fishing," the spaniels in the "Wedding Gown" and "Haymaking," all show that Mulready might have been an Edwin Landseer had he been so minded.

It must not be thought that these are pictures only to delight the artist or the learned in the art. They are essentially popular pictures, to be read, understood, and enjoyed by everybody. Whilst the highest academic power is visible, the character, and expression, and perfect truth are patent to every eye and mind, whether artistically cultivated or not. But, great as our pleasure is with the pictures, our surprise is greater at the sketches and drawings. As for some of the latter, we believe they are positively unique for their excellences.

We conclude, for the present, by advising our readers to go to the most interesting and instructive Exhibition of the season.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

### (FIFTH NOTICE.)

We resume our criticisms from page 360.

573. "A Stage-Coach Adventure in 1760." W. P. Frith, A.R.A. An interior of a stage-coach, with a highwayman at the window demanding the purses of the passengers. The different expressions of fear, and the several actions of the passengers in taking out their purses to give to the gentlemanly robber, are in Mr. Frith's best manner. The picture deserves to be placed on a larger scale, so that something more than the mere inside of the coach should be seen. The startled horses, the still more startled postillion, and the neighborhood of Bagshot-heath, would add to the picturesque variety of the composition.

594. "Departure of the Emigrants." F. Goodall. Full of good painting, and carefully considered, but without that combination of parts which tend to make one perfect whole. This is Mr. F. Goodall's only contribution in this year's Exhibition.

580. "The Battle for the Standard." R. Ansdell. A very large picture—its only fault, it is very spotted in composition, and wants unity and breadth in its colour. The picture represents the gallant capture (by Sergeant Ewart, of the Greys) of the Eagle belonging to the 45th Regiment of Napoleon's supposed Invincibles, at the battle of Waterloo. The picture is the representation of the point of the intrepid Sergeant, who parried the thrust, and cut him down. He was next assailed by a Polish lancer, who buried his lance at him; but he struck the weapon aside, and before he could recover, cleft the unfortunate Pole through the chin. He then was attacked by a foot-soldier, who, after firing, charged him with his bayonet. He, too, shared the same fate; and the Eagle seized, he proceeded in carrying it in safety to the rear. The same gallant artist is the Chapel of Chelsea Hospital.

587. "Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynn, as witnessed by Evelyn." E. M. Ward, A.R.A. Nell lived in Pall-mall, in a large house on the south side, with a garden reaching to St. James's Park. There was a raised terrace at the end of it, commanding a view of the Mall (wherein the game of Pall Mall was played), and of the canal in the park, where Charles II. was often to be seen feeding his ducks, and unattended as Kings and Queens too often are by their liveried attendants. On one occasion, when the King was walking through the park from his palace at Whitehall, to his palace at St. James's, he was accompanied by the excellent Evelyn. As they passed the garden-wall of Nell's house, it so happened that Nell was on the terrace. She was immediately espied by the Merry Monarch, who left his companion

# EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE CONTEST OF BEAUTY FOR THE GIRDLE OF FLORIMEL.—BRITOMARTIS UNVEILING AMORET."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

and stood on the green walk in the park, and there carried on what Evelyn calls a very familiar discourse with the light, but kind-hearted Nellie. The incident has been capitally depicted by Mr Ward. Nell is all beauty and vivacity, while the king looks longingly on her graces, as if he had forgotten the Countess of Castlemaine as much as his neglected and neglected Queen. There is a warmer tone about the picture than is common with Mr Ward.

595 "The Evening Gun: a calm on the shores of England." F Danby, A.R.A. A most poetic picture, calculated to have suggested to Collins another stanza for his exquisite "Ode to Evening."

620 "The Eve of the Deluge." J. Linnell. A very large picture, much in Martin's manner, and not by any means good in that way, but with parts about it full of poetry and finish.

515. "The Contest of Beauty for the Girdle of Florimel—Britomartis unveiling Amoret." F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. This is a clear composition (as our Engraving will show) by the younger Pickersgill, whose excellent oil picture of the Burial of Harold, in Waltham Abbey, was one of the leading attractions of the last Westminster Hall exhibition. The subject is taken from Spenser's "Faerie Queen," a poem too little read by painters, but replete with fine subjects, as indeed Hilton, Etty, Mr Kennedy, and now Mr Pickersgill, have shown. The story of the contest may be found in the fifth canto of the fourth book:—

"At last the most redoubted Britoness
Her lovely Amoret did open shew,
Whose face, all covered plainly, did expresse
The heavenly pourtrait of bright angels hew."

Spenser, as a poet, has been not inaptly compared to Rubens as a painter. There is the same rich abundance in both. Mr. Pickersgill's composition is very carefully studied, and some of his forms are extremely elegant.

630. "The Monk in the Colosseum, surrounded by Brothers of Mercy, preaching to Roman Citizens." W. Parrott. There is much to admire in this picture, and though indifferently seen (for it has been unfairly sent to the Octagon-room) it is easy to perceive that it is no common performance. Our Engraving will enable our readers to come very much to the same conclusion. The grand ruins of the Colosseum form a noble background to the composition.

Our concluding criticisms on the pictures as yet unnoticed we shall postpone till such time as our engravers will enable us to present the reader with the works already in their hands. The publication of Mr. Edwin Landseer's famous picture of "Alexander and Diogenes" has been withheld, for this purpose of enabling our engraver to do full justice to so admirable a picture.

"THE MONK IN THE COLOSSEUM, SURROUNDED BY BROTHERS OF MERCY, PREACHING TO ROMAN CITIZENS."—PAINTED BY W. PARROTT

## MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.

We have many reasons for thinking a new and more finished portrait of Mdlle. Lind will be acceptable to the public. Since her first visit to England she has made immense progress in the estimation of the whole world. Abroad, there is scarcely a Sovereign who, previous to the recent revolutions, had not invited her to his capital and set her solid marks of his esteem. In her own country she is the idol of the King and of the nation. During last season at Stockholm, such was the eagerness to witness her performances, that the places at the theatre were put up to auction, and fetched prices which would be extraordinary even here, but in Stockholm were immense. With her share of the proceeds Mdlle. Lind has established an asylum for the support of decayed artists, and particularly of poor young girls who, as she was once, with a taste for the arts, find themselves without means of pursuing their study; hoping, no doubt, that amongst them may be found some, like herself also, endowed with genius enough to conquer the first position in art. One young Swedish maiden of such promise has already appeared—Mdlle. K——; and Jenny Lind has given her 9000 francs to study in Paris, under her former master, Emanuel Garcia.

We will say no more as to the general history of this great vocalist, who, in every capital she visited, has excited not only the enthusiasm of the highest *dilettanti*, but has won the affections of every class, and whose truly admirable private character, marked by the greatest beneficence has been fully equal to the public position she has attained as an artist. Hence has it arisen that when she left Berlin and Vienna, although it was in the middle of the night, the population had assembled to bid her adieu, and drew her carriage beyond the gates of the city. When she left Stockholm six weeks since, the quays were covered by her admiring countrymen; all the ships in the harbour were manned, and amidst the playing of the bands of music she was conducted to the steamer in which she embarked in the presence of the Queen of Sweden and her court.

We have represented Jenny Lind in the character of *Lucia* (in the last scene); for this part is, to use stage language, her most wonderful *creation;* and, prepared as the public were for something extraordinary, the sensation she has produced has far surpassed all anticipation. Previously *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable," was the only part in which she had triumphantly coped with an impersonation of deep sentiment suited to her age. But *Alice* is but an incidental part in the opera; in *Lucia* she is the heroine; and this ruling feminine portraiture is begun, continued, and ended with the highest finish. Before Mdlle. Lind, many admirable singers had performed *Lucia*, and had justly excited public approbation. But, whilst the allotted music and *situations* had been employed by them as the means of displaying vocal power in the abstract, and musical science, with execution such as a violin player might envy, the sentiment and great histrionic resources of the part had remained latent. So thoroughly convinced were the *prime donne* who previously impersonated *Lucia* that the part was merely a vehicle for vocal display, or so much did they fear to encounter the dramatic difficulties with which it was beset, that whole pages of the most expressive dialogue and music of the highest inspiration had habitually been suppressed. In the final *scena*—that of *Lucia's* madness—the whole vision of her imaginary bridal, the whole description of her internal throes, of her flickering thoughts and hallucinations, had been omitted. The *scena* was always reduced to the *andante* and *cabaletta;* and, generally, the music, instead of being sung in the original, was transposed to a lower key. Mdlle. Lind has restored this *scena* to the original key of F.

Such thrilling effect, so breathless a sensation does the vision, as dramatically depicted by Jenny Lind, produce upon the audience—so essential does it appear, even in a musical point of view, to vary the impression on the ear, and complete the intention of the composer, that its omission for a single night would now excite the deepest indignation on the part of the audience. Mdlle. Lind has demonstrated that, in this part, even on the Italian *libretto* has been reflected some of the deep original inspiration of the Wizard of the North; whilst Donizetti, a man of unquestionable genius, in music likewise himself a wizard, has evoked every resource he possessed, in himself as well as in his art, duly to interpret the exquisite beauty of the original conception. This has been rendered amply evident by Mdlle. Lind's performance—by union of the histrionic with the musical element, as a real lyrical actress in her interpretation of *Lucia*. Her vocal execution, with exquisite shades of intonation and modulation, full of brilliant and original passages of embellishment, is still held in subservience to the dramatic portraiture. In the first scene she appears full of joy and expectation at the meeting of her lover; but you already trace that melancholy presentment which overshadows the brightest hour of those predestined to misfortune. This is a condition essential in a poetical, and particularly in a dramatic point of view. Then follows the scene with her brother—her struggle betwixt incredulity and conviction when the forged letter of her lover is shown to her, which, having read, she demands again. The gleam of hope, the agony of parting with its last vestige, are portrayed with heart-searching truth. More forcibly still is depicted the effect of her lover's malediction in the bridal scene, and there by her sudden wildness of expression she foreshadows her ultimate madness and the crushing of mind and heart which produce her death in the last act—the climax of her performance. There the flickering thoughts, the successive impressions of hallucination are all rendered in turn with the most startling and impressive effect. As she falls, the spectators are left thrilling in breathless silence—a marked pause is required by them to recover from the impression, and then arises a tempest of applause, and of enthusiasm unprecedented.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND, AS "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

THE Statue of the late Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, has been executed by Mr. Lough, and is now in the Sculpture-Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is intended to be placed in a mausoleum which has been erected over the grave of the Marquis of Hastings, at Malta. The architect of the Mausoleum is Mr. James Ferguson, of Langham-place.

The above tribute to the memory of the illustrious Nobleman has been raised by subscription among his friends and admirers, who were connected with his government in India, or were resident in that country during the period of his Lordship's administration.

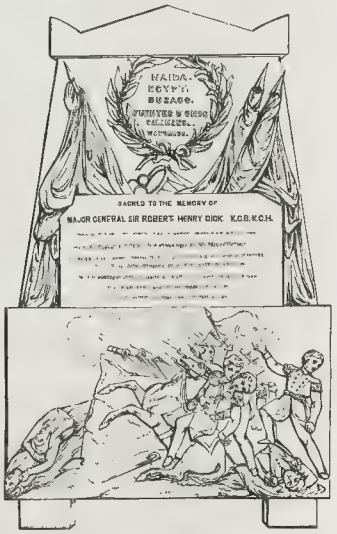
The Statue is in marble, large life size, and is a good specimen of monumental sculpture.

STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, FOR A MAUSOLEUM, AT MALTA.

## MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK.

THIS interesting memorial to one of the heroes of Sobraon, and "a gallant veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns," has just been executed, in marble, by Mr. Lough, for a church in Perthshire. The composition is highly characteristic, the main features being a sculptured representation of the veteran soldier, who has just received the fatal shot, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble daring, "even in the cannon's mouth." In the upper portion of the monument is a group of war trophies; and within laurel are inscribed the localities of the soldier's successes. The inscription-table bears the following emphatic tribute:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Major-General SIR ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H., who, after distinguished services in the Peninsula, in the command of a light battalion, at Waterloo, with the 42d Royal Highland Regiment, fell mortally wounded, whilst leading the 2d division of the army of the Sutlejes to the attack on the Sikh entrenched camp, at Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846. The officers who had the honour of serving under him in his last battle, and others, his friends in her Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's Service, in Bengal, have caused this Monument to be placed in his Parish Church, in testimony of their respect and affection for a generous courteous, and considerate Commander, a gallant and devoted soldier."




MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. R. DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H.

A brief Memoir of Major-General Sir R. H. Dick will be found in the Obituary in our Journal for April 4, 1846.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday June the 14th, at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common law admission, or his certificate of practice for the current year, at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday, the 13th inst.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *John Bull* newspaper denies, on authority, that Mrs. Mitchell, the wife of the unfortunate convict, is, as has been generally asserted, the niece of Sir W. Verner

The treasurership of the county of Surrey is vacant by the death of Mr John Shaftesbury: the election is vested in the magistrates.

Aeshburn Hall, the residence of the late Sir William Boothby, Bart., has been sold to a Roman Catholic society called "Brothers of Charity."

The total number of police constables of all classes in England and Wales in 1847 was 9688. The total cost of the force was £105,630 3s. 1 viz. £151,407 13s. 11d. for pay and allowances, and £45,227 6s. 1d. for incidental expenses.

The Admiral's good-service pension of £300 per annum, which reverts to that of the Earl of Ashland by the demise of Admiral Hotham, is expected to be conferred upon Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen.

The Carlisle paper mentions that some fine fields of hay-grass have already fallen under the scythe both in Borrowdale and Underskiddaw near Keswick.

Sir John de Veulle, who for many years held the office of Bailiff or Chief Magistrate of Jersey, died on Thursday evening, last week, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Acton Tyrrell, at Aylesbury, aged 49

On Saturday last a shepherd was killed by lightning, on the Lowlands, in Scotland. The storm was very severe, and raged for many hours

The patriots of Carrick-on-Suir have subscribed one hundred pounds to the Mitchell fund.

The Godiva Procession at Coventry is, it is said, to take place this year, despite the opposition of a number of the townspeople, who object to it on the score of morality

The salary of the President of the National Assembly of France, for the time being, has been fixed at 4000f per month (£160). The allowance to the President of the late Chamber of Deputies was 80,000f. (£3200) a year

Twenty Icarians have sailed from Havre on board the *Annibal*, of 1200 tons, to join their brethren in Icaria, the American settlement founded by M. Cabet, the Communist, so notorious at present in France.

Count Bresson, the Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Madrid, has been recalled by his Government for having permitted the Political Chief to enter his house in search of M. Salamanca.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £110 from "Fidelis," as a payment due to the public revenue. The amount will be paid into the exchequer.

The ensuing Oxford Musical Festival will commence with the Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" on Tuesday, July 4. Mdme. Tadolini, Mademoiselle Schwartz, Miss Birch, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other distinguished vocalists, are engaged for the occasion.

Barbès and his confederates are to be tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine, in Paris. The period is not yet known.

At the conclusion of the stormy discussion in the National Assembly on Saturday last, two duelle messages were exchanged between members.

In the national workshops of France task-work has been instituted for daily labour; and to prevent the overcrowding of those establishments for the future, passports for Paris are not to be delivered to any person who cannot show that he possesses the means of existence.

The office of "The Attorney-General's Devil," vacant by the appointment of Mr Waddington to the situation of Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and who had held the office since the elevation of Mr. Justice Wightman to the bench, has been conferred on Mr. Welsby, of the North Wales and Chester circuit, and Recorder of Chester.

The Finance Committee of the National Assembly of France have decided to reject the decree authorising the purchase of railroads by the Government.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Severn*, Captain W. Vincent, arrived at Southampton, at 6 A.M. on last Saturday, being full four days before her mails were due at the General Post-office. This is the second time the *Severn* has made this extraordinary speed.

General Santa Anna, the ex-Dictator of Mexico, with his youthful spouse, has arrived at Jamaica.

At a large meeting of electors held at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday night, resolutions strongly condemnatory of Lord John Russell's recent declaration that the people do not want further reform, and of want of confidence in the present Government, were unanimously passed.

The Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., minister of Percy Chapel, made a most powerful and touching appeal on behalf of the Ragged School and Charity Schools, at the church of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street, on Sunday morning last, to a most respectable and crowded congregation. A liberal amount was collected.

Count De Mirasol, who was sent on a special mission by the Spanish Government to this country, with the object of furthering the maintenance of amicable and friendly relations between the two nations, is on the point of returning to Madrid.

The East London Waterworks Company and the British Gaslight Company have generously afforded gratuitous supplies of water and gas to the model establishment of baths and washhouses, recently opened in Whitechapel.

Nothing can be more gratifying than the accounts of the crops from all parts of the country. In Ireland they are most healthy and abundant.

Copies of the *United Irishman*, Mr. Mitchell's paper, are so highly prized in Dublin, that, last week, as much as 8s. 6d. each was offered and refused for them in that city.

A good likeness of Mr. Mitchell, from a Daguerréotype, has had a prodigious sale in Dublin, and has been principally disposed of, 1000 copies in a day or two, and the demand continues still exceedingly brisk.

The following emigrant vessels sailed from Limerick at the close of last week: The *Hannah*, for New York, 83 passengers; *Consort*, for Philadelphia, 90 passengers; the *John Hankes*, 87 passengers, for Miramichi; the *Hydrus*, 72 passengers, for Quebec; and the *Bengal*, for the same port, 192 passengers.

At the first general meeting of the Amalgamated Eastern Union Railway Company, recently held, a resolution was passed for raising £100,000 on bonds of the company at six per cent. for three years. The resources of the company, when realised, would open the lines to Norwich and Harwich.

The Manchester mills engaged in producing yarns are not making half their usual quantity, as the various places on the Continent to which large quantities of such fabrics were formerly sent are utterly closed.

Ninety-one new journals have appeared in Paris since the 24th of February last.

The Fécamp and Dieppe Railroad will be opened to the public on the 1st July.

A deputation from the Committee of the Baronets of Scotland for Nova Scotia Rights, had an interview with Earl Grey at the Colonial-office, relative to the rights of the order in Nova Scotia.

All the accounts of the potato crops, from Ireland, represent it as green, luxuriant, and abundant.

The new Grand La Mining Company has been dissolved, *pro forma*, and the directors empowered to dispose of the property of the company.

Two Sicilian Deputies arrived at Turin on the 1st instant to propose the incorporation of their island with the kingdom of Upper Italy.

The cultivation of tobacco in Algeria, which is one of the principal sources of revenue, is making considerable progress under the Archduke Beatrix.

The Provisional Government of Modena proclaimed on the 29th ult. the union of that Duchy with Piedmont.

The *octroi* (customs duties) of the city of Paris has produced 2,263,000 francs (£90,520) less during the first four months of the present year than during the corresponding months of the year 1847

According to an official bulletin, published by the Committee of Public Health at Milan, the number of cases of cholera during the five days of the month of March was 291, and the number of wounded 831.

So great is the exasperation of the inhabitants of Naples at the atrocities of the Swiss bleeding on the 15th ult., that when any of the latter are encountered singly in the street they are invariably attacked and slain.

Viscount Palmerston gave a Parliamentary dinner on Tuesday evening to a large circle of Members of the House of Commons.

A small field of Australian seed wheat in rude ear and bloom is now growing on Mr Hall's model farm, Oystermouth, within four miles of Swansea.

Their Royal Highnesses the Infantes Don Juan and Don Ferdinand, at Spain, the former accompanied by his governor, the Archduke Beatrix of Este, have arrived in town, their Royal Highnesses having resigned their commissions as General Officers in the Sardinian service.

On Saturday the viaduct of the South-Western Railway extending from the Nine Elms station to the Waterloo-bridge-road was completed; the rails are laid down nearly the entire distance, and it is confidently anticipated that the trains will commence running on this extension early in July.

Several of the shipbuilders at Sunderland have given notice to the shipwrights that the wages of these artisans will be reduced from twenty-four to twenty shillings a week, which will be just a reduction of fifty per cent.

A vessel arrived in the river from Gibraltar has brought several packages of muskets, consigned to a foreign house in the metropolis. As the importation of foreign arms into this country is totally prohibited, they have not been delivered to the consignees, but are detained under the detention, subject to the directions of the Government authorities in the matter.

The repairs and restoration of Peterborough Cathedral are now completed, and the usual services are again resumed.

Last week the flax-mill, in Mabgate, Leeds, in the occupation of Mr. G. A. Cator, was burnt to the ground. All the machinery was destroyed, causing an amount of damage between £2000 and £3000. The building and stock were insured.

The anniversary general meeting of the Baronets took place on Tuesday at the Clarendon Hotel; the hon Sir William Alexander Maxwell presiding.

The vessel *Gloriana*, arrived this week in the Docks from Calcutta, has brought 200 boxes of specie, consigned to the East India Company.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### LORD BURGHERSH.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHN LORD BURGHERSH, who died last week, was eldest son of the present Earl of Westmoreland, and grand nephew, through his mother, of the late Duke of Wellington. His Lordship had not quite completed his 29th year. By his decease, his next brother, the Hon. Fiennes Arcelin, an officer in the Rifle Brigade, becomes heir apparent of the family honours.

### SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER, BART.

ACCOUNTS from Scotland announce the death of this respected and accomplished Baronet, who had gained some reputation in the literary world. He was only son of the late Sir Andrew Lauder, 6th Baronet, of Fountain Hall, and represented the families of Lauder of Lauder Tower and Bass, and Dick of Braid. He was born in 1784, and married in 1808 Charlotte Anne, only child and heir of George Cumin, Esq., of Relugas, by whom he has left two sons and six daughters, the elder of the former being the present Sir John Lauder, Bart., of Fountain Hall.

### THOMAS CARVICK, ESQ., OF WYKE, COUNTY YORK, AND MOAT MON NT, MIDDLESEX.

THE decease of Mr. Carvick occurred at Worthing, on the 20th May. He was born the 7th November, 1776, the eldest son of John Carvick, Esq., of Marlborough-hill, North, by Mary, youngest daughter of John Johnson, Esq., of Middlesex; and succeeded, in right of his wife, Marrianne Berkeman, only daughter of Thomas Mayer, Esq., of York, to the estate of Wyke. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of York, Hertford, and Middlesex, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the last. He has left one surviving son, Thomas-Mayer, an officer in the army, and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Georgiana-Marianne-Catherine, is wife of Richard Mayne, Esq., the Police Commissioner.

### ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HOTHAM, G.C.B.

THIS gallant officer died at Windsor, on the 31st ult. He was second son of General George Hotham, the wife, youngest daughter of Sir Warton Pennyman, Bart., and grandson of Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart., whose third son, William, Lord Hotham, achieved a brilliant naval reputation. Emulating the example of his uncle, the subject of the present notice entered the sea service at the comparatively early age, also, at a long course of distinguished conduct, eventually attained its highest honours. At the siege of Bastia, and at the battle of Camperdown, he served with eminent gallantry, and received a medal for his participation in the latter engagement. He was on the Cape station for three years, and assisted at the destruction of *La Prenesse*, a French frigate.

Sir William married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Jeynes, Knight; and, secondly, in 1835, Jane Seymour, widow of Roger Pettiward, Esq.; by the former of whom, who died in 1837, he had a daughter, Anne, wife of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park, Bucks, and four sons. The eldest, Augustus, is an officer in the army, and the second, Edwin, is Vicar of South Owse, Yorkshire.

### FRANCIS MARTIN, ESQ., CLARENCEUX KING-OF-ARMS.

THE office of Clarenceux King-of-Arms is second only to that of Garter. His province comprehends all England south of the Trent, and his duty consists in the regulation of arms and descents within his district. The name is derived from the Duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III. Before the institution of the Garter King, Clarenceux was the principal officer of arms, and in the vacancy of the superior dignity, still exercises its authority. The venerable gentleman, whose death, a few days since, occasions these remarks, was son of Francis Martin, Esq., of the Bank of England. He entered the College of Arms as Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, 17th June, 1796, became Windsor Herald 24th April, 1819, was appointed Norroy King of Arms 9th Feb., 1830, and succeeded Sir Isaac Heard as Clarenceux 26th April, 1845. At the period of his death he had completed his 82nd year.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat for our market coastwise, has been considerably on the increase. By land carriage, however, the receipts have been trifling. The show of samples to-day was limited, yet the general run of fresh parcels was heavy, at barely Monday's reduced currencies, and a clearance was not effected. Foreign wheat—in consequence of which have been again kept extremely short of supply, but we have no alteration to notice in value. In barley next to nothing was doing, at late rates. The supply on offer was trifling in the extreme, but it was quite adequate to meet the wants of the dealers. Scarcely any parcels of grain, either of qualities were neglected. In price we have no change to notice. The oat trade was in a very sluggish state, at Monday's prices. Beans were 1s per quarter lower. Peas, being in good demand, were 1s per quarter dearer. The prices of the best brown-made flour was 44s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 2870 qrs.; barley, 735; oats, 2630. Irish: barley, 3300; oats, 3810. Foreign: wheat, 3570; barley, 1970; oats, 3080. Flour, 1460 sacks, malt, 2250 quarters.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 47s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 46s, ditto, white, 44s to 51s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 28s to 31s; distilling ditto, 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 31s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 64s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 20s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 32s to 33s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 33s to 38s; white ditto, 35s to 37s; harlings, 37s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 44s; Suffolk, 34s to 37s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s, per 280 lbs.

*Foreign.*—Barley and wheat, nominally, as to a large extent to oats, ditto, and beans.—Indian peas, 30s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, 24s to 30s, per barrel.

*The Seed Market.*—Next to nothing is doing in the linseed, at no material quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; per bushel: English rapeseed, new, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £12 15s; ditto, foreign, £8 to £8 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 70s to 74s per quarter.

*Bread.* The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of households 6d. to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 48s 1d; barley, 31s 6d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 36s 0d.

*The Six Weeks' Average.*—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 38s 1d; peas, 36s 9d.

*Duties on Foreign Corn.*—Wheat, 8s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

*Malt.*—Best kinds of malt—the supply of which on offer is by no means large—is in moderate request, at full prices. At pubbe sale about 3000 packages have been disposed of, at late rates.

*Sugar.*—As most of the grocers are well in stock, and as large quantities have been submitted to public competition, the price of fine grocery lots is very much the same as in the quotations of last year.

*Coffee.*—Plantation Ceylon is steady, at late rates. In other kinds of coffee we have very few sales to report.

*Rice.*—For all descriptions the demand rules heavy, at 3d to 6d per cwt less money. The stocks in warehouse are very excessive, and a further decline in value is generally expected.

*Provisions.*—Although the supply of fine pork is very moderate, the demand is dull, and is steady, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s per cwt. Fine marks may be quoted, at from 82s to 85s; and mixed, 75s to 80s; and inferior sorts, 70s per cwt. The supplies of foreign butter are moderate; while the trade is firm, at fully last week's prices. Irish, fine, 80s to 82s; fourths, 76s to 78s; Carlow and Clonmel, 84s to 86s; Limerick, Waterford, and Limerick, 80s to 82s; and Trales, 81s to 83s per cwt. On board a few sales of Waterford have taken place, at 86s to 88s per cwt. In English butter nothing worthy of notice is doing, at barely stationary prices. Fine Dorset, 96s to 98s; middling ditto, 90s to 95s; fine Devon, 88s to 92s per cwt., &c., &c., to 118s per cfirkin. Bacon moves off slowly, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime Waterford, landed, 70s to 72s; fair, 68s to 70s; and Limerick, 68s to 72s per cwt. On board, Waterford nominally at 72s to 74s per cwt; all other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

*Tallow.* This market rules extremely dull, and prices are not supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is nothing at all, and for delivery, 43s 6d per cwt.

*Spirits.* Rum moves off slowly, at barely stationary prices. In brandy and corn spirits, we have no change to report.

*Coals* (Friday).—Braes's Primrose, 12s 6d; Washington, 13s 6d; Hetwell, 15s 9d; Lambton, 15s 9d; Adelaide, 15s per ton.

*Hops* (Friday). As the plantation accounts come somewhat favourable, and as the supply of hops on offer is increasing, the demand for all descriptions is heavy, being, as yet, to a limited extent. Duty, £110,000 to 120,000. Sussex pockets, £3 0s to £3 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £3 5s to £3 15s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 7s to £5 5s.

*Smithfield* (Friday). Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts here to-day was but moderate, the time of year considered, the beef trade was excessively dull, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath. Monday's prices. The show of foreign stock was on the moderate, but from Scotland, only 210 beasts came fresh to hand. There was a further increase in the numbers of sheep. All breeds were heavy in sale at barely last week's quotations. Calves, 4s to 5s per 5lbs. The primest old Downs sold at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lb. From the Isle of Wight 237 lambs came fresh to hand, and a fair inquiry prevails for them at full prices. The lamb trade was in a very inactive state, at barely the late decline in the currencies. An immense supply of calves was likewise on sale, and the demand for them was dull, at 4s to 5s per 5lbs. Pigs, dull, at late rates. Milch cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, including their sons.—calf

Per 8st to stone the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 17s to 28s and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 25s each. Total supplies: Beasts 712; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 13,770; calves, 338; pigs, 260. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 146; sheep and lambs, 910; calves, 31.

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a very dull trade to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported

Per 8lb, by the carcase. Inferior beef 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 0d.

HENRY HERBERT.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The transfer books for the following annuities, due the 5th of July next, will be closed on the under-mentioned dates:—Consolidated Three per Cents, from Tuesday, the 13th inst., to Friday, the 14th of July; annuities for terms of years, ditto: Three per Cent Annuities, 1726, from Friday, the 16th inst., to Friday, the 14th of July; New Five per Cents, from Friday, the 16th inst., to Friday, the 14th of July.

The Directors of the Bank of England have signified their willingness to make advances upon approved securities until after the payment of the July dividends at the rate of Three per Cent. per annum. This will not have much effect upon the Money Market generally, as the bankers and leading brokers have for some time past discounted at the rate of from 3 to 3½ per cent., according to the character of the paper, although upon such an upon lesson a slight advance upon that rate has been usual. Loans granted by the Bank are for not less than two thousand pounds; but however large the demand, so great is the difficulty of employing capital, that the brokers can compete readily with the Bank to any extent likely, in the present state of trade, to be required. In such a position of affairs, the announcement can scarcely be only regarded as following the ordinary course of things, without reference to any immediate state of events.

Monday was a great day in the English Market. Consols opening at 83¾ to 84, and the first transactions during the day were at 84. The approaching settlement of the Account, added to some demands for Money Stocks, were an impetus to prices on Tuesday. Consols at one period of the day quoting 84⅝, but afterwards closing at 84¼ to ⅜. On Wednesday, the Market opened at an improvement of ¼ per cent., and maintained it during the day. Thursday being the day preceding the Consol settlement, the jobbers and brokers were principally occupied with the adjustment of their accounts. The transactions appear to have been generally in favour of a fall, but without attaining any great extent; hence the slight rise at the close of the month's transactions. The Bull party will, however, be the receivers, but more from accounts carried over last account than any operations during the present. The market, at the close of the week, was steady at the following prices: Bank Stock, 192½; Reduced, 83⅝; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 84¼; New Three per Cent. Annuities, 83⅝; Long Annuities, 8 11-16; South Sea Stock New Annuities, 82⅞; Consols for Account, 84⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 38 pm., £500, 34 pm.; Small, 40 pm.

The Foreign Market has been very inactive during the week, and prices, consequently, stationary. Spanish affairs are not sufficiently settled to make any speculation safe, but the news from Cuba by the last mails speaks favourably of the Queen's cause, and increasing confidence in the Republic. At the close of the week the inaction of the market continued, the following list showing the prices of securities absolutely dealt in:—Brazilian Bonds, 67; Ditto, Small, 68; Danish Bonds, Three per Cent., 63; Mexican Account, 24; Ditto for Cash, 25; Russian Bonds, 86¾; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 12; Ditto, Account, 12⅛; Ditto Three per Cents., 22½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 15½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 52 Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 93⅛; Long Annuities, 8 11-16; South Sea Stock New Annuities, 82⅞; Consols for Account, 84⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 38 pm., £500, 34 pm.; Small, 40 pm.

Shares generally continue depressed, but the last prices give a slight appearance of increasing firmness:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 30½; Caledonian, 8½; Eastern Angelia, £26, L. and S. and D., 7½; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Ditto, New Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 3½; East Lincolnshire, 20½; Great Northern, 5½; Great Western, 90½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, £4 10s, New, £17, 7½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 30½; London, Brighton, and South Coast Stock, 31½ x n; Ditto, Pref. Con., 5 per Cent., 44½; London and Greenwich, Preference, 19; London and North-Western, 125½, Ditto, New, 3; Ditto, Fifths, £10 (New and B.), 8; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C., 3½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, £; Midland, 101; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 Shares, 8¼; Norfolk, New £50, 5½ ds; Ditto, Guaranteed, 5½ per Cent., 4½; North British, Half Shares, 9½; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Scottish Central, 27⅛; Scottish Midland, New, 9½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B., 2; South-Eastern, No. 3, 15; South Wales, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 17½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11⅛; Ditto, G. N. E., Preference, 9, York and North Midland, Preference, 18; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 4½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 14; Sambre and Meuse, 4

SATURDAY MORNING.—The settlement of the account occupied the principal part of the members of the English so ne yesterday. Consols opened at 84¼ to ⅜, and closed at 84⅜ to ½. The Shares are, as a point firmer, and in the Foreign house there was no change of importance.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 5.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt P Ellis to be Captain, vice Greenwood; First Lieut J H Maxwell to be Second Captain, vice Ellis; Second Lieut H O Farrell to be First Lieutenant, v. Wynn.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H JOWETT, Birmingham, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

N BRUCE, Farringdon-street, City, printer T BLENKARN, Chancery-lane, law bookseller J CLINTON, Whitechapel, ironmonger. J FILLER, St George's-fields, East, tailor. N BOWDLER, Cotton-street, Poplar, ship-broker J PRICE, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, and Hackney, dealer in tea. R HARRISON, Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, & Co., railway contractors. LOWE, London. Nottinghamshire, lace-maker. F HARRIS, The Hill, near Leominster, cordwainer. J HEVAN, Wolverhampton, banker. W CHATTERTON, Sheffield, saw-manufacturer. S WILLIAMSON, Liverpool, joiner. T METCALF, North Shields, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J CAMPBELL, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, carrier A HIGGATE, Kilwinning, merchant. G NAPIER, Edinburgh, bookseller. J MACKENZIE, Edinburgh, baker. W TEMPLEMAN, Dalkeith, baker. J BAE and Co., Edinburgh, straw-bonnet manufacturers. W SIME, St Andrew's, tailor. J M'QUEEN, Edinburgh, wholesale warehouseman.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 9.

2nd Dragoons: Capt S T Williams to be Captain, vice Martin; Cornet G T Gough to be 2nd Light Dragoons. Lieut J Cowell to be Captain, vice Martin; Cornet G T Gough to be Cornet and Lieut W Bagwell to be Adjutant, vice Cowell.

2nd Foot: J C Weir to be Ensign, vice Mathias 12th: Lieut S Fairscogo to be Lieut, vice Bond. Ensign W Pollard to be Lieut, vice Fisher. 27th: Lieut F W Johnstone to be Captain, vice Cole. Ensign E Burn to be Lieut, vice Johnstone. W D Pringle to be Ensign, vice Burn. 38th: Lieut J Hamilton to be Captain, vice Cotton. Ensign J Foster to be Lieut, vice Hamilton. 45th: Lieut G Cornwall to be Captain, vice D Dickson; Ensign H Foster to be Lieut, vice Cornwall. Cadet J G Davenport to be Ensign, vice Foster.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut J H Glyn to be Captain vice the Hon A J Keane: Second Lieut A W Geoffrey to be First Lieutenant, vice Glyn; C W Doherty to be Second Lieutenant, vice Geoffrey. Second Lieut W B Brewster to be Adjutant, v. Doherty.

UNATTACHED—Lieut C H Storey to be Captain

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S DAVIS and A TROEGER, York, farriers.

BANKRUPTS.

R WILSON, Slough, Buckinghamshire, grocer. J PAYNE, Minories, wholesale clothier W BIGNELL, Codicote, Hertfordshire, baker. S CARMOLL, Kinning-lane, broker W H HYDE, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, stone-merchant. PRINCE, printer. E PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury, baker. S E, and A WHITEHOUSE, Newland, Gloucester, the plate manufacturers. W SUTCLIFFE, Bowling, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturer J HEDMAN, Liverpool, livery-stable-keeper

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

A OLIVER, Bonguie, near Jedburgh. J MELROSE, Elsbarn, tailor.

ACCIDENT TO COMMANDER CHADS, OF THE "STYX" STEAM-SLOOP.—On Monday Commander Chads was actually superintending at Woolwich the clearing out the steamer's stores preparatory to her being paid off, and the men were lowering those stores into a pinnace warped alongside. Part of the gunwale of the vessel shut the paddle-box in made to fall down on hinges, and is secured inside by bolts. It appears that this part had been accidentally loosened, and when the commander and two seamen were in the act of leaning against it, it gave way, and they were precipitated into the pinnace alongside. The two men, and a third who was in the boat, sustained considerable injury, so much so as to cause their immediate removal to the Marine Hospital. Commander Chads was picked up in a very deplorable state, and carried instantly into the residence of Sir J. Gordon Bremer, where he now lies. The injuries he received are said to be very severe.

BIRTHS.

At South Collingham, Notts, on the 31st of May, Mrs T Smith Woolley, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Bromsberrow, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Lloyd Arabley, of a daughter.—At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, the wife of the Rev Edward Kason, chaplain.—At Torquay, the lady of Henry Bayly, Esq., of Plymouth, a daughter.

At Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Hon Mrs Dalrymple, of a son.—At the Guildhall, Framlingham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev E C Alston, of a daughter.—At Dundee, the lady of Dr Jas Dundas, of a son.—At Bulwenie, in Austrian Gallicia, the Baroness Edmund de Lardel, of a son.—At St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, the wife of the Rev H H Victor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Edmund Wilkinson, youngest son of the late Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, to Anne, youngest daughter of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley.—At Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, the Rev W Alfred Hall, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, to Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., and niece of the late Thomas Campbell, Esq., of Sidmouth.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Count Tomaso Trolli, Gandia Nobile of his Holiness Pius IX, to Maria, daughter of Captain Richard Moore, R.N., and niece of Sir Hugh Gilbert, Bart., of Stoneland House, Hem, Wiltshire.—At St Thomas's Church, Dublin, the Rev Charles Blackmore Weller, to Tulse Hill, Surrey, to Jane Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart., of Bellevue, in Austrian Gallicia, the Baroness Edmund de Lardel, of a son.—At St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, the wife of the Rev H H Victor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Edmund Wilkinson, youngest son of the late Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, to Anne, youngest daughter of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley.—At Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, the Rev W Alfred Hall, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, to Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., and niece of the late Thomas Campbell, Esq., of Sidmouth.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Count Tomaso Trolli, Gandia Nobile of his Holiness Pius IX, to Maria, daughter of Captain Richard Moore, R.N., and niece of Sir Hugh Gilbert, Bart., of Stoneland House, Hem, Wiltshire.—At St Thomas's Church, Dublin, the Rev Charles Blackmore Weller, to Tulse Hill, Surrey, to Jane Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart., of Bellevue, in Austrian Gallicia, the Baroness Edmund de Lardel, of a son.—At Balwenie, in Austrian Gallicia, the Baroness Edmund de Lardel, of a son.—At St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, the wife of the Rev H H Victor, of a daughter.

DEATHS

At his residence, Fleetwood, Captain T [illegible] William Burgoyne, R.N., only surviving son of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire.—At Hampton-court Palace, the Hon Mrs Lennegs [illegible].—Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., aged 81, of Ford Castle, formerly of Lowick Hall.—Margaret, the infant daughter of the Rev Lewis Way, of Shelsley, Devonshire, the Rev Elias Webb, prebendary, curate of Sherborne, Warwickshire aged 70.—At Aylesbury, Mr Jane de Veulle, brother of the late of Jersey.—[illegible]-square, Lieut.-Colonel George Salmon, R.A. in his 66th year.—At Park street, Leicester, Captain John Mackay, late half-pay, Royal Artillery, aged 86.—At 3, Fitzherbert-terrace, Argyll-road, aged 30, Lieutenant-General Jackson, R.A.—At the College of Arms, Francis Martin, Esq., F.S.A., Clarenceux King of Arms, in the 82nd year of his age.—At Cuddapah, Brevet Major Andrew Coventry, 19th Madras Native Infantry.—At Islington, Lieutenant John Rix, R.N., aged 81.—At 19, Grosvenor-square, Charlotte, wife of Sir Charles Taylor, Bart of Hollycombe, Sussex.—At Leamington, Mary, the relict of the late Rev Lewis Way of Stanford Park, Sussex, aged 64.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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| 1lb fine ditto ditto | 3 4 | 3 4 |
| 1lb fine ditto ditto | 2 8 | 2 8 |
| 4lb Double refined sugar | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 3lbs fine Bermuda arrowroot in the case | 1 2 | 2 4 |
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| 1lb finest Hemp-an cloves | 0 0 | 0 8 |
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FRED. BIGG, Secretary.

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[illegible] of Feb. 16, 1847, sanction the POLICIES of GUARANTEE of this Association being taken for the fidelity of officers in every department of the State and are required to give security to the Crown.

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THE POETRY BY G. DOUGLAS THOMPSON, ESQ. THE MUSIC BY EDWARD J. LODER.

*Moderato assai.* *p*

Peace at Home, be our prayer, While we hear from a - far The cla - mour of strife And the e - choes of

war, The cla - mour of strife And the e - choes of war. In lands all a - round us Stern car - nage may

CHORUS.

roam, Our prayer and our watch-word Should be, Peace at Home! Peace at Home! Peace at Home! Our prayer and our

watch-word Should be, Peace at Home! Peace at Home!

2.

Oh, look at yon valley
With corn-fields o'erspread,
How sad to behold it
A field for the dead!

The mill and the cottage,
The town's distant dome,
All silently urge us
To keep Peace at Home
Peace at Home, &c.

3.

May the Standard and Wreath
That *our* triumphs adorn,
Be a Wreath from the Hop-ground,
Our Standard, of Corn,

Whilst peacefully parting
The bright billows' foam,
Our barques still proclaim,
We keep Peace at Home!
Peace at Home, &c.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 136, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No 321.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE BONAPARTIST REACTION IN FRANCE.

The reaction in France—the reality of which is no longer matter of doubt—has taken, if we are to believe the organs of the French Government, the very unexpected shape of Bonapartism. It does not, however, seem very clear that this is the fact. Prince Louis Napoleon—as he is still called in that country which professes to have abolished all titles has undoubtedly been returned as a deputy for three several departments, as well as for Paris itself. It is equally true that the crowds at the polling-places shouted his name amid cries of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" and "*Down with the Republic!*" and in one of the rural districts the polling-papers were inscribed for "Louis Napoleon *as* Emperor"—a method of voting which would clearly invalidate his return, if his majority depended upon votes so worded. All this is disheartening enough to those who wish well to the French people, and who have sympathised with them during the antiquated tyranny of the Bourbons of the elder branch—during the shameless profligacy and unblushing corruption of the branch of Orleans—and during the difficult times that have succeeded the overthrow of Louis-Philippism. But if, in addition to these predilections for a great name—which was, after all, nothing but a curse to France and to Europe—a considerable portion of the French people should manifest that they are still so smitten with the abominable phantom of military glory, that they would try a Bonaparte as their ruler, merely because he is a Bonaparte, disheartenment would give way to a more positive feeling of shame and anger, that, with all their boast of superiority to the rest of Europe, they should show themselves so immeasurably and so mischievously behind it. To boast of being free, and yet to offer their necks to the yoke of a man merely because he is related to another man that was once a great conqueror and a scourge of France, as well as of the rest of Europe, would be a pitiable spectacle indeed for a nation to offer: and would show, at all events, that a portion of the French people might have a marvellous praise of liberty in their mouths, and yet in reality have the smallest possible conception of its meaning. Whatever the depth of the Bonapartist feeling may be, Paris was kept in a state of suspense for two days by fear of an insurrection, which had already commenced or was to commence immediately, in behalf of this merest shadow of a great man's memory. The *rappel* was beaten in all the streets; troops were poured into the capital from the surrounding country, the Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile were up in arms; Paris presented the aspect of a city in a state of siege, and the immense masses of its population, moving to and fro from point to point, showed themselves ready, should occasion serve, to re-enact the scene of the 15th of May, and proclaim some *thing* or some *body*, it did not seem to matter what. In the midst of the confusion something was done: the uproar was not utterly fruitless. M. de Lamartine took advantage of the panic asserted that shots had been fired—that blood had been shed—and proposed in the Assembly that the laws of 1816 and 1832, forbidding the entry of the Bonaparte family into France, should be enforced against this particular pretender. The motion was received by the Assembly, which is believed as a body to be anything but favourable to the Revolution, amid deafening shouts of "*Vive la République!*"

It has since been made tolerably clear that there was in reality no Bonapartist insurrection at all; that the Executive Committee, feeling its own weakness, took advantage of the election of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for Paris, and of a few stray cries by a portion of the capricious and insensate mob in his favour, to make this show of strength, and thus endeavour to re-establish its position in the Assembly—a position which its own dissensions, vacillations, and incompetency had been daily impairing since its first establishment. It has been proved that there was no occasion to beat the *rappel*; that the whole affair was a trick; and that only one shot was fired in the crowd, and that accidentally. It has also been alleged that Louis Napoleon and his best friends were utterly unconnected with and uncognizant of any such demonstration in his favour; and that it neither was nor is the wish of any member of that family to trade upon the name of their great relative, by making any attempt whatsoever, except as independent members of the Assembly, to exercise any power, influence, or control over the French people.

The Parisians themselves are not quite decided upon the latter point, as there is evidently a Bonapartist predilection among the people. But either this version of the affair is true or false. If true, it shows a deplorable state of weakness in the Government, and will prepare Europe for its speedy downfal from sheer incapacity. If it be proved that the Executive Government invented the demonstration, ordered the *rappel* to be beaten without cause, and thus drew the people together, and put thoughts of *émeutes*, insurrections, and revolutions into their heads, the veriest *gamin* of the streets will confess that they took a very clumsy and irrational mode of proceeding. If they were really afraid of the pretensions of Louis Napoleon, and took this means of nipping future insurrection by bringing it to a head at once, and crushing it in the bud, they defeated their own object. They have elevated Louis Napoleon into importance, and set people thinking about him who might otherwise have held him in contempt or indifference. They have, in fact, prepared the way for a real insurrection, by manœuvering to produce a sham one.

If, on the other hand, the government did not invest the affair, but merely exaggerated it; if there was a veritable and unmistakeable insurrection in favour of a Bonaparte; if the cries of

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—THE NEW ORGAN SCREEN, WITH SEATS FOR THE DEAN AND SUB-DEAN, AND STALLS.—(SEE PAGE 3

"*Vive l'Empereur!*" have been raised by a considerable portion of the people, and if the army, as is alleged, are smitten with this [illegible] hero worship, and are willing and anxious to elevate a new Emperor upon their muskets, with the hope of seeing future [illegible] marshals, and even kings manufactured out of their most [illegible] and successful leaders, the spectacle is still more deplorable. It would indeed show a reaction of the most disheartening kind if the people that overthrew despotism in February, in one of the vilest of its forms, should seek in June to establish despotism in the very vilest of all its forms—that of military power. It would prove that the French at present are utterly unfit for constitutional liberty -that they are slaves in heart, and require a tyrant to flatter them by shows while he ruled them with a rod of iron. At all events, we shall, we suppose, hear no more of Bonapartism for a time. But supposing such an insurrection to succeed at some future period, and to instal the hero of the ludicrous invasion of Boulogne upon the throne of the Tuileries, how long could he expect to hold it? Talent is not hereditary. The great Napoleon's throne was based upon his own genius. The remembrance of that genius might, by an unhappy possibility, be strong enough to put a sceptre into the hands of another member of his family; but it would require more genius and prudence than were shown by Napoleon himself, to preserve it. The present state of Europe would try the energies of a greater than Napoleon, if he attempted the game of conquest. In addition to genius and prudence, it would require good fortune to make head against the difficulties of such a position; and without speculating on the probability of the future, as regards the good fortune of Bonaparte II., should there be such an upstate, we may safely affirm that Louis Napoleon has not the ability, the prudence, the genius—in fact any mental or personal quality, except his name—to fit him for emperorship, kingship, consulship, or governorship of any kind whatever.

There are, no doubt, zealous Bonapartists in France—men who live upon the traditions of the past, and who have been educated in the pernicious school of war and conquest. There are also many zealous legitimists, who consider that France will never prosper under any form of Government except that of the elder branch of the Bourbons. There are also, it is to be presumed, many zealous adherents of the family of Louis Philippe people who received money, favours, and places from him, and who would hail the re-establishment of his system, and the pecuniary advantages that were showered in its train upon the venal and the unprincipled among the 240,000 electors by whom the suffrage was monopolised. But zealous as all these parties may be—they must yield the point of zeal to the Republicans. The latter [illegible] if not the most numerous, are immeasurably the most able. Their convictions have in their minds the sanctity of a [illegible]. They might end a Bonaparte for a time, if he were [illegible] the [illegible] they might put up with the Duc [illegible] Bordeaux for a time, or the Count de Paris or with the Prince [illegible] but they would not for a moment submit to [illegible] either of them but it would be for a time only. The old agitation would be renewed. The old Republican plots would be revived. The work of the last eighteen years would have to be done over again—and once more the Republic would be reconquered amid the barricades of the capital.

The overthrow of the Republic by any of these pretenders would be a calamity to France; but the success of an insurrection in favour of Louis Napoleon would not only be a calamity, it would be a disgrace. Its success, however, does not seem likely—even although the present Executive Government have raised the name of Bonaparte into unnecessary and somewhat dangerous importance, by showing their afraid of it. Perhaps, however, it is not too late to retrace the false step. M. Louis Napoleon has been allowed to take his seat in the Assembly. That is a point gained. He will be more harmless there than anywhere else.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SIXTH NOTICE.)

THE sculpture in the Academy Exhibition is not by any means remarkable. Our [illegible] indeed, seem unwilling to work for the dark hole which necessity alone can drive them to. The room, it is true, is well attended; and, after the glare of colour with which the eye is beset from making even a cursory examination of the upper rooms, it is really a relief to turn to the cold-looking plaster, and still colder marble that surrounds you in the Sculpture-room. That our sculptors are unwilling to send their works for exhibition at the Academy, we have a striking illustration in Mr. Foley, whose lovely marble group of "Ino and Bacchus" is now on view at Dickinson's, in New Bond-street, where it receives all the assistance which a good light and well-disposed drapery can give to it. The Academy should build a better room from its own ample resources, and not wait for assistance from a deficient public revenue, and an unwilling Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In Sculpture-room at the Academy contains in all one hundred and fifty-eight works. In the higher line of art we have Mr. Gibson's exquisite marble statue of "Aurora stepping upon the Earth scattering dew," one of the very best of his works; Mr. W. C. Marshall's "Dancing Girl Reposing," executed in marble for the Art-Union of London; Mr. Wyatt's "Group in marble of the nymph Hamadryad and Cupid;" and Mr. John Thomas's miniature statue of "Miranda." In the portrait statue line we have Mr. Thrupp's Sir Fowell Buxton, for Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Lough's "Marquis of Hastings [illegible] born at Malta [illegible] and indifferent, although too strongly rushed one of [illegible] of art sustained in Sir Francis Chantrey. The busts are [illegible] in number, and here again we have to lament the loss of [illegible] numerous ones—a bust of the Queen, and not very [illegible] E. H. Baily sends two; Mr. MacDowall two; Mr Westmacott [illegible] Mr. Weekes one. The leading deficiency in one and [illegible] of marked character. There is much careful execution—[illegible] taste in the disposition of draperies; and in the marble, at times, some very careful carving, fully equal, in this way, to the best busts of Nollekens and Chantrey; but when we come to look for a bold and broad treatment, such as we find so unmistakeably prominent in the commonest antique; or when we look [illegible] the inner man expressed in the outer face, as in Nollekens' Dr. Johnson, and Chantrey's Sir Walter Scott, hardly a trace of this is anywhere to be found. The portrait statues are equally faulty in the same way. The figures are clumsy, the draperies loose and unmeaning, and the attitudes neither [illegible] nor impressing. In addition to all this, we have to give to Sir Fowell Buxton the mental greatness of Sir Isaac Newton, or to the Marquis of Hastings the manly [illegible] of John Malcolm, but it is only to see that Baxton would have fitted better in the hands of Rouliac, and Hastings would have carried, what Pope has called, "the nobleman look about him," had Chantrey survived to model his statue. It is curious to see how little our artists condescend to catch from these [illegible] Reynolds and Lawrence have given an endless variety of pos- [illegible] portraits—many, it is true, borrowed from elder masters—and others, again, perfectly original. Flaxman has thrown a classic air of refinement into the arrangement of a bas-relief; and Chantrey, a thoughtful repose and simple earnestness of manner into the composition of a statue. Yet all appears to have been done in vain; their examples have been to little purpose, and the historian will fail to trace a pedigree in the genius of art, like that which exists so unmistakeably in our poetry.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The summer Exhibition of Old Masters at the British Institution was [illegible] the public on Monday last. The collection is more curious in the [illegible] ance in shewing the great qualities of the old art [illegible] great north room contains a few fine works, and a [illegible] ection of Italian and Flemish masters, by no means good. In [illegible] or three large landscapes by Richard Wilson, and two [illegible] Canalettos, it is hardly to be found in the entire collection. In the room the chief curiosity is a very early distemper diptych (or picture in two compartments) representing Richard II. praying to the Virgin and Child. His van-mark, a work of art belonged to Charles I. and was engraved by Hollar. A fine Van Eyck, the property of the poet Rogers (a Virgin and Child), and the portrait of a lady in profile, by an artist of the Florentine school, is marvellous in its [illegible] very for the quiet expression of inward dignity of soul. The Collection does [illegible]

CIVIC "STATE" VISIT TO THE CHINESE JUNK.—On Friday (last week) the [illegible] Guildhall, Richard Mayne, several of the aldermen, [illegible] barons. The Lord Mayor was attended by the City Marshal, [illegible] of office, and the sheriffs in their state carriages. The whole party were attired in court dresses. The Mandarin and Chinese artist, on being introduced to the above dignitaries, at first mistook the state footmen in their splendid gold lace liveries for the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, and performed the kow-tow or salaam accordingly. The matter was speedily explained to them. The civic party expressed themselves much pleased with their visit.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The nightly crowds upon the Boulevards which had grown to such a nuisance, blocking up all the open spaces of the neighbourhood with a senseless brawling throng of both sexes and all ages, have been at last put a stop to by an effective manœuvre of the authorities on Saturday night last. About eleven o'clock or that night troops in considerable bodies advanced in columns by all the streets which debouch upon the theatre of disorder. This manœuvre was managed so adroitly by the military that the crowd found itself unexpectedly shut up within a complete crowd of bayonets. It was in vain that individuals attempted to [illegible] they were completely blockaded, and upwards of 1000 persons were arrested, amongst whom were two representatives of the people. All were swept off to the Prefecture of Police, where they remained until Sunday morning, when most of them were discharged. It was remarked that the National Guards, instead of complaining of the extra service imposed on them by these assaults, have repaired with alacrity to their respective *mairies*, anxious by a vigorous onset to abate the nuisance.

The night of Sunday passed over without any disorder, and even without any attempt to form an *attroupement*. The *rassis* of Saturday night appeared to have intimidated the ill-disposed and to have entirely allayed curiosity. The Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin were perfectly free from crowd or tumult.

New food for excitement by the Parisian mob has, however, been found in the name of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the former prisoner of Ham, who has been lately elected to the National Assembly for Paris, and whose mad attempt at Boulogne, in the capacity of Pretender to the throne of France, created mingled surprise and derision some few years ago. On Sunday the name of the Prince was to be heard in all the assemblies of holyday people of the lower class who spend the Sundays and *fête* days in the *cabarets* outside the barriers of Paris, a fact which was held to prove active agency on the part of his adherents, or of parties assuming to be so.

On Monday morning a new journal, *Le Napoléonien*, appeared. It is, as its title indicates, the advocate of the Prince, and in its first number displays ability.

On Monday morning crowds collected in the quarters leading to the National [illegible] in the *faubourgs* and the *rappel* were beaten, troops and National Guards were [illegible] out, and all the excitement and commotion of a Paris mob were brought into full development, and all because M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was expected to take his seat in the National Assembly. So early as twelve o'clock crowds began to form in the vicinity of the Palace of the Assembly. The fear of the law against *attroupements* prevented their remaining long on the same spot; but they did not abandon the object of the assembling, which was simply to see and to applaud the new hero of their caprice, for it was reported that he would be at hand to enter the Chamber the moment that his election was recognised. It was in vain that people began to be friends of the Prince told them that he would not be there that day; that his uncle Jerome, ex King of Westphalia, had a letter from him, dated Saturday, stating that he would not be in Paris before Tuesday—the people would remain off and on, to catch a glimpse of him.

During the day a placard appeared, bearing an address of General Piat, Colonel of the fourth Legion of National Guards of the *faubourg* (he who had taken possession of the Hôtel de Ville on the 24th February), in which he, as an avowed friend of Prince Louis Napoleon, disclaimed for him any ambitious project.

Other friends of the Prince, in the country, were not, however, equally discreet

During the late elections at Gonesse, the peasants, on proceeding to vote, carried their ballot in front of their hats, on which was inscribed, in large characters, "*L. Napoléon! Vive l'Empereur! Sur la République!*"

The *Napoléonien* asserts that the election of Prince Louis Napoleon has filled the Executive Government with dismay

The banquet of five sous per head at Vincennes did not take place on Monday, but the Government were prepared to meet it, had it not been postponed. Paris was filled with troops of the line, and all the villages round it were crowded with regiments of cavalry and infantry. Generals Changarnier and Fort of Vincennes with artillery and soldiers of the line. Thus, all cause for apprehension was removed on that score: added to which, was the reassuring fact that the members of the Government were understood to be better and more united than they had been.

The quest on of "want of confidence" in the Executive Committee of Government was raised in a meeting of 600 representatives, held on Friday night, in the Salle du Pas Perdus of the Chamber of Deputies, and again on Saturday, the quest on whether the present Executive Government should be maintained, was debated in the several *bureaux*, and especially on the first, occasion being taken from the report to be prepared upon the grant of one hundred thousand francs per month for the expenses of the establishment of the Executive Government at the Luxembourg, not including the salary of the members of the Executive Commission In all the *bureaux* representatives spoke in strong terms against the state of Governmental inertia produced by the existence of discordant principles in the Executive Commission. In the *bureaux* of the Assembly, the President of the Assembly informed the Executive Commission of the proceedings in the *bureaux*, and of the intention of a party in the Assembly to avail itself of the question of the proposed grant on Monday to ask a vote of confidence from the Assembly. In other words, to take the sense of the Assembly as to whether the present Executive Government should be maintained

The Executive Commission signified at once its acceptance of the question, and accordingly Monday was fixed for the debate.

It appears by the budget for the year 1848, presented to the National Assembly on Friday, that the expenses created by the decrees of the Provisional Government amounted to 163,570,161f. (£6,542,828), appropriated as follows:

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Budget of Foreign Affairs .. .. .. .. | 400,000 |
| Ditto of the Interior .. .. .. .. .. | 1,245,000 |
| Commerce and Agriculture .. .. .. .. | 429,000 |
| Public Works .. .. .. .. .. | 15,776,000 |
| War .. .. .. .. .. | 113,946,119 |
| Public Debt .. .. .. .. .. | 690,000 |
| Dotations .. .. .. .. .. | 486,000 |
| General Service .. .. .. .. .. | 30,000 |
| Administration .. .. .. .. .. | 2,866,000 |
| Repayments and Restitutions .. .. .. | 31,077,000 |
| | 163,547,119 |

The effective of the standing army has been increased by 135,000 conscripts and 11,000 volunteers.

On Monday evening, about five o'clock, the Government ordered strong measures against the crowds assembled in the Place de la Revolution. Regiments of infantry and cavalry, and large bodies of National Guards (*sedentaires* and *mobiles*) immediately crossed the bridge in front of the Palace of the Assembly, and forming a junction with those strong on the Place, cleared it at the point of the bayonet of the immense assemblage that had occupied it.

This measure was so peremptorily and so rapidly executed, that the Place (the largest in Europe) was swept clear in five minutes. Complaints were made of unnecessary violence on the part of the armed force in carrying out this order of the Government, conveyed through the Minister of War, under whose system of exercise was performed; but, as matters had come to something like a crisis, no hesitation was allowed when the command "Withdraw" was issued

Having cleared the Place, a column of at least 3000 Garde Mobiles wheeled up to the Rue de Rivoli, and formed about twenty abreast. The order was given to march. The drums beat a charge, and the column moved at double-quick time along the Rue de Rivoli, and through the Rues Castiglione and Paix. Having cleared this quarter completely, it proceeded in the same order and at the same pace to the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and there halted. In the meanwhile, the dragoons advanced from the Place de la Revolution, by the Rue Royale, clearing the people before them, and who did not comply silently, for cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Louis Napoléon!*" were shouted by them vigorously. The Boulevard cleared, the dragoons halted in position. The whole of the Rue Royale was filled with National Guards. Access to the Place de la Revolution was refused to everybody. This continued for an hour or two: ultimately, the people retired, after vent ng their displeasure in sounding. Later in the evening, other assemblages that took place were dispersed without much trouble. The night passed over in tranquillity.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

MONDAY. This morning a number of persons thronged the quay and the Pont de la Concorde, to witness the arrival of Prince Louis Bonaparte; and detachments of National Guards and troops were kept constantly moving to keep the passage clear.

At one o'clock, M. Sénard, the President, took the chair, and shortly afterwards Jerome Bonaparte acceded the tribune. He said that he was the friend and relative of Citizen Louis Napoleon, and would not undertake to justify his [illegible] to which he had remained a total stranger. He should have opposed idle rumours, published in the journals, and infamous statements, which nobody had the courage to make at the tribune. The authors of those calumnies were well known. They were parties opposed to the Republic, who fortunately were but a fractional portion of the population. On the less generous portion of the population, and it was but natural that such a party, wishing to attack the Republic, should make use of a name possessed of some influence. M. Bonaparte declared, on his honour, that Louis Napoleon was a total stranger to those machinations. When he heard of the proclamation of the Republic, he came to Paris ostensibly, and his first care was to report himself to the Provisional Government. That latter complied with assurances, and in benevolence, that it would not oppose his stay in Paris in ordinary times, that, in the present difficult circumstances, it was advisable for him to withdraw from the capital for a few days. In consequence of this, on the approach of the elections he was offered different seats in the Assembly, which he [illegible] to accept, and his name was brought forward at the re-election without his knowledge or consent, and nobody has been more surprised than he at his election. There was a rumour M. Jerome Bonaparte could not treat too contemptuously, and that money had been distributed by foreign [illegible] adherents of the Bonapartes. This was an [illegible] calumny. It was the first time that family had been so insulted as to see its name [illegible] with foreign intrigues. Last night M. Bonaparte, on hearing of the reports in circulation, and of the intention of the Government to introduce a measure of exclusion against Louis Napoleon, had waited on the President of the Chamber, on the Minister of the Interior, and the Prefect of Police, by whom he had been informed that the Government contemplated no such intention. He astonishment had been accordingly great, when, on entering the hall, he had been told that the Cabinet intended to bring forward such a measure.

M. Flocon, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, replied that in the present grave circumstances, the Government would know how to provide for the security and independence of the Republic

The incident has now dropped. M. Pelletier rose and laid on the table a project of law, demanding a credit to purchase engines for working the Paris and Caen Railroad.

M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, then supplied some explanations relative to the state of the finances, which he declared prosperous; and also respecting several proposed financial schemes of the Government.

M. Crémieux then read the order for the day, for the consideration of the decree of the Government, demanding 100,000 francs per month, for the expenses of the Executive Government

M. Dupont, the reporter of the Committee to which the bill on the question had been referred, announced that the Committee, satisfied with the explanation given by the members of the Executive, had been unanimously of opinion to grant 25,000 francs per month for administrative expenses, and 75,000 for expenses of general security, of which an account should be rendered to a special committee appointed by the Assembly

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M. Lamarque defended the Executive Committee, because its overthrow might compromise the position of the country. He was anxious to maintain it because it was composed of men worthy of the confidence placed in them, and that he saw no men to substitute in their place

M. Lausaze combated the grant, because the Executive Committee inspired him with no confidence

General Bedeau thought that the Government would find in the National Assembly all the support necessary for the development of Republican institutions. It would, he said, be erroneous to suppose that any Government could rule the country by relying upon one party

M. Lamartine admitted that it was full time to clear the misunderstanding which appeared to exist between the country and the Executive Committee. The latter were said to be divided in opinion, and were blamed for not retiring. They were men of honour, and by adopting that course they should not have made way for new colleagues, but given passage to anarchy. His friends and he had foreseen the danger of entering the Executive Committee after having belonged to the old Provisional Government, an arbitrary and dictatorial government, which from the nature of circumstances had been guilty of many irregularities. Parties could not forgive the men who had the glorious misfortune of presiding at the foundation of the Republic, and those men would long remain an object of hatred for the enemies and envious of the Republic. M Lamartine next vindicated himself and his colleagues against the charge of not proclaiming the Republic, and following a brief summary, and proceeded to recapitulate all the acts of the Government since the 24th of February last

Intelligence was here brought up to the Chamber that the cavalry were charging the people on the Place de la Concorde.

The sitting, a moment after, was suspended for a short time, at the close of [illegible]

M. de Lamartine returned to the tribune in great haste and said: Blood has just been shed—shots have been fired here close by, and the cry is raised—"*Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!*" (Tremendous agitation.) A law ought to be forthwith voted to put a stop to this.

A Member: Let us vote it by acclamation. (Unanimous cries of "Yes, yes")

The greatest agitation arose here.

M. de Lamartine: I have it here drawn up on the instant The hon. gentleman then read it as follows:—

"The Executive Committee, looking at Article 4, of the law of June 12, 1816, considering that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is comprised in the law of 1832, which banishes the family of Napoleon, that if that law has been [illegible] from by the vote of the National Assembly in favour of three members of that family who were admitted to take their seats in the midst of the people, such departure from the law is quite personal, and by no means applies to the said Louis Napoleon Bonaparte; that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has twice come forward as a pretender, and that his presence at such compromises the Republic; that the Government cannot accept the responsibility of such acts, and that it would fail in the first of its duties, if it did not take measures to prevent the recurrence of them; declares that it will call on the decree of 1832 to be enacted against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte until such time as the National Assembly shall decide otherwise."

M. de Lamartine called on the Assembly to pass the measure by acclamation; and in the confusion that prevailed, it could not be ascertained whether it was carried in the chair did carried or not.

M. Pierre Bonaparte vindicated himself from any imputation as to his loyalty to the Republic; and also his cousin, Louis Napoleon, from any share in Bonaparte's intrigues

M. Napoleon Bonaparte said: M. Lamartine has eloquently told you that the horrible crime which he has denounced to us was committed to the cry of a name which has never been stained with blood; and it is under the feeling of execration against such an odious attempt that he has proposed to you a bill of proscription. (Agitation.) I should be sorry to say anything to excite you in any way against my cousin; but I must, in my proud appeal, declare inspired by a crime to which he whom it is intended to proscribe is a stranger.

The Minister of Commerce observed that the decree was prepared before [illegible] and M. Napoleon Bonaparte rose and said, "What a moment, then, have you chosen to present it! Think on what you demand: [illegible]

[illegible] Place [illegible] the Revolution, it will remain as a great epoch in history, but can never be revived. (Agitation.) I conclude by protesting against the connexion which M. de Lamartine appears to establish between this question and the name of my cousin."

The cries for a division on the question of confidence in the Government now became extremely violent

The general discussion was then declared to be closed, and the articles were brought forward

The first allows 25,000f. a month for their expenses, which was adopted.

The second allows 75,000f for secret expenses.

M. de Larcy demanded that this article be referred to the Committee appointed to examine the bill, demanding 300,000f. as secret service money. (Cries of "No, no!")

This proposition was rejected, and the article finally adopted.

The bill in its *ensemble* was then put to the vote, when the numbers were—In its favour, 569; against, 112; majority, 457.

The sitting was brought to a close at half-past seven

TUESDAY. In the vicinity of the National Assembly there was the same display of military force as on the preceding day; and several charges of cavalry were made, in order to disperse the populace. Sixteen guns were placed around the Assembly

An attempt to raise barricades at the Palais Royal was frustrated by the shop keepers.

M. Degousée, one of the Questors of the Chamber, proposed that the project of law relative to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte should be one of very older business. Innocent as Louis Napoleon might be of what was passing in his name, there was a state of things existing which could not be allowed to continue.

M. Jules Favre, as the reporter of the bill on the election of Louis Napoleon for the Charente-Inférieure, supported the return of Louis Napoleon, which he thought ought to be allowed.

M. Rouher, reporter of the bill on the same, to which was referred the election of Louis Napoleon for Paris, opposed his admission into the National Assembly. He contended that they could not admit among them a *prétendant expectatif*. What would be said if the Duke of Bordeaux had been named?

The reporter of the 6th bureau, to which the return of Louis Napoleon for Corsica had been referred, stated, in a few words, that his bureau had concluded by a majority in favour of the admission of Louis Napoleon

M. Vieillard, as a personal friend of Louis Napoleon, bore testimony to his moderation and patriotism, and asserted that he ought to be allowed to take his place in that Assembly.

M. Louis Blanc supported the admission of Louis Napoleon to the Assembly.

M. Ledru-Rollin spoke for the exclusion of Louis Napoleon from the Assembly and from France.

Ultimately, the question of the admission of M. Bonaparte was carried by a large majority, the proviso being added, "provided that he leave himself a French citizen

WEDNESDAY.—All was quiet around the hall of the Assembly. The business of the day was of no interest, the Assembly being occupied with a discussion on the municipalities existing between administrative and legislative functions.

### SPAIN.

At Madrid, on the 7th inst., M. de Lesseps received from Paris the reply to the note, by which the Spanish Government had notified to the Executive Committee of the Republic that the Queen of Spain recognised the new Government of France. The French official despatch was couched in the most friendly terms for Her Majesty personally, and for the responsible councillors. The French Government expressed much satisfaction at seeing the Queen of Spain assume the initiative of the recognition of the Republic, and M. de Lesseps said no time in presenting that despatch to the Duke of Sotomayor. Their interview is said to have been highly satisfactory for the interests of the two countries

The *Gazette* contains a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the frontier authorities, prohibiting the admission into Spain of a French paper called *Le Républicain de Versoux*, which is published at Bayonne.

The dispersion of several small insurgent bands in Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, has been officially announced. Colonel Rosera, who was implicated in the revolt of the 7th ult., had been [illegible] at Madrid. It was reported that M. Isturitz had received the post of Minister Plenipotentiary in England.

On the 8th, a new change in the staff of the Presidency of General O'Donnell, was spoken of. The Queen was believed to be in an interesting state; and it was rumoured that the Duke of Sotomayor and M. Sartorius would shortly leave for Seville to be present at the confinement of the Infanta.

### PORTUGAL

Advices to the 9th instant, from Lisbon, mention that the Duke of Palmella had resumed the Presidency of the House of Peers.

The Deputies were debating upon the Bank Note and Currency project, the provisions of which caused much discontent in Lisbon. It was feared that finan-

rial measures would not be properly looked into, as the Deputies and Peers were returning to the provinces, and might not enable the Cortes to legislate to the end July, as had been decreed.

The Spanish troops that revolted at Seville had been pardoned, with the exception of the officers.

Some arrests had taken place in Lisbon, but tranquillity was preserved throughout the country.

A vessel had arrived in the Tagus with dates to the 16th of April from Pernambuco, bringing the ligence of an insurrection there of some slaves on a large sugar estate, in which the slaves had on two occasions completely routed the Government troops sent against them.

ITALIAN STATES.

SARDINIA AND PIEDMONT. The address in answer to the speech from the throne was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the 7th, by a majority of 101 against 15. After declaring that Italy has resumed her place among civilized nations, by the generous movement of Lombardy and the courage of Charles Albert, the address proceeds to express the gratitude of the country for the valour evinced by her sons, and the conviction that the full of Piedmont and the splendid victory of Goito have secured to the destinies of Italy her union and independence. Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, Modena, and Reggio have declared their adhesion to Piedmont. The Chamber is confident that the Government will hasten the organization and arming of the National Guard, and expresses also its satisfaction at the liberal sympathies which had been evinced for the Italian cause by neighbouring nations; and, though convinced that Italy will act alone in her own cause, the Chamber thankfully receives the solemn declarations of the French Republic. The renewed diplomatic intercourse with Spain, the praiseworthy acts of the Ministry in difficult times, and the budget, form the subject of other paragraphs. With respect to legislation, the Chamber, admitting the many reforms already introduced, reminds the Government that much still remains to be done, particularly as to judicial institutions and the abolition of trial by jury. The equality of citizens in the eye of the law is considered a right without distinction of religion. The Government will undoubtedly second the general desire for reform in public instruction, and grant assistance to the poor in parochial districts. The address concludes by expressing the satisfaction of the Chamber that the day approaches when a Constituent Assembly, named by universal suffrage, will form a statute calculated to establish a strong and respected monarchy.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE. The votes in favour of the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont had been summed up at Milan, and the solemn proclamation of the act of union had taken place on the 5th.

A decree of the Venetian Provisional Government, dated the 3d, had been published, convoking at Venice, for the 18th inst., an assembly of the Deputies of the province to deliberate on the three following questions:—1. Shall the political condition of Venice be regulated at present, or shall the deals on be postponed until the conclusion of the war? 2. In case the first course should be adopted, shall the Venetian territory form a province of John Piedmont? 3. Shall the members of the Provisional Government be replaced, or continue in office? Monsignor Marchetti, the envoy sent by the Pope to negotiate peace between King Charles Albert and the Austrians, arrived at Milan from Milan, from the Piedmontese camp, on the 8th, and left in the evening for Inspruck.

At Venice, on the 3rd inst., a crowd assembled before the house of President Manin, and demanded in a speech from that gentleman that the ghetto should not be abolished. The Prefect appeared on the balcony, and reminded the people that the best way to preserve the Republic was to avoid tumults and disorder. The crowd quietly dispersed.

The Venetian papers publish the decree of the Provisional Government respecting the election of the Deputies to the National Assembly. The representation is based on the population; the electoral districts are regulated by the parishes: in every parish where the population does not exceed 3000 souls one Deputy is to be returned; where the population fluctuates between 3000 and 4000, two are to be elected; and where the population varies from 4000 to 6000, three will be chosen; and so on in the same ratio.

The only restrictions on the exercise of the right, and the eligibility of individuals to act as deputies, appears to be age. The electors must be turned 21, and the elected 30 years of age

From the scant of war we learn that the casualties of the Piedmontese army, at the battle of Goito, were three officers and 35 rank and file killed; 11 officers and 217 rank and file wounded, and 31 missing. The Austrian garrison of Goito then reached 1 Cremona on the 3d, on its way to Verona. An inconsiderable military force remained in Milan and its vicinity, amounted to 18,500 men, with 30 pieces of artillery.

In the arrangement of the campaign, Treviso will be commanded by Colonel Bolliazzi, and Padua by Colonel Ferrari. Two strong brigades, under the orders of Durando and Ferrari, will march to the defence of either of these places. General Pepe will take the command of all the troops now on the Venetian territory.

The Austrians effected a precipitate retreat into Mantua on the 4th, and on the same day the Duke of Genoa marched towards Verona with a strong force, and the whole army. A report of artillery was heard on the 5th in the direction of Nogara, and it was supposed that the Prince had fallen in with a column of Austrians sent to relieve Peschiera. The garrison of Peschiera, on the 6th an Austrian force of about 12,000 men, consisting of Croats, Sanguinetto, and Croats.

All the accounts received from the theatre of war concur in complaining of the cruel retaliations committed by the Austrian troops during their retreat.

561,092 persons having voted in the various districts of Lombardy in favour of the incorporation of the province with the kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia, and only 681 for an independent state, the union will after the week be declared.

Of incorporation was to be carried into effect forthwith, according to a proclamation of the Provisional Government of Milan, dated the 8th instant.

NAPLES. On the 29th ult. 800 Sicilian volunteers set out from Palermo for the Neapolitan coast, for the purpose of aiding the insurrectionary movement against Ferdinand. This chosen band first assembled in the cathedral to receive the benediction of the Archbishop, and were then conveyed by a boat to the [illegible], amid the enthusiastic cheers of an immense multitude. Many individuals were with difficulty prevented from joining them, though unprovided with arms. The King of Naples sent four Swiss regiments of 4500 men to prevent the landing of the Sicilians at Reggio. The journals have made their appearance again at Naples. The French journals, according to advices that have reached them from Naples and Leghorn, announce that the kingdom is in a state of insurrection, that the insurgents are literally pouring in from the provinces, and that the King is in the hands of the people. The news requires confirmation.

AUSTRIA.

The Governor of Bohemia, Count Leo Thun, has published a reply to the petition of the Austrian Ministry against the formation of a Provisional Government in Bohemia. Count Thun, after quoting the leading points of the Ministerial protest, says that he has sent a report of his proceedings to his Majesty the Emperor, and that he is not willing to retrace his steps or suspend his resolution until the Emperor's decision shall arrive. As to the responsibility with which the Austrian Ministry have thought proper to invest him, he protests that he readily takes it upon himself, and that he, and he alone, is responsible for all the measures of the Provisional Government for Bohemia.

The *Gouverneur Provincial* of Prague publishes a loyal address of the inhabitants of Trieste to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, thanking his Majesty in the warmest terms for his "many beneficent acts," and assuring him that "the great and exalted sovereignty of the people has been proclaimed in Vienna, and that by the 9th, and the 19th of March, have deserved well of their country.

The coldness which had previously been exhibited towards the Chamber in Berlin was changed into cordial antipathy and dislike, from which the worst consequences were apprehended.

On the vote becoming known, the greatest agitation prevailed among the throng outside the doors of the Assembly. Some of the more noted among the members who voted in the minority were cheered by this crowd as they left the Assembly. M. Von Arnim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was surrounded by the irritated mob, who were prevented from doing him personal violence by a detachment of students from the hall of the University.

For several days the mob continued to give expression to their anger in uproar, but no act of violence took place.

On the morning of the 10th, a crowd of persons assembled in front of the hotel of the Ambassador of the French Republic, to offer their congratulations. M. Arago declared that he received the compliment as addressed to France, and not to him

SWITZERLAND.

M. Quiesenbain has proposed to demand from the Grand Council of Lausanne the abrogation of the capitulation with Naples, and a place to the account of the nation on pay and services due by the King.

In most unlimited sovereignty of the people has been proclaimed in Fribourg. Several convents have been suppressed in Schwyz and Lucerne.

M. le Pasteur Rapp, one of the persecuted Evangelical ministers in the Canton de Vaud, arraigned before the ordinary tribunal of Vevey on the 29th ult., on a charge of holding a religious meeting in his own house, presided over by himself, has just been acquitted. The costs of the inquiry are to be paid by the State.

M. Rapp was formerly Minister of the French Protestant Church of London. This decision is important, as bearing on several cases of the same kind.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The renewal of active hostilities by the belligerent powers, and the dissipation of all hope, founded upon English intervention, of a peaceable settlement of this quarrel, render necessary a brief narrative of the state of matters up to the present point, previous to noticing the battle fought on the 5th inst.

The Danes have refused to make the slightest concession, or to recognise the right of the German Confederation to their possessions—a right which the King, in his first patent, promised to respect, and they have abused the proffered mediation of England, to gain time to enter into new alliances with Russia, Sweden, and Norway. Prussia acquiesced in the preliminaries to a treaty of peace at first proposed by the English Cabinet; but Denmark refused so decidedly to listen to them, that Lord Palmerston modified his proposal to meet the wishes of the Danes. It was now recommended that the Germans should evacuate Jutland and North Sealand, and give up the contribution demanded from the former province, and that Denmark should restore the German ships that had been captured. As basis of the future peace, it was suggested that the part of Schleswig in which Danish is spoken should be dissolved from the rest and incorporated into Denmark; that the part in which German is spoken should be united to Holstein and Germany; and that the Danish and German sections of the kingdom should continue annexed to the Danish Crown, as Norway is to the sweilish. This arrangement was agreed to by Prussia, on the urgent solicitation of the English Ministry, who promised their assistance to have it carried through; and General Von Wrangel, commander-in-chief of the German army, received orders to evacuate Jutland and North Schleswig without delay. But the expected acquiescence of Denmark did not ensue. The evacuation of Jutland was attributed by the Danish Court partly to the threats of Russia, partly to dread of attack from the naval power of Sweden. The Danes, therefore, resolved to act on the offensive, and occupy the districts from which the Germans had been withdrawn. It is said that the conduct of the Danish government has given great offence to the English ministers, and that an energetic note has been transmitted to Copenhagen, but without any effect. The conduct of the Danes has excited universal indignation in Germany. Fresh troops have already been despatched to the north, and, according to the latest accounts, the Assembly had sent agents to the two nearest German powers, to accelerate their movements.

The main force of the Danes has been stationed since the beginning of the war on Alsen. This island is part of Schleswig and the family estate of the Duke of Augustenburg is on it. The island is [illegible] to the main by a very narrow arm of the sea, which is deep enough [illegible] at the strait [illegible]. It was from this position that the troops advanced to attack the Schleswig-Holstein troops on the 9th of April, and further they retreated after the battle of Schleswig. Here they have ever since been busily augmenting the numbers of their troops, and throwing a bridge over the straits from opposite the town of Sonderburg, where it is narrowest, and constructing entrenchments on the mainland. From want of artillery, the Germans could only cannonade the bridge to check these operations. These entrenchments were thrown up on what are called the Düppeler heights—a tract of rising ground close upon the sea, and extremely defensible. Even without entrenchments, the position taken up by the Danes on the main was of great strength.

A few miles south of these heights is the town of Flensburg, which has borne the burden of the war for about two months, and which is also the chief station made by a Danish and a German garrison. Upon the 4th general Von Wrangel had concentrated the greater part of the German troops assembling—Prussians, Hanoverians, Mecklenburghers, Mecklenburgers, &c. Schleswig-Holsteiners amounting to about 20,000 men. The remainder of the army garrisoned the most important positions, or were employed in partisan demonstrations to the north. The 5th of June was the birthday of the King of Hanover, and early on the day was assured for a great review in honour of the occasion. This, however, was a mere pretext to deceive the Danes. But the necessary preparations for waggons, the removal of the sick and wounded in the Flensburg hospitals

NATIONAL WORKSHOP (TAILORS) IN THE PRISON OF CLICHY, AT PARIS.

## NATIONAL WORKSHOP AT PARIS.

WHEN MM. Louis Blanc and Marie planned what was termed "the Organization of Labour," workshops for different trades were appointed in various parts of Paris. That represented in our Illustration is in the old debtors' prison of Clichy, or that portion of it in which the prisoners walk in wet weather. In each cell of the prison, for one occupant, are now located eight tailors. While they work, one man reads aloud the newspapers of the day; especial attention being paid to reports of the debates in the National Assembly. Upon one of the pillars is inscribed—"*Cette qui ne travaille pas est un voleur*" (He who does not work is a rogue). The plan of the Workshops for the other trades is not so well organised as that for the tailors; and a peculiar feature is the reading aloud of the newspapers.

RELIEF TO TOBAGO, GUIANA, AND TRINIDAD.—This act, which has been recently passed, gives power to the Treasury to authorise the advance of £5000 for the immediate relief of inhabitants of Tobago who have suffered by a severe hurricane. It also empowers the Treasury to borrow £220,000 on Exchequer Bills, which are to bear interest not exceeding 3½d. per centum per diem. Exchequer Bills to the amount of £50,000 may be advanced for the relief of Tobago; and to the amount of £170,000 to encourage the immigration of free labourers into Guiana and Trinidad. The said sum of £50,000 for Tobago to be advanced to persons authorised to receive same by act of legislature of the Island, "on the credit of the revenue or the public property thereof," the loan to bear £4 per cent. interest. The £170,000 for British Guiana and Trinidad to be lent "to the said commissioners for borrowing and raising moneys on the security of the revenues of British Guiana, and to the agents for borrowing or raising money on the security of the revenues of Trinidad, or either to such commissioners or agents, in such proportion as the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury shall see fit." It also directs Exchequer Bills to be advanced upon security, and to be repaid with interest, as the Treasury may require. Treasury to deliver certificates of amount [illegible] to receive the same. Treasury may advance money from Consolidated Fund, instead of in Exchequer Bills. Bank of England to open and keep an account with the Treasury for the purposes of this act. Repayments under this act into the Bank to form part of Consolidated Fund. Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER. On the elevation of the Right Rev. Prelate, and his consequent retirement from the headmastership of King Edward's School, Birmingham, it was determined by his pupils to present him with some suitable testimonial of their [illegible] as a master, a scholar, and a clergyman. A subscription was [illegible] commenced, and in a short time sufficient funds were raised to purchase a vase of the [illegible] of gratitude and esteem [illegible] and ornamented, and designed with [illegible] Mr. Thomas Clark, head-master of the Society and Government School of Design. Its extreme height is 24 inches, it weighs [illegible] and cost £200. On the pedestal is the following inscription [illegible] mo in Deo Patri, Jacobo Prime Lee, S. T. P. Episcopo Mancuniensi, Regem apud Birmichamienses per annos novem Archidiaconalo unico fratre cum [illegible] et excelendo agentis doctissime, humanissimo, integerrimo [illegible] de se merito, hoc argenteum observantiæ sue et amoris monumentum [illegible] domo dederunt. A.D. MDCCCXLVIII." The vase was [illegible] Messrs. Edwards and Bale, of Birmingham, and was, on Tuesday last, presented [illegible] lordship, accompanied by a suitable address in the classical school [illegible] the presence of the pupils, the clergy of the town, and a crowd of the respectable inhabitants.

## THE VIVANDIERE AT PARIS.

THIS is a characteristic sketch of a bivouac of the National Guards in the streets of Paris, with a fair *Vivandière*, or sutler, that is, a female who follows the troops, and provides them with refreshment. The *Vivandière* and the young officer are foremost in the picture; but there are other characters—as the puny *garde*, who, after feeling the heat of service; another more at ease, with his *tabletterie*; and a "diner-out," seated on his drum, and, as far as can be seen, enjoying his meal. The cavalry officer, the guns, and the spectators in the balcony are good accessories, and the whole is a scene of actual life.

VIVANDIÈRE.—SKETCHED IN PARIS.

## M. RASPAIL.

THE pursuit of literature, science, or art in France seldom prevents the votaries of such studies from attaining political eminence in that country, when they feel disposed to essay likewise the perilous path which politicians tread. The instances that could be cited in point are almost innumerable. Both M. Guizot and M. Thiers first distinguished themselves as *littérateurs*. M. Arago, who is so prominent a member of the present Government of the Republic, it is almost unnecessary to state, is one of the most celebrated [illegible] men of Europe. The gifted Lamartine unites in his person the [illegible] orator, historian, and statesman, and in each separately he [illegible] to establish the fame of any one man in that re[illegible]

[illegible] much previous to the Revolution he had not, like [illegible] man, attained an European fame, had, nevertheless, so far distinguished himself in matters of science as to be known in Paris as a most [illegible] and accomplished chemist, not merely in the ordinary sense in which that term is applied, but as a man of large scientific attainment in the important branch of chemistry. He, too, had the ambition to become a leading spirit of political movement in his country; but rejecting as dishonourable the only way open to power and place under the *régime* of Louis Philippe, he preferred to rank himself with the discontented and the conspiring enemies of the dynasty, and [illegible]

[illegible] longed-for hour at last arrived, and [illegible] the 24th of February 1848, as the commencement of [illegible]. At last a Republic was proclaimed, and the reign of what he understood as Liberty—that is, License—began. In common [illegible] wild political theorists as himself, [illegible] a course [illegible] the most impracticable and absurd. [illegible] He became a leading spirit in one of the most violent of the Revolutionary Clubs, which sprang into existence immediately after the 24th of February, and sought, almost [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible], to coerce the Provisional Government [illegible] opinions and doctrines [illegible] private property, and the duties of a Government towards [illegible].

Finding himself and his associates [illegible] with so signal a failure [illegible] Mr. [illegible] sequence of sympathy for Poland, the masses [illegible] the National Assembly, of which they held possession [illegible] a short time until expelled by the National Guards at the point of the bayonet.

Week, on that eventful day, Barbes, Sobrier, and their companions proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville to nominate a Provisional Government, one of the chief [illegible] was allotted to Raspail. Shortly after the arrest of his companions, however, on the afternoon of the 15th, he was taken into custody, and, with the others, was confined in the Castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where he still remains, awaiting his trial.

THE "EARL GREY" RAISED WITH THE INFLATED CASES, TOWED BY THE "*FLY*."

## GUERNSEY RACE PRIZE CUP.

THIS artistically designed silver Claret Jug has been presented by the Queen, as the Royal Prize, to be run for at the Guernsey Races, on the 20th instant. The height of the Cup is 17 inches; the form is fine; and the ornamentation of the Elizabethan characters in relief, is beautifully executed. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Wakinson and Dobson, of Piccadilly.

THE GUERNSEY RACE PRIZE CUP, GIVEN BY HER MAJESTY.

The Islanders feel greatly honoured by this special mark of Royal favour, for not only does the Queen defray the cost of the Prize, but her Majesty has, in this instance, chosen the Cup itself.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

### A GALA ON THE THAMES.

—Mighty Nature bounds as from her birth
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth;
Flowers in the valley, splendour in the beam,
Health on the gale, and freshness in the stream. LARA

"Non cuivis" —or rather let us indite in the mother tongue—"It is not every man's fortune to go to Corinth:" so said Horace. It's only here and there that a traveller has witnessed the nuptials between the Doge of Venice and the Adriatic: there are those who have never even seen the Lord Mayor voyage to eat whitebait at Greenwich. For this reason, the narrative of a passage in aquatics may conveniently have mention, albeit under the average of Cleopatra's sail adown the Cydnus. "Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;—so is Thames the sovereign of streams." When some one was once contending for the beauty of Naples, "Ay," said his antagonist, "but there's more people in London." Thus the Rhine is a river of superior natural claims, but there are more ships upon the Thames. Moreover, there are yachts—galleys of surpassing favour and fleetness, and withal as much superior to your gondolas, or any such weak inventions of fresh-water sailors, as calliopsh is to calves-head. The metropolitan fleet of clippers—bight the Royal Thames Yacht Club—celebrated their second match of the season on Tuesday last, their rendezvous being the fairy bay of Erith. "A prophet has no honour in his own country:" upon the same ground this lonely spot is little better known to the Cockney nation than California, a word anent it.

"Latin recess"—Pooh! There is a graceful curve of the noble river between Woolwich and Purfleet, and on its starboard hand, as ye descend, the most rural of villages that ever eye coveted after "the season" in May Fair. This is Erith: and on its lucent bay; by which hundreds of thousands pass weekly, in search of a pleasure anywhere, to Rat Gelgoths of the tourist Gravesend. Now as no traveller henceforth plead ignorance of the existence of this oasis in the great chace of everywhere, Erith is the prettiest of pretty suburbanites, with a most commendable hostel—called the Pier—and a pleasance, a public garden, fit to challenge Chatsworth in the matter of floriculture, and directed by a gentleman, by name Maclure, than whom a more civil or solicitous to give satisfaction shall not be found from the Land's End to John o' Groat's. Don't you envy those whom chance exiled last Tuesday to Erith? This little port is now the point from which the Royal Thames Yacht Club matches commence, the course being round the Nore light and back, instead of from Greenwich to Gravesend (that rural Cockney cruise) as of yore. On Tuesday last, as afore-said, the sailing was for the Stranger's Prize, £100 sterling, in a jaunty silk purse of purple and gold. It was open to all vessels of Royal Yacht Clubs—Landfrey that is to say, half-minute time per ton. The entry was a poor one, only numbering a solitary stranger—the *Heroine*—of the Royal Victoria Club: all the others were Thames boats. Half a dozen took up their stations abreast of Erith.

| Yacht. | Tons. | Port. | Owner's Name |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rover | 35 | Southampton | General D. Wallis |
| Arrow | 34 | Ditto | The Hon. Captain Rous, R.N. |
| Fly | 95 | London | Henry Gibson, Esq. |
| Freak | 42 | Ditto | A. Read, Esq. |
| Secret | 52 | Ditto | John Wilson, Esq. |
| Laverock | 31 | Hyde | Gregory Cook, Esq. |
| Mosquito | 50 | Dublin | Charles Ross, Esq. |
| Heroine | 80 | Ditto | Sir Hen. Lon. A. Page, M.P. |

The steamer carrying the noble Commodore's flag, and a considerable company, arrived from the great city about noon: and the guns for making ready and starting having gone off the fleet did likewise. It was blowing fresh from W.S.W., with indications of squalls a promise punctually performed. It boots not to tell of the early changes and chances of the race—save that it must be observed, one more fall of interest cannot be imagined. The squadron stuck to its canvass as though there were no zephyrs to be wooed. The result of this, in returning, was that the *Secret* had her topmast blown out of her, and that the *Ino* carried away her bowsprit to say nothing of the "sheets" that were "stranded" here, there, and everywhere. These mischiefs took place during a squall, in which there was a struggle between the wind and the rain for the majority. However, as the afternoon wore on, the weather became finer, and the finish was, in professional language, "all that could be desired." From the first it was easy to foresee that, barring accidents, the new iron yacht, the *Mosquito*, must win; for her style of sailing, and her speed, were quite first-rate. She finished, after the allowance was deducted, several minutes a-head of the *Heroine*, and bids fair once more to bring metal into marine fashion. The match was good in all its parts; good as a passage of honourable rivalry between the *craft* of a great nautical island; good as regards the social intercourse of a great civilized society. These *reunions* have our cordial sympathy: they deserve, as they possess, a high position among English NATIONAL SPORTS.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—In the course of the afternoon, which was chiefly taken up with the Ascot settling, a few bets were made at the following prices:—

PANCRASTER CUP.
2 to 1 on Pepys—Day Boy
NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.
5 to 1 agst Glee Su Mel | 6 to 1 agst Adamanter | 8 to 1 agst Excentor
9 to 1 —— Pyrrha | 7 to 1 —— Queen of the May | 8 to 1 —— Vesta
GOODWOOD CUP.
2 to 1 agst The Hare | 5 to 1 agst Van Tromp | 10 to 1 agst Fitz-Rollos
ST. LEGER.
3 to 1 agst Surplice | 7 to 1 agst Jardine to Ireland
3 to 1 —— Spring Jack (t) | 10 to 1 —— Flatcatcher
.000 to 10 each agst Feru, Sponge, Loadstone, and the King of Kildare
DERBY.
20 to 1 agst Garrick | 33 to 1 agst Uriel | 66 to 1 agst John Hall
25 to 1 —— Flying Dutchman | 40 to 1 —— Saucy Dick | 66 to 1 —— Pelham

## RAISING OF THE "EARL GREY," COASTING VESSEL.

THIS vessel, of 180 tons burden, was lost on the 24th December last in the Whitaker Channel, off the Coast of Essex, in seven fathoms water; and being in the track of the vessels, with her broken masts just appearing at low water, this was a dangerous obstruction to the navigation. The ship has, however, been raised by the patented air-tight cases, under the superintendence of Capt. Offiaturtic, of the steam-ship *Fly*; and on the 4th of April last was towed into Burnham, Essex, a distance of upwards of 20 miles.

This new mode of raising sunken vessels is by flexible air-tight cases, and attached chains. The inside cases are made air-proof by several thicknesses of macintosh cloth, confined in an outer case of stout rope matting; these being affixed to the chains, they are sent down at once and secured round the vessel by a self acting stopper. The cases are collapsed when lowered, having air tubes leading above the water, and connected with one or more force air-pumps on board the steamer, or other ship aiding the operation: so that the cases, when inflated, raise the ship to the surface, without any injury to the wreck. With the ordinary cases, even at the depth of ninety feet, the actual operation of slinging and raising a wreck of any size would not occupy more than three days.

The *Earl Grey* was laden with barley and malt, and the grain was in so good

THE "EARL GREY" IN HER SUNKEN STATE, WITH THE CHAINS AND CASES ATTACHED, BEFORE RAISING

... been three months under water, that a great deal of ... was sold for sewage. The arrival of the rest of the vessel was welcomed by a ... of cheering. The sale of the barley and malt took place at Burnham, on ... 20th April, and a good deal of it was afterwards retaken at the purchaser. The Vessel has removed from Burnham by an order of the Court of Admiralty ... the Mayor, and moored in the East to the Thames.

... particulars of what the Cases can supply for five minutes

... Lighting Causes Witchcraft. In the Diary of Lady ... has been proved to be ... strength to any mind. They are perhaps usually applied, safe, and ... room aid for expeditiously raising an East or wrecked Vessels, and a host of ... property to Custom-houses, as a test for detecting the ... resemble vessels over bars, ... ing them with, they may ... accidentally or otherwise taken into ... They are available in cases of ... in haze, wreck, or when the last means ... asserted by the Arts. They are also specially applicable for steamers and ... having space between decks, to prevent their sinking in the event of ... striking on rocks, &c.

... ing to treasure in the deep is not a novel or untried project; it ... been practised at various periods by the old, ineffectual, and dangerous pro... of diving, as was find it stated in Evelyn's "Memoirs, that, so early as 1687, ... the sum of £200,000 was recovered by William Phipps, Esq., and six tons of ... by Mr Allenley, of Providence, from a vessel after having been fifty years ... on the coast of Hispaniola, resembling in many particulars the Royal ... and all of which was recovered. The Duke of Albemarle gained as his share ... and others, who subscribed £100, gained £10,000 each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Mdlle. JENNY LIND.
FIRST NIGHT OF
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
On Account of the Illness of the Lord Chamberlain, Mr Peake has respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 18, 1848, when will be performed, for the First Time, MEYERBEER'S Grand Opera, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
... Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Roberto, Signor Gardoni. Bertram, Signor Belletti. In the Second Act, an Incidental Divertissement ... with Spirit
After which will be presented, the Highly successful New and Original Ballet Divertissement ... Pierrot, the music of which is by Mr. Charles Marshall, and the Scenery by Mr. ... Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Autumn, Mdlle. J. Rosati, Winter, ... Mdlle Fanny Cerrito, Spring, Mdlle Lucile Grahn.
... Boxes, £3 3s. Pit, £1 1s. Gallery, 10s. 6d. Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £1 1

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

OXFORD, JUNE 10.—In a Convocation holden this morning, it was unanimously agreed to grant the following sums out of the University chest for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—One hundred and fifty pounds per annum for five years, to the curate of Holy Trinity, Cuthbert, in Cumberland (the only vicarage being the impropriators of the tithe), to be applied towards the stipend of an assistant curate for that parish. One hundred pounds to the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, to be expended in the purchase of such books, printed at the University press, in aid of a library for the use of the clergy and students of that diocese. And one hundred pounds to be expended in the purchase of books printed at the University press, for the library of Christ College in Tasmania.

THE LIVING OF ST MARTIN'S-IN-THE FIELDS.—The inhabitants of St Martin's-in-the-Fields have within the last few days received from the Rev. Henry Robert Dukenfield the painful intelligence, that, in consequence of his continued ill health, he has come to the determination of resigning the vicarage of the parish, which he has held for many years. The rev. gentleman succeeded Dr. Richards, and during the years he held office has completely allayed the rancorous spirit which formerly pervaded the parish among different parties. So highly was the rev. gentleman esteemed by all parties, that his retirement is felt as a great calamity, and a public meeting has been called for the purpose of presenting the rev. gentleman with a suitable testimonial from the inhabitants generally. The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., vicar of Yarmouth, to the vicarage of the above parish, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Sir H. D. Dukenfield. The living is of the annual value of £1285, with a vicarage-house in St. Martin's-place.

## *CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.*

THE CHARTIST LEADERS.—On Wednesday, the Grand Jury returned true bill for misdemeanor against *Ernest Charles Jones, Joseph Williams, William John Vernon, and Joseph P. John Fussell*; and on Thursday, on application being made by counsel, Baron Rolfe agreed to let the trials be postponed to the next session of the Court. The following counsel are retained to conduct the defence: For Fussell, Mr. Serjeant Allen and Mr. Hoddinott; for Williams, Mr. Bodkin Wilkins and Mr. Ballantine. For Sharpe, Mr. Serjeant Murphy and Mr. Robinson. For Ernest Jones, Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Clarkson. For Vernon, Mr. Parry and Mr. Metcalfe. For Looney, Mr. Parry.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, at a special general Court of Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, convened by requisition, at the Company's Hall, in Leadenhall, street, for the purpose of taking the question of the British Indian Sugar Trade into consideration, Sir J. L. Lushington in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—That, adverting to the present depressed state of the sugar trade; to the evidence by which it has been proved in Committee of the House of Commons, that without a further term of preparation the sugar growers of British India are not in a fit position to compete with the slave owners of the Brazils and Cuba; to the duty incumbent on Great Britain to give a fair trial at least to free labour as opposed to the Brazilian system of slavery; and to the vast importance to the manufacturers of this country as well as to the Government and people of India that every encouragement should be given to the increased exportation of raw produce from that country, both as affording returns to the British merchant, and as facilitating the enormous remittances which are annually required from India on public and private accounts; a petition be presented to Parliament praying that they will, in consideration of these circumstances, adopt the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons aforesaid, by imposing a differential duty of 10s. per cwt. in favour of the produce of British possessions, for the period of six years." A petition to Parliament, founded upon the resolution was also adopted, and Mr. Masterman, M.P., was requested to present it. Mr Masterman expressed his readiness to support the prayer of the petition by every means in his power. The Court then adjourned.

SANATORY REFORM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, "to petition Parliament for a sound and comprehensive sanatory bill, embracing the whole of the metropolis." The attendance was numerous. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., who took the chair at eight o'clock, in opening the proceedings, remarked, that there were five requisites to a healthy habitation; viz. pure air, a sufficient supply of good water, a perfect drainage, the absence of animal or vegetable putrid matter lying within certain distances, and that there should be an unquestionable access-pool within any 200 yards of the dwelling. In 99 cases out of every 100, in the closely inhabited parts of this metropolis, these requisites were not to be found. Now, was it not disgraceful to human ity that a sanatory bill for London should be opposed by any human being? (Hear, hear.) Yet interested individuals, who apprehended that they would lose something by such a measure, opposed its extension to the City, which of all places in the world most imperiously demanded sanatory measures! When he had spoken to Lord J Russell and other members of the Government on the importance of ameliorating the sanitary condition of the population of London, they had answered that they should be happy to do so, but were not able to overcome the opposition of the City (hear, hear); not of the people of the City, but the "great dons" who had influence. (Hear, hear.) For instance, from Smithfield market—that still unexpected abomination—the City derived an enormous revenue (Hear, hear.) The Lord Mayor, who was a most intelligent person then present, that if proper sanatory regulations were adopted in the metropolis, including the metropolitan boroughs, the number of deaths would be diminished by as a day. (Hear.) The Legislature, therefore, was bound to be deaf to public opinion, respectfully but firmly and steadily expressed. (Hear.)

Dr Gavin remarked the meeting that in every year, in each the neglect of proper sanatory regulations, there occurred in England and Wales 60,000 deaths and 480,000 cases of sickness; and in London alone 13,850 deaths, and 360,000 cases of sickness. Numbers of children were born only to die from the same cause: in the country, the proportion of children born under the age of five years was 221 in 1000, in towns generally, 385 in 1000; in Bethnal-green, 479 in 1000 He described the filthy condition of houses in Crown-court, Fleet-street, and the offensive emanations generated by such spots; and he referred also to the report procured by the Statistical Society on the state of Church lane, St. Giles's. No wonder that people who lived in such places were anarchists; they ought not to be contented with their position. (Hear, hear.) Here must be easy access for Christian, or any delusion that promised an amendment of their condition. (Hear.)—A petition to the Legislature in conformity with the object of the meeting was then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, the twenty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held at the Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, Sir John Bowring in the chair. The report showed that the balance in hand last year was £2.3 3s 8d, and that it was this year £242 2s. 8d. This, however, was subject to deductions, which made a balance of £3 10s 9d. against the Association. Which this was the financial state of the affairs, it was alleged that the association was in a flourishing condition, as the income, which was £631 7s. exceeded the average of the two years preceding years by more than £33, and the annual subscriptions, which were £5.0 13s 6d., exceeded the three preceding years by more than £19. The additional property consisted of a gift of £100, of £7.04 17s. in the Three per Cents Reduced, and of £.890 14s. 5d. in the Three per Cents Consols, and there was also a fund arising from the sale of books, of £466. The report further congratulated the friends of the Association on the progress of Unitarian principles in the provincial towns of England and Scotland, in Ireland and south of France, in Portugal, in Montreal and other parts of Canada, in the East Indies, among the Jews, and in Hungary. The report in reference to the exclusion of members of the Unitarian body from admission in the British and Foreign school Society, the opinion of the Attorney-General had been taken, which was to the effect that the exclusion was illegal, and a violation of the original institution. The reports were agreed to, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting separated, having passed a vote of thanks to the Alderman. In the evening the members and supporters of the association met to celebrate the occasion, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The quarterly court of the supporters of this benevolent institution was held on Wednesday in the board-room of the establishment, Bartholomew-close, Mr. Herring in the chair. The returns presented by the medical officers stated that the number of patients received during the last three months was 6024, of which number 1768 had been cured, 471 relieved, and 98 had died, leaving under treatment 1747. After the reception of the returns the proceedings closed.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.—On Monday last an election of ten candidates took place in this institution, in which 59 children, orphans of British parents, are regularly educated for domestic servants. Many of the daughters of charitable and wealthy and poor persons were present at the polling of the respective *protégés*. The fact of there being only ten vacancies, and thirty-seven candidates, of which number eight were supernumerated cases, produced more than ordinary anxiety as to the result, a feeling which was increased, as the hour approached for closing the poll. The tenth elected orphan only exceeded by a few votes the ten next of the twenty-seven less successful competitors. One poor little unsuccessful and supernumerated orphan, whose twin and favourite sister is now in the asylum, was led away in extreme distress and heart-broken at her disappointment. This institution, established in 1758, by the late Sir John Fielding, is open for public inspection, and divine service is celebrated in the chapel on Sundays.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, 34 AND 35 DUKE, PI, RED LION SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the committee took place, when the application was read at the board-room, in Red Lion square, Bloomsbury. The secretary stated that a bequest of £500 had just been made to the charity by the late Thomas Fuller Beard, Esq. It appeared from the report that there are blind-and-twenty young men learning the trades of shoemaking and tailoring, and seven females learning basket-making and other female occupations of a similar nature; and in each case the pupils were progressing most satisfactorily under the direction of the several officers of the institution. Two of the inmates having left months, been examined by the rector of the parish, and found to be sufficiently instructed in religious and general knowledge, were presented for confirmation, and were accordingly confirmed by the Bishop of London.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The June flower show took place, on Wednesday, at the garden of the society, in Regent's park, under a most brilliant sky and we have been favoured with for several days past. The gardens were consequently full, and the various tents crowded during the day with amateurs. The prize flowers were unusually fine. It was said in the gardens that not less than 12,000 persons had, in the course of the day, passed the entrance gates. Three military bands kept up a succession of sweet sounds from different parts the gardens during the day.—In the earlier part of it the Duke of Cambridge paid the show a visit.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.—The number of births registered during the above week in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1,671, of which 712 were males, and 959 females. This number [illegible] above week numbered 941 (461 males and 480 females), being two less than the weekly average for the last five springs. The diseases from which the number of deaths the above week most exceeded the average were smallpox (39), average 17; scarlatina (77), average 24; diarrhœa (17), average 9; and typhus (67), average 39.

## *IRELAND.*

### REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

From the proceedings in Conciliation Hall on Monday, it will be seen that the preliminaries have all been arranged for the junction of Old and Young Ireland, and the establishment of the new "Irish League." Let it, it is said, many dissentients, chiefly among the old parish priests; but the younger clergy are, almost to a man, in favour of a prompt fraternisation with the Confederates. It is, however, quite beyond the power of Mr. John O'Connell to make the Repeal Association, or to retard the junction with the Young Irelanders. His leadership is entirely at an end.

At two o'clock Mr. Gawley (barrister) took the chair, the body of the hall and the galleries being crowded. He said the question now proposed for the consideration of the people of Ireland was this.—Was it expedient, or was it possible that the division of Ireland into "young" and "old" should cease, and a common basis be adopted, whereon all Irishmen might combine together for the regeneration of their native land? His opinion unequivocally was that it was expedient; and though some difficulties might present themselves in the consideration of the project was feasible. But how were they to construct the new edifice? They must stick to the institution that Daniel O'Connell had bequeathed them (cheers); but following his precepts and example they must modify to suit the exigencies of the country. (Loud cheers.) Who had first started the idea of this union? The Rev. Dr. Miley. To whom did they confide the delicate task of framing the constitution of the new body? To Sir Colman O'Loghlen. He, after whom to state that the constitution so prepared had been accepted by Mr John O'Connell, and his acceptance of it was doubly valuable for this reason, that he would sacrifice his personal predilections upon the altar of his country. (Cheers.) They wished, however, before this constitution was finally adopted, that it should go forth to the country, to receive the sanction and adoption of the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland. (Cheers.) In the meeting might wish to know—when they were combined—what kind of instrument they would use to carry out their intentions. They intended to effect their intentions by the concentration of public opinion. (Cheers.) Another person might exclaim, "Will it not the right of every Irishman to carry arms." (Cheers.) If any honest father of a family seriously asked him the question, for the legitimate and honest purpose of ascertaining his rights, he would at once unequivocally answer—that to carry arms, and use them on a fitting occasion for his defence (Bravo), was a right undoubted and indefeasible, and must not be denied. He would remark, how ever, that all weapons were liable to abuse. He next begged to refer to another topic

A Voice: Say something more about the pikes. (Cheers)

The Chairman: It had often been said that England's danger was Ireland's opportunity, and the hour of England's danger was at hand (Cheers, and cries of "The Sikhs.") He was not one that would gloat over the ruin of England, but still, if driven to it, he would say with Lord Franken, "I would fling British connexion to the winds, and clasp to my heart the independence of my country (Cheers.) He next called attention to the declaration in circulation against repeal, and expressed his regret that amongst those who had signed it was the Rev. Mr Ingram, author of "The Memory of the Dead," beginning with the words, "Who dares to speak of '98?"

Mr. Ray read the following document:—

"PROPOSED TERMS FOR A RE-UNION OF REPEALERS. That it is expedient that a new Repeal organisation be formed, and that the two existing bodies, viz., the Repeal Association and the federalists, be therein united and merged. That the rules of the new organisation shall be as follow:—1. The name of the Association shall be "The Irish League, for the attainment of the legislative independence of Ireland." 2. The object of the Association shall be to obtain the restoration of the legislative independence of Ireland by the union of all Irishmen, and the concentration of public opinion in favour of that measure. 3. The number of members shall be unlimited, and every member and associate of the Repeal Association and Irish Confederation for the year 1848, and every other person who shall subscribe one shilling or upwards to the funds of the Irish League, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a member of the Irish League. The affairs of the Irish League shall be managed by a committee, who shall have power to appoint officers, sub-committees for special purposes, and make bye-laws for the government of the League, not inconsistent with the fundamental rules. 5. The committee shall consist of the members of the committee of the Repeal Association and of the council of the Irish Confederation, and of such other persons as shall be added to it by the aforegoing members of the committee. 6. No member shall be considered bound by any opinion expressed by any other member. 9. That the association shall not interfere in Irish parliamentary dependences of all English parties, and that any member of the Committee carrying, or soliciting signatures to any requisition not adopted to effect a repeal of the Union, shall thereupon be removed from the Committee. 10. That no topics of a sectarian character be introduced; but that is not in any way to be understood to prevent the discussion of any matter which may, in the manner or opinion of any member, affect the country, be considered a grievance against which public opinion should be directed."

Mr Ray also called attention to a circular which is to be transmitted, with the foregoing document, to the Catholic hierarchy and clergy, requesting they would favour the Association with their opinions thereon before Monday, the 26th inst. He then read several communications from Dublin and various parts of the country on the subject of the proposed union of Repealers. Some being in favour of the project, others against it; amongst the latter, Dr Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath.

Mr John O'Connell next addressed the meeting, and proceeded to refer to the new Association. If he had considered that the formation of such new body would be the best thing that could be done for the country, he would have proposed that twelve months since; but he did not. In his opinion, the best thing would be, that the Association, founded by one in whose counsels the people of Ireland had reason to confide, should be maintained, and their friends separated from them should come back to them. He was ready, however, to accept this new body, but he should declare, also, that he had his doubts and fears respecting it. If he saw anything objectionable in the new association, he would tell his sense of the danger of it to the people by leaving the association. (Cries of "Union, union.") He called upon them not to judge him wrongly. The evil he plan would be better than contrary. He would now to his decision. (Cheers.) He had one word more to say that he would say wherever he was, and as long as his voice should be heard. He would tell the people of Ireland that they were not driven to the extremities that some of them would imagine. (Cries of "Union.") He would tell them there was yet hope in peaceful legislation (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes.") He would give them the advice that he whom they once respected and confided in would give them were he spared to be there that day—he would advise them not to listen to the counsels of those who are telling them to arm, but to go on as they have done for peaceful conclusion. He told them that counsel only tended to distract men's minds, and gave advantage to the enemy. (Cries of "No, no.")

A Voice: Speak for them by arms. (Cheers)

Mr. J. O'Connell repeated, that, by calling upon the people to arm, the minds of the country were distracted from that agitation which they could push forward without the sacrifice of a life, and if there was, he should fear them, no resistance he should weep, perhaps, but the tears that were wrung from his soul should be for the sake of that people who would then be rushing into danger from which his father would have saved them if he lived, yet from which his son, through natura feebleness, was unable to rescue them, though he withstood that treacherous to the last. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he proposed that the document which he had read, the Declaration of the Irish Confederation, be adopted by the country to speak out their sentiments, that they might take final and decisive measures.

Mr E. V. O'Mahony, barrister, seconding the motion, addressed the meeting in a "moral-force" speech of some length; but the principles enunciated were received with the manifest satisfaction of the meeting.

The question of the adjournment of the Association was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. A. R. Stritch moved that the fundamental rules of the new association be transmitted to the people, in view of gathering its opinions on them.

The motion having been seconded, was agreed to.

Mr. O'Gorman announced the rent for the week to be £3 10s. 6d.

The Association then adjourned to that day fortnight.

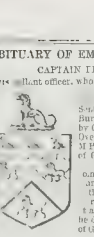
The Anti-Repeal declaration, to some weeks in progress of [illegible], has received many thousand names, including those of peers, gentry, merchants, &c. The *Galway Vindicator*, a Repeal paper, asserts that Lord Dunsandle, and Sir Thomas Burke, M.P., have refused to sign the document.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—The preliminary steps taken by the Attorney-General against other members of the Irish Confederation have not been followed up. According to the new act making "advised speaking" *felony*, the informants must be made within six days after the commission of the offence. That being done, the prosecution can be deferred for an indefinite length of time.

THE CROPS.—The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the kinds of crops, but especially the potato, are most satisfactory. The potato culture is immense, and, ultimately, the whole system is abandoned. It is to be hoped that we will never revive.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### CAPTAIN FREDERICK WILLIAM BURGOYNE, R.N.



THE late Captain Burgoyne, who died at his residence, Plumstead, obtained his commission as lieutenant, 7th March 1797, was made Captain for 24th October, 1840, and became Post Captain 9th September, 1846. He was second son of the late Sir John Burgoyne, seventh Baronet, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of General Johnstone, of Overton, and grandson of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart., M.P., by the Lady Frances Montagu, his wife, daughter of George Earl of Halifax. The said Sir Roger was cousin of the celebrated Sir Roger de Coverley, and combined the British army in America in 1777, and died subsequently to such reputation as a General. According to ancient records, the family of Burgoyne was settled in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire at a very early period. There is an old tradition that they be a Sutton and Pitton under a tyrannical grant from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster:

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and I do grant
To John Burgoyne
And the heirs of his body,
Sutton and Pitton.
Until the world's out."

Captain Burgoyne, whose death we record, married Miss Walls, and had issue. His eldest daughter is the wife of Michael Maxwell, Esq., son of Sir John Maxwell, Bart.

### JAMES NOWELL FFARINGTON, ESQ., OF WORDEN, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

MR. FFARINGTON was the representative of one of the oldest families in England, and the possessor of an extensive estate in Lancashire, of which county he acted as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He has died at an early age, and unmarried, having his sisters his co-heirs. The family from which he descended—the Fairhurstes, of Fairhurst, Fairington, Worden, and Shaw Hall—arose at the time of the Conquest. They resided at Fairington so recently as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and continued subsequently at Worden. Of the old mansion there a portion still remains, and the ancient earthworks are remarkable for retaining, in fine preservation, the family arms carved on the ends of their projecting beams of oak. Sir Henry Anthony Fairington, Bart., of Blackhurst, represents a younger branch of the Worden family.

### SIR JOHN DE VEULL

THIS gentleman, who held for many years the office of Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, of Jersey, died on the 1st instant, aged forty-nine. The only son of the late John de Veulle, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of Nicholas Messervey, Seigneur of Beaumont Manor, he was admitted an advocate of the Royal Court of Jersey in 1819, elected Jurat in 1827, and appointed Chief Magistrate in 1841, when he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir John was married to Miss Tindal, a [illegible] niece of the late Chief Justice Tindal.

### ROBERT BALDWIN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was the son of Mr Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, and nephew of Mr Charles Baldwin, of the *Standard* newspaper. Mr. Robert Baldwin, having adopted the profession of the law, practised for some time as a special pleader, and was called to the bar the 9th November, 1840, by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, where he attached himself to the Home Circuit. Mr Baldwin was latterly getting into business, and was much esteemed. His agreeable, instructive, and amiable manners rendered him a general favourite. The gentleman died almost suddenly, of an affection of the heart, in his 36th year.

## ALTERATIONS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FOR nearly twelve months the choir and a portion of the nave of Westminster Abbey have been shrouded from the gaze of the sightseer by an unsightly, rude hoarding; and though divine service has been performed in the Abbey, it has not been carried on in its orthodox place, nor with its accustomed magnificence of effect. The hoarding within the rough enclosure before mentioned, and, like the choir, destined to undergo a complete clean. Recently the hoarding has been removed, and, as our large illustration shows, a wondrous alteration has been effected in the appearance of the choir and transepts. The tasteless screen which formerly disfigured the glorious Abbey, and hid from the view of the transepts, has been removed, and the floor of the choir, which was formerly raised above the level of that in the nave, transepts, ambulatory, &c., has been lowered and brought to their level, and, consequently, great additional majesty is given to the appearance of the choir and to the ascent to the altar. The space between the great pillars supporting the tower being freed from the screen, an uninterrupted view is obtained from north to south, and the effect is peculiarly beautiful. The screen is removed on either hand of the choir, from the eastward towards to the organ screen, and on the choir are the seats for the Dean and Sub-Dean. On these stalls, &c., we shall presently speak. The organ, which rose from the centre of the screen, has been divided into three portions, the choir organ forming, as it were, a small screen at the west entrance to the choir, whilst the great organ and swell, separately, two other organs in arches at the sides of the choir; thus, there being no lofty object like the former organ, to intercept the view of the whole of the great west window is seen, forming a fine foreground to the magnificent perspective of the arched roof of the nave and choir, and the great height of the building, nearly 160 feet, is seen to a much greater advantage than heretofore.

During the progress of the works many and loud were the complaints respecting the intended alterations, some being looked on as innovations on old-established customs, and others objected to without knowing the effect which would be produced; but, most certainly the proportions and character of the building are wonderfully enhanced by the judicious improvements above noted, and, in addition to these, some of the dark stained glass has been put into the south transept windows, and softened the glare of light which formerly streamed through their unadorned [illegible].

The new arrangements for the convenience of the crowds of people usually attending divine service, consist of additional seats contained under the north and south transepts, and the rearrangement of the pews and seats in the choir, and by these plans 1060 more sittings have been obtained than it was possible to gain by the former miserable and contrived mode.

Having thus briefly indicated the various alterations made in the choir, we must detail them a little more fully, and will therefore commence by describing the NEW STALLS, made of oak, which first arrest the eye, as much by their character and effect as by their novelty with the hallowed precincts. As we before remarked, the stalls are ranged on either side of the choir, westwards from the great pillars which support the central tower, and there are twenty-three on either side; and at the sides of the western doorway into the choir are six more seats, exclusive of those for the Dean and Sub-Dean, which latter are of the same order as the stalls, and treated analogously even to the canopies.

The stalls are separated from each other by [illegible] terminations, demi-angels, whence spring [illegible] and buttresses support the richly wrought canopies above. Each canopy is [illegible] high-pitched gable, filled with tracery of varied design, gives character to each. The cables are decorated with crockets, and terminated by elaborate finials. The backs of the stalls are panelled, and on them the heading of the canopies there are arches filled with tracery, in rich Sconder pinnacles rise from the buttresses between the canopies. The [illegible] and finials are of [illegible] foliage.

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the left hand of the organist; and, as may be imagined, a vast amount of ingenious contrivance has been resorted to in order to attain the required end. The tones of the organ are exquisitely fine, and the vast
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Messrs. Hemsley of Lambeth, deserve credit for the carving by hand the moderns can compete with their ancient brethren in the craft. The improvements to the organ bear testimony to the talents of Mr. Hill the celebrated builder of such instruments.

"ALEXANDER AND DIOGENES."—PAINTED BY [illegible], R.A.—(FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

## "ALEXANDER AND DIOGENES."

We have the gratification of presenting our readers with an Engraving of Mr Edwin Landseer's deservedly popular picture in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is a companion to the well-known picture by the same artist entitled "Laying Down the Law." The scene of the present picture, and many such could be easily suggested, is surrounded with antique magnificence. The story is as follows:—"One day Alexander visited Diogenes, and condescendingly asked what he could do for him. 'Stand a little on one side then,' said Diogenes, 'you prevent me from feeling the sun.' The courtiers with Alexander expressed their indignation that he so much honoured that old *dog* Diogenes. Alexander, perceiving their humour, turned to them, and said, 'If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes.'" The eyes of Diogenes sparkle with vivacity and wit. The courtiers are admirable.

## FAILURE OF THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Monday last, and previous days, we [illegible] to prevent meetings which were expected to be [illegible] parts of the Metropolis, [illegible] and [illegible] Monday [illegible] array, but the apprehended Chartist demonstrations did not take place. No symptom of disturbance showed itself in any part of the town, although it was Whit-Monday. The following localities are noticed as the points at which the demonstrations were to have been particularly made:

Bishop Bonner's Fields.—From an early hour the people of this neighbourhood [illegible] their accustomed avocations, [illegible] the supposed movement, by unanimously closing their respective houses of business. By an almost spontaneous common consent even the public-houses in the vicinity were closed, and upon some of them announcements were made in rude characters, inscribed in chalk, that the proprietors did not intend to open. In fact, the utmost consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood, and loud and deep were the execrations poured forth by the small shopkeepers and tradesmen in consequence of this futile and unwar-

CHARTIST ENTHUSIASM.—THE POLICE FORCE IN [illegible], ON MONDAY LAST.

rranted interference with their ordinary trade and traffic. Soon after ten o'clock a number of idle boys, some few adults, and, as usual, a sprinkling of women, ...rolled on the arena; but this concourse, never exceeding in number 300 to 400, retired on the appearance of a squadron of the Life Guards, who subsequently took up their temporary quarters in Go dsmer's Barn, in the Grove-road, ready to act, should any emergency calling for their reappearance arise. They were soon followed by a force of 50 mounted police, who acted not as mere carriers of the magistrates to the new church dotted to St. James-the-Less, which formed the object of attack on a former assemblage. This force consisted of the southern side of the ground, while other parts of the field were held by the whole of the disposable force of the 4th division of the me...

...tan police there were mustered, under the command of Superintendent ...

...850 men; of the N division, 400 men, under Superintendent J. Mackay; of the M division, 200, under Mr. Superintendent Lyons, and of the H Division 150 men, under Mr. Superintendent Medlicot. The whole civil force on duty were under the command of Captain Hay, the assistant police commissioner. The following police magistrates were present:—Mr Secker of the Southwark Police Court; Mr Arnold, of Worship street, and the Hon. G. C. Norton, of the Lambeth Police Court. Soon after eleven o'clock, about 400 of the mixed battalion of the Chelsea pensioners marched on the ground with their ... and in full marching order and they occupied as a temporary ... ...tinal recreation work was. All remained tranquil, and the ... ...ing allotted space for the idle stragglers, attracted by the spot ... more by the police and the military display than from any political feeling. Shortly before two o'clock some of the leaders in the Chartist movement came on to the ground and as many as he supposed, were astounded by the formidable display of physical force ready for their reception. A colloquy ensued between Dr. M'Donall and the Hon. Col. Jones, in which the Doctor M'Donal, addressed one of the magistrates of the K division, inquired if the meeting would be allowed to be held. The officer replied that it would not. Dr M'Donall then said he must see a magistrate or one of the principals of the force. On his way he met Mr. Superintendent Johnson, of the R division, and that gentleman assured him that every means would be taken to disperse the meeting—Dr M'Donall thanked him for the information, and said, "Then we must see about it." He then sent a message to Mr. Arnold, the police magistrate, and received the same positive answer. Dr M'Donall and his friends then departed with a mob of boys and others after them, and the assembled crowd, they had abandoned the idea of holding the demonstration. Three o'clock, the hour announced for the meeting, had already elapsed, and no appearance of the promised demonstration existed itself. Fortunately for the peace of London, no thunderstorm, with heavy rain, served to do more by a clearance of the arena than even the strong police and military force could have effected.

SYDENHAM GREEN.—The pre parations for the Whitsun fair went on as usual. When these were completed, there was an influx of holiday-makers, about as great as is usually seen on a wet Whit Monday; but there was nothing of the Chartists.

ISLINGTON GREEN was perfectly tranquil throughout the day.

CLERKENWELL-GREEN At the place extensive precautions were made by the authorities for the preservation of order. Early this day of assemblage, 1,000 mounted police force (upwards of 800 in number), and three troops of the Life Guards were stationed in the ... their services could be made available at a minute's notice. No meeting, however, was held, nor did any occurrence requiring the intervention of even a single policeman take place during the day. Shortly after eleven o'clock a troop of the Life Guards marched on the ground, where they remained for about an hour. As it was obvious that their presence was then unnecessary, and had the effect of collecting a group of starers, composed principally of women and children, they returned to their quarters, and did not make their appearance again during the day.

CUMBERLAND MARKET This place was appointed by the Chartists as one of the spots on which a demonstration in favour of the People's Charter was to have taken place, and the necessary precautions were accordingly adopted by the authorities At half-past two o'clock, the appointed hour for the meeting to be held, there were not half-a-dozen people on the spot, nor was attempt at assemblage or a meeting of any kind throughout the day.

HIGHGATE. It was reported in the afternoon that a large body of Chartists had taken up a commanding position in this parochial hamlet, and, consequently, that the local authorities had sent off an express for the aid of the military for their dislodgement. On inquiry, however, it was found that the only commotion was that of the elements, the thunder and lightning, which prevailed during, descending in torrents. It is perfectly true that there were armed men observable on the ground at intervals—these men, policemen, they accounted for the possession of these formidable weapons by stating that they were haymakers.

BLACKHEATH.—Up to three o'clock it was expected that a gathering of the Chartists would take place at Blackheath. In the earlier part of the day, however, no appearance of any political assemblage took place, nor before three did ... such a meeting appear upon the spacious sward. Sundry flies passed the Green Man Inn shortly before the hour of three, in the direction of Lewisham, but just about that time the rain began to fall, and if any demonstration was intended it is quite certain that up to nightfall no meeting took place. Others connected with the Military of Woolwich remained on the ground, but happily their services were not required. All the men in the Arsenal and at the dockyard were under arms, fully prepared to meet the exigency of any outbreak.

During the night a considerable portion of the forces mentioned above were retained in the several localities in which they were stationed, ready at a moment's warning to pounce upon the disturbers if they presented themselves.

## CHARTISM IN THE PROVINCES.

YORKSHIRE On Monday the Chartists of Leeds, Bradford, and the adjacent towns and villages had fixed upon that day for their grand "peaceful fighting demonstration" in favour of "Liberty, equality, and fraternity," on Tottshawmoor, about eight miles from Leeds and four miles from Bradford. The placards announcing the meeting stated that the meeting would be addressed by Ernest Jones, Esq., of London, and others. The day was fine, and the attendance was proportionably large: but the numbers did not at any time exceed 15,000. Shortly after ten o'clock the people began to assemble on the ground, with music and tricolored and green flags, Mr. Lumpligh Wickham and Mr. John Rand, two of the magistrates, rode upon the ground, and Mr. Wickham announced that he had been requested by the committee of the meeting that ... would undertake not to leave the ground in procession with flags and ..., their proceedings would not be disturbed or interrupted; but that it would be the duty of the magistrates present to see that no violence was interrupted by these means. A person on the hustings promised that these conditions should be observed, upon which the magistrates expressed themselves satisfied, and left the ground. The promise given by the committee was so far observed that within a very few minutes all the flags in front of the hustings were furled and removed to the rear or elsewhere; but the four tricolor flags which floated from the four corners of the substantial platform that had been erected for the speakers were suffered to remain. Two or three persons were selected, duallies, to convey the information to the neighbouring towns. The oratorical part of the proceedings commenced by Mr. J. Harris, of Leeds, being called to the chair, and addressing the persons present. Other speakers followed, and all concurred in the admiration of the Charter, and their determination not to cease agitation until it became the law of the land.

MANCHESTER —All was quiet here throughout Monday, the Chartists having countermanded their open air-meeting by placard, and substituted an in-door meeting at the Hall of Science in its place The military, as well as police, however, was in position at the places assigned to them by six o'clock in the evening.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartists had an open-air meeting at Birmingham on Sat. day afternoon There were not, however, more than 600 present. A man named Nesbitt presided The assemblage was addressed by Mr. Kydd, from Glasgow, by G. Mantle, a "physical force man," and others. The speeches of these two persons were violent to the extreme. A Government reporter was present. The meeting dispersed quietly shortly after five o'clock. There was a large civil and military force close at hand, ready, if necessary, for action at a moment's notice.

BRISTOL. The threatened demonstration of the Chartists here on Whit-Monday did not take place. The men of "physical force" were "nowhere" during the day.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND According to the best authorities there are no less than 14,760,000 acres of waste land in the United Kingdom, which statists have thus apportioned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In England | | 3,154,000 acres |
| In Wales | | ...,000 " |
| In Scotland | | 6,000,000 " |
| In Ireland | | 4,000,000 " |
| In the British Islands | | 166,000 " |
| Total | | 14,760,000 acres |

Assuming that one-fourth of this quantity might, when reclaimed, be brought into annual wheat culture, we have 3,690,000 acres so disposable, which, even in the present inefficient system of husbandry, would produce at thirty bushels per acre, 13,781,250 quarters of bread corn, a supply equal to the necessities of two-thirds of the entire population of Great Britain.—*Fleming's Policy of a National System of Agricultural Statistics.*

REMOVAL OF AILSA.—This is one of the acts just passed by the Legislature.

1. It is lawful to the secretary of State or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to ... to depart from his residence if there is difficulty in the case ... may be committed to gaol until taken in charge for the purpose of ... out of the realm. 2. Persons disobeying such order shall be guilty of ... misdemeanour, and shall, at the discretion, be obliged to enter into ... recognizance, and find sureties for the ... ment for any period not exceeding one month for the first offence, and ... for the second and any subsequent offence. 3. Persons refusing to obey order, may be given in charge by warrant of ... of State or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be conveyed out of the ... Where any alien shall allege any excuse for not complying with ... Council or Judges of the sufficiency of the same. 4. Privy Council ... a summary of matters illegal against alien to be delivered to him. ... Judges may admit aliens to bail in all cases, if they see sufficient cause. 6 Where alien shall not have been sent out of the realm within one ... out after commitment, judges, &c., empowered, where application ... been made, to ... him to ... or discharge such alien, out of custody. 7. This act is not to extend to ... aliens who have resided in the kingdom for Lyee years. 8. Duration of act to be for one year.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind, since our last publication, has appeared in three characters—*Adina, Lucia*, and *Amina*, on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday, her attraction in this last having been greatly increased by the substitution of a new "cabaletta," being quite sufficient for the present, to render unnecessary an immediate *début* in a new part. *Anna Bolena*, and *Norma* in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," are to be her next essays. In the two second-named characters Mdlle. Jenny Lind should accept the engagements offered to her at the Norwich and Worcester Festivals this year, amateurs may have the opportunity of hearing her sing in Handel's "Messiah" and in Haydn's "Creation," in both which she has gained such glory in Germany.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" will be the next opera for Madame Tadolini, who will have the advantage of Lablache's support in one of his inimitable comic assumptions.

One of those charming *divertissements*, which M Perrot alone appears capable of arranging, in which some effective allegorical subject is made the vehicle for the united display of the most celebrated terpsichorean *artistes*, was produced with immense success on Tuesday evening. It is called "Les Quatre Saisons," and is, in our thinking, the most effective of its class, looking upon the "Pas de Quatre," the "Pas des Déesses," and "Les Elémens" as the others, and this is no mean praise. Carlotta Grisi is the representative of *Spring*; Cerito the first assists *Summer*; Rosati, *Autumn*; and Marie Taglioni, *Winter*; and these fair seasons have each a beautiful train of attendants in symbolical costumes. The effects of the combination of colours produced by these *corps-de-ballet* constantly changing their positions about the stage, form the most charming *tableaux* than can be conceived. Of course each of the leading *danseuses* had a single *pas*; and when these are concluded they assemble in a general display, bounding, spinning, and all but flying about the stage, with most admirable grace and spirit.

The applause of the very crowded audience was most enthusiastic; and at the conclusion of the performance M. Perrot received a well earned compliment by being called on the stage, together with the four ladies, amidst an increased storm of approbation.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the most brilliant houses of the season signalized the performance of Rosini's "Donna del Lago" on Saturday last. ... Mdlle. Vestris ... the opera of "Clemente Monteoel," as *Romeo*. A greater success than that of Madame Viardot is not on record; it was the triumph of mind over matter—was what the Germans ... ... ... provided by the composer.

Bellini has written an overture, but, even with Costa's hand, no effect could be produced The introduction—a chorus of Capulet partizans—the air of *Tebaldo* "E serbata," in twelve eight time, and its cabaletta, "L' ama," were of no interest. The aria *d'entrata of Romeo*, who comes as ambassador for the Montagues to propose a cessation of the feuds between Guelphs and Ghibellines, nobly declaimed by Viardot, had no musical merit; and only her fine energy in the cabaletta, "La tremenda ultrice spada," ensured her the honour of a recal. The opening romanza of *Giulietta*, with its harp accompaniment, nicely sung by Mdme Castellan, is an unmeaning air. The duo between *Romeo* and *Giulietta*, "Si fugarre," is in three movements—the unmeaning allegro, with an andante in the middle; in which a cadenza, composed by Viardot, was so exquisitely sung by the two *artistes* as to command an instantaneous *encore*, and their *abandon* in the last allegro overtun. The chorus, "Lieta notte," was remarkable for an elegant under-current of instrumentation, descriptive of the Capulet *fete*. The *finale* of this act, in which *Romeo* is discovered with *Juliet*, having been introduced through the friendly agency of *Frate Lorenzo* into the palace, is the best writing in the first act. The quintette, sung by Viardot, Castellan, Mei, Polonini, and Marini, contained some rich harmonies; and the working up of the mingled passions of the contending parties, and the despair of the lovers, was ingenious and spirited. Viardot came out with electrical force, and the call before the curtain was unanimous. The second act, after a scena, brilliantly executed by Mdme Castellan, in which *Adelaide* sows the sleeping potion administered by the *Friar*, terminated with a duo between *Romeo* and the fiery *Tybalt* It opens with a delicious clarionet obligato, so beautifully interpreted by Lazarus as to provoke a round of applause as the rival suitors to *Juliet's* hand are about to fight the organ's peal is heard, and through a latticed gallery a *femme*. procession is seen to pass. This had a beautiful effect—the death of *Juliet* is thus made known to *Romeo*. Viardot's acting was superb. Her rush from window to window to catch a glimpse of the *corteige*, and then sinking on the ground overwhelmed with despair, were noble conceptions.

The third act, by Vaccaj, has some strong points, and is altogether of a more elevated character than Bellini's version. The scene is the Tomb of the Capulets, affording Grieve an opportunity for scenic display, which, as usual, he has turned to the best account. After a weak chorus of mourners over the vault enclosing *Juliet's* remains, *Romeo* comes in with his attendants to open the tomb and then to expire on her grave. The acting and singing of Viardot throughout this scene can only find words characteristic of it was unique. Never did the accents of intense grief, of utter desolation, of deep unmitigated despair, receive a more eloquent interpreter The scena was followed by a duo, which, although not a work

## LITERATURE.

HAROLD, THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS. By the Author of "Richelieu," "The Last of the Barons," &c. 3 vols. Bentley.

In a dedicatory epistle to his friend, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., the author of this work explains it to be the result of a long-cherished idea of founding an historical romance on "the Norman Conquest"—the Trojan War of an epoch beyond which our learning seldom induces or imagination to ascend. With the characters, events, and physiognomy of the period before the Conquest Sir E. L. Bulwer felt—as all real story-tellers do—that he could find the chosen of the best means of edification for the task lay the main consideration: whether to treat the subject merely as a romance, or to supply the reader with the requisite research as he proceeded, and thus fairly and truly carry him with the author, into the real records of the time. Sir Bulwer Lytton, fortified by Mr. D'Eyncourt's encouragement, has chosen the latter method; and, sealing himself in his fine old Gothic chamber, amid majestic folios, giants of the semi-world, he has produced a work of three lofty volumes, extending through some 1,100 pages. Still, the interest is a very attractive one; and we are pleased to learn that if this tale meet with the same indulgent favour as "The Last of the Barons," the author may venture further into the wide fields and "Harold" may be the first of a series of fictitious sets, or illustrating our earlier history, though its romance may be rendered no unprofitable accompaniment to the history itself.

The structure of the great contention of the period has been the author's great aim: "It allow more clearly the motives and policy of the agents in an event the most memorable in Europe; and to convey a definite, if general, notion of the human beings, on no brass scale, and whose hearts beat high in that realm of shadow which lies behind the Norman Conquest." Hence, the author has been led to the leading historical incidents in the grand romance of Harold, the fictitious part of the narrative coming chiefly in the shape of domestic life, "with its domain of incident and passion, which is the legitimate appanage of novelist or poet."

The superstitions of the age are made to assist the machinery of the tale; as it is by the introduction of the Danish Vala, in a mystical persona called Hilda, who, though not in history, shows "what large, if dim, remains of a second 'heathenesse' still kept their ground in the Saxon Christian Abbey" and contrasting the monkish superstitions by which they were ultimately replaced." The patriot Harold, and the fierce and plotting William, are, of course, the heroes of the story. Then we have Hilda, "the fairy queen of," Edith, betrothed to Harold, but eventually set aside for another; the patient Edward the Confessor; with hard Godwin, Tostig, and a host of others, who figure on the canvas of history.

The story opens on the 2nd of May, 1042, when many a mead lay fair and green beyond the village of Charing; and behind the Isle of Thorney (amidst the rushes and briars of which were then raised the foundations of the Hall and Abbey of Westminster), many a wood lay dark in the starlight, along the slopes rising above the dark Strand, with its numerous canals or dykes; and on either side of the great road into Kent. flutes and horns sounded far and near through the green places, and laughter and song, and the cracking of break ng boughs The first incident is at the house of Hilda, an old Roman villa converted into a Saxon home, where are seated

### HILDA AND EDITH.

"The appellances of the chamber showed the rank and wealth of the owner. At that period the domestic luxury of the rich was infinitely greater than has been generally supposed. The industry of the women decorated the walls of the interiors with needlework and hangings: and as a Thegn forfeited his rank if he lost his lands, so the higher orders of an aristocracy rather of wealth than birth and, usually, a certain portion of superfluous riches, which served for a dowry to wards the luxuries of the East, and the nearer markets of Flanders and Saracenic Spain.

"In this room the walls were draped with silken hangings richly embroidered On a beauti were ranged horns tipped with silver, and a few vessels of pure gold. A small circular table in the centre was supported by symbolical monsters one half carved. At one side of the wall, on a long bench, a half-dozen bad hounds were employed in sp aining, remote from them, and near the w dow, a woman advanced in years, and of a mien and aspect singularly imposing. Upon a small tripod before her was a flame manuscript, over which she st ed attentively, with a silver graphium, or pen. At her feet reclined a girl scarcely about the age of sixteen, her long fair hair parted across her forehead, and flowing down her shoulders. Her dress was a linen cotehardie, with long sleeves, reaching to the throat, and, without one of the modern artificial restraints of a shape, the simple belt sufficed to show the slender proportions and delicate outline of the wearer. The colour of the dress was a pale but pure white, but its hems, borders, were richly embroidered. This girl's beauty was somewhat marvellous. In a land proverbial for fair women, it had already obtained for the name of "the fair" In that country were beautiful women without a struggle or a mystery, the two expressions seldom united. In one combinations, the soft and noble; indeed, in the whole aspect there was the evidence of some internal struggle; the mute appearance was not yet complete; the soul and heart were not yet united: and with the Christian maid dwelt in the home of Hilda the heathen prophetess. The girl's blue eyes, rendered dark by the shade of their long lashes, were fixed intently upon the stern and troubled countenance which was bent upon her own, but back with that abstract gaze which shows that the soul is absent from the sight So is Hilda, and so reclined her grandchild Edith."

Whilst Edith and Hilda are in conversation, there arrives Edward the Confessor and another, on a visit to the English Court. Thus was

### WILLIAM, COUNT OF NORMANDY.

"Edith rose instinctively raised her eyes, and, once said upon the knight, they seemed attracted by a spell. The vest, of a crimson hue, was open in front, and beneath which, beside the snowy garb of the Confessor, was edged by a deep band of embroidered gold; leaving perfectly bare his full throat—firm and full as a column of marble—and even the muscles which the warm cloak of purple left developed in all its breadth a breast that seemed made to stay the march of an army; and on the left arm, curved to support the falcon, the vast muscles knotted, and swelled, through the close sleeve. In height he was really but little above the stature of many of those present; nevertheless, as did his port, his air, the nobility of his large proportions, fill the eye, that he seemed to tower immeasurably above the rest. His countenance was yet more remarkable than his form; still in the prime of youth, he seemed at the first glance younger, at the second older, than he was. At the first glance younger, for his face was perfectly shaven, without even the moustache which the Saxon courtier, in imitating the Norman, still cherished to surrender, and the smooth visage and bare throat suffered in themselves to give the air of youth to that dom nant and imperious presence. Its small scal-cap left uncovered all his forehead, shaded with short, crisp hair, uncurled, but black and glossy as the wings of a raven. It was on that forehead that nature had set its trace. It was knit into a frown over the eyebrows; lines deep as furrows crossed its broad, but not elevated expanse. That habit of command and the habit of stern command; those furrows spoke of deep thought and long meditation; one who betrayed but temper and circumstance; the other, more noble, spoke of the character and the life itself. The face was square, and the regard high-like, the mouth small, and even beautiful in outline, had a sinister expression in its exceeding firmness. And if a face was solid, as if bound in iron, showed constant, ruthless decision, held will, such a jaw as belongs to the tiger among beasts, and the conqueror amongst men, such as it is seen in the effigies of Cæsar, of Cortes, of Napoleon; the sentence was well calculated to command the admiration of women not less than the awe of men. But no admiration mingled with the terror that seized the girl as she gazed long and wistful into the knight's face, when he turned and spent on the pair and held her mute and frozen. Never was that face forgotten; often in after-life it haunted her in the noonday, it frowned upon her dreams."

In this volume, the first, we have a portrait of Harold; a graphic picture of Westminster, Church Williams's lack to gathering wood; a scene in the palace, a d. bas interview with William; of his marriage with Matilda, the Maid of Flanders, as La fame had told, a sketch of the Witanagemot; and a few incidents, which it is difficult to detail, and complete within the narrow space. There are, likewise, some picturesque views of ancient London, sketched as King Edward and Duke William rode from Southwark, by the old bridge, to the village of Charing and the Isle of Thorney.

The second volume opens with Harold at Dunwich, the capital of his earldom, but now was lowed up by the sea—a noble element in the Saxon Godwin's hand King Edward's keeping count at Windsore (Windsor), with Godwin and his sons; and no subject of England, since the race of Cerdic sat upon the throne, ever enter d this or any ard at Windsor with such train and such state. "Not shall I ... Wherefore, take hope and joy, O Children of Time! And now, as Lo in p hands, I bargain your attain

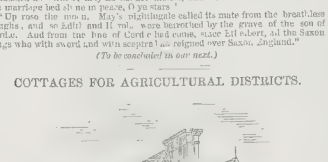
"... ge and ... ed and improvable, born of love deep and pure, shone in the eyes of Ha ... s, as he clasped the hand of his promised bride But an involuntary ... expression shadowed passed over Edith's frame, and she leant close, close, for support upon Harold's breast. And, as if by a vision, there rose distinct in her memory, a stern brow, a form of power and terror—the frow and the form of him who but once again in her waking life the Prophetess had told her she should be bold. The vision passed away in the warm glow of those protecting arms; and looking up into Harold's face, she there beheld the mighty Unbeginning that shed itself at once into her own soul.

"... Hilda, pointing the hand over the ... and ... the other towards ... ... radiant with bowing sheaves, and the two stepping of bells ... and ... Attest the betrothal of these young hearts, O ye powers that draw nature to nature by spells which no gaidra can trace, and have wrought in the secrets of creation no mystery so perfect as love. Attest it, then trample, thou altar-fire—attest it, O sun and fair! While the forms are divided, may the souls cling together—sorrow with sorrow, and joy with joy. And when, at length, lords and bridegroom are one, O stars, may the one be with what you are, having have exhausted its worldly may no danger molest, and no malice disturb, but over the marriage bed shine on peace, O ye stars!"

"Up rose the moon. Many nightingales called its mate from the breathless boughs, and so still and dark it was, were betrothed by the grave of the son of Cerdic. And from the line of Cerdic had come, since Egbert, all the Saxon Kings who with sword and with scepter had reigned over Saxon England."

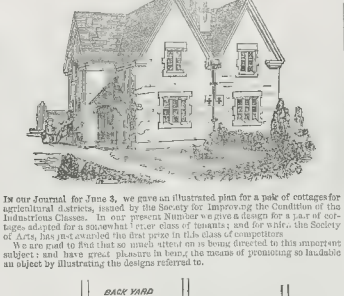
*(To be concluded in our next.)*

## COTTAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.



In our Journal for June 3, we gave an illustrated plan for a pair of cottages for agricultural districts, issued by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Industrious Classes. In our present Number we give a design for a pair of cottages, adapted for a somewhat richer class of tenants; and for which, the Society of Arts, has just awarded the first prize in this class of competitors.

We are glad to find that so much interest is being directed to this important subject: and have great pleasure in being the means of promoting so laudable an object by illustrating the designs referred to.




It will be seen, on reference to the accompanying plan, that this design provides upon the ground story an entrance-lobby, a living-room, a scullery fitted and with every requisite for cooking, a larder, and a coal-place under the stairs; and, in the upper story, there are three bed-rooms, two of which have fire-places. It is proposed that the ... portioned from off the stairs. The pigstye, dust-place, and other conveniences, are intended to be erected at a suitable distance from the house, this being considered preferable to their forming any part of the main structure.

The walls throughout are proposed to be built of brick, and the roof covered with plain Staffordshire tiles. The eaves and gable cornices are intended to be executed in rough-cast brick-work, the ... being covered with ... to form a neat and substantial finish to the roof. The window and ... openings are to be in stone; one compartment in each window to have a casement and frame of cast zinc, and the glass to be fixed in rebates, cut in the stonework and pointed with cement. The sashes are intended to be formed of 3-inch deal Yorkshire stone treads and risers, built into the walls as they are carried up. The fenders of the floors being exposed to view are to be planed and chamfered, and these, with the roof of the woodwork, are to be stained, and afterwards coated with, boiled oil, and varnish. It will be evident, that, according to this mode of construction, an unusual degree of durability would be effected, and which, as regards the exterior, it would not require the aid of paint to maintain. Considerable attention has been given to the mode of warming and ventilating, and the plan suggested is at once simple and economical; the arrangement which is proposed for the latter being available in a great measure for the former.

It will be seen on reference to the section, that the floor of the scullery is two steps lower than the floor of the living-room, which will allow of the circulation of hot water from the boiler of the scullery to a coil of pipes ... in the floor of the living-room; and this coil is pro osed to be fixed in a recess or chamber formed by the side of the fire place. Into this chamber fresh air is admitted by a flue built in the external wall, and entering from the chamber underneath the floor; the external aperture being about seven feet above the ground, as shown in the elevation: the orifice of the same to be covered with perforated cast copper.

A constant supply of fresh warm air would, by this means, be admitted into the living-room, through the register in front of the fire air chamber. As a means of egress for the foul air, a separate flue is provided, the aperture of which would be constantly underneath the ceiling, and would be supplied with one of Dr. Arnott's valves: thus a perfect ... that on will, not only be obtained, but a means of warmth provided, which, excepting in very severe weather, when the fire place can be used, would be quite sufficient for every purpose. Flues may be so arranged, that the principle of ventilation may be extended to the bedrooms: for this last remaining in the pipes at night would be sufficient; but, in all cases, a ventilator should be fixed in the ceiling of each bed-room, to allow of the foul air passing away through the roof. In the scullery a flue is also provided for the escape of the steam, &c.; these flues being carried up between the others, and terminating with gabled slate coverings, between the open interstices of the chimney-shaft.

LIVING ROOM.

As it is intended that all the cooking and work of the house should be done in the scullery, the ... place is, therefore, required to be fitted up with ... requisites for that purpose. Besides the ... boiler, which, with the ... flue ... and ... &c., there is a copper and a cooking range. The latter is intended to be fitted up with a large ... oven, and a grate with fall-down flap. Provision should be made in the side of the fire-place to shut off the water from the hot air chamber when required. The supply of water to the ... would, of course, depend upon the ... a soft-water ... should ... vided underneath the larder. Under any circumstances a ... sary, and this is intended to be so constructed ... rates conveniently filled, and at the ...

We have not space to illustrate or ... planed by drawings, naming what ... effective, needs no ... and scrupulous ... same, and that they will be duly ... &c.

The author of this design is Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham. The second prize given by the Society of Arts in this competition was presented to Mr J. ... Mitchell, of London.

No less than 51 designs were submitted to the society in the above competition.

Both Cottages are alike in plan; thus, it has been only necessary to give one ground story and a chamber story. A perspective view of the pair of Cottages heads the article, and lastly, is the Living Room, the fittings of which are of a superior description.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

WESTMINSTER.—On Monday a meeting of the parishioners of St. Anne's Soho, was held in the vestry-room, to ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants with regard to the resolution of Lord John Russell, that the people of this country do not require any further Parliamentary reform; and whether, in fact, their opinions were not in opposition to that declaration. But few members for Westminster were present. Mr Child, the senior churchwarden, occupied the chair. The following resolutions, on which a petition to Parliament was founded, were agreed to: That Lord John Russell's assertion that the people of England do not require any further reform in the House of Commons, is wholly opposed to truth, and evidence of his ignorance of the present state of the country. That it is the opinion of this meeting, in order to ensure the stability of the institutions of the country, and maintain public tranquillity, it is necessary: 1. That the elective franchise shall be extended as to include all householders: 2. That the votes shall be taken by ballot: 3. That the duration of Parliament shall not exceed three years: 4. That the apportionment of members to the population shall be made more equal.

During the week meetings have been held in various parts of the country for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for a revision of taxation and a reduction in the expenditure of public money; viz. at Hereford, Preston, Falmouth, Doncaster, Aylesbury, Truro, Brighton, Cambridge, Canterbury, Leeds, &c., &c.

The Bishop of London will consecrate the new burial-ground at Isleworth, on Wednesday, June 21.

Count Ezekoff and suite embarked, on Tuesday evening, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam-ship *Caledonia* for Hamburgh.

Numerous and very large excursion-trains from various parts of the country, particularly the Midland districts, have brought up vast numbers of persons to the metropolis during the Whitsun holidays

## CHARACTERS ABOUT TOWN.

DRAWN BY JENNY MEADOWS

### No. II. THE CROSSING-SWEEPER.

BY THOMAS MILLER

THE Crossing-Sweeper cannot fairly be classed amongst our bare-faced beggars, for he really does something for his livelihood, little although it ... and little he knows about his broom stump far more respectable in our eyes than that clumsy blind, a box of lucifers. Neither is he, generally speaking, a very persevering supplicant; indeed, there is often such a mixture of jest and earnest in the expression of his countenance, that you throw him "a copper" for the fun of the thing, believing fully that he never expected it. No doubt he has a way of making up his book; of taking so many against the field, that, a thousand pass him in a given number of minutes, he can make sure of winning, so far as the odds of 999 go to one. Beside these chances he has his regular patrons, gentlemen who, when they have no halfpence, recognise him by a nod, and say, "All right: I have not forgotten you this time;" which calls forth a low bow as the vapour from the pump. Then he has another appeal, which is irresistible, and that is, the instant he sees a benevolent-looking gentleman approaching, of commencing sweeping all the way before him, with short, quick, rapid strokes, always contriving to keep about a yard ahead; and, having finished, he makes his patron bend, as much as to say, "Can you resist that?" Should the gentleman put his hand in his pocket and only pull out his handkerchief, the Crossing-Sweeper is, of course, greatly disappointed. Then there are a class of well-dressed "Gents," to whom he never deigns to take off his hat. He knows them well—they pick out the cleanest spots, but never pay. Should any remark be made about them by the neighbouring waterman, he either sticks out his thumb, or, placing his hand aside his mouth, gives spiteful utterance to the word "Snobs!" He hates to see the road mended: a load of granite is a fee, for a few days, to his delicate ruin; he cannot sweep it, it is so loose; and no one will walk over it who can find another path. All he can do is to fit the stones together as soon as he can; and they require a great deal of cooking to make them lie lovingly together. A dry, fine day is sneaker nuisance: he is at his post if wanted—if it does not rain it is no fault of his. But he likes wet weather uncommonly, for he seems to have a claim upon us then. For our part, when we are short of halfpence, we often tramp baldly through the unswept mud at such a season; and, as old Pepys would have said, "this amuses him mightily."

After all, we fear a great many of the Crossing-Sweepers are sad impostors; we always suspect those who either wear old soldiers' jackets, or plant themselves on Sundays facing the entrances of chapels. The latter, if interrogated, have mostly got old mothers laid in with typhus fever, or wives who have not been out of bed for no end of days: the one prays upon the lovers of peace, the other sticks close to practical piety; for who, after a good sermon on charity, can keep their hands out of their pockets? Your church or chapel Crossing-Sweeper has endless short litany prayers cut and dried, which seem admirably to suit all his customers; then he is so kind to poor old women and little children, handing them across gratis, and sending them home with no end of blessings, wishing within himself all the while (when the neighbouring public-house is open) that the clergyman would have a little consideration and cut his sermon shorter; for your bearer of the broom is always a thirsty subject. Still they are among the least of a l necessary evils. They call a studious man suddenly to himself; and we know not how many times during the course of our lives we might have been run over had not the sweeper, during a pause, while we searched for the wandering halfpenny. They are life-preservers on a small scale, and touch you as gently as if they loved you, when they see danger near; especially if you are ... ing for the needful. Then there is something in that bending of the body, and raising of the eyes, and looking up, as it were, underneath you, which seems to say "Mistake me not, I am but a deity of dirt—a monarch who rules over mud—a sovereign of soles and upper-leathers; and although this is my daily walk and ancient neighbourhood, yet I levy no taxes when my subjects are unwilling to pay." They are also influential men in their way; for let them once carry a crossing absent (at an angle of forty-five), and woe be to the shopkeeper whose door they have shunned—respectable customers seldom walk wilfully into the mud. We know a fishmonger who was ruined through refusing to pay a Crossing-Sweeper. The broom-bearer carried his fine ashant, into an opposition shop, and, as he said, "swept him clean out." Cheap omnibusses and an improved sewerage will eventually make it bad for the Street-Sweepers. Southwood Smith will come upon them like the "sweet south" breathing, &c., and then London will lose another of its old picturesque characters, and the Crossing-Sweeper be numbered amongst the lamplighters, the gas extinguished "with excessive light." We shall then have to go on to look to our steps or rescue us from the jaws of Sunday News-boys; the purpose of London will have ... and the old prophecy be fulfilled, which foretold that the day would come when "A peak of dirt will be worth a King's ransom."

## BERMUDA.—THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE conviction and consequent transportation of John Mitchell to the Islands of Bermuda has invested them with ... great. Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware that for twenty-eight years these Islands have been a ... penal colony

The Bermudas are a ... cluster of upwards of ... Islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, ... miles ... by ... from Cape ... Carolina, in North ... and ... from ... 746 miles N.E. of Jamaica, ... leagues ... and West India Islands. They were discovered, in 1522, by Juan Ber-

BERMUDA—IRELAND ISLAND FORTIFICATIONS AND DOCKYARD.

under, as Strachey, and Sir George Summers, or Somers, was driven upon them in 1609, on his voyage to Virginia; hence they are named Bermudas, or Somers Islands, from each of those adventurers.

It is to these islands that Shakspeare has laid the scene of his play of "The Tempest," alluding to them particularly as

"The still vex'd Bermoothes."

Bishop Berkeley, in 1725, published a scheme for the conversion of the North American savages, by means of a Missionary College to be erected in the Bermudas.

The principal islands are Long Island (chief town Hamilton, the seat of Government), St. George's, and Ireland Island, the latter a mass of fortifications, principally erected by the labours of the convicts, under the supervision of the Royal Sappers and Miners. The breakwater and fortifications were commenced by the convicts in 1834, and at their completion it was understood that the convicts were to be withdrawn, it not being intended to make Bermuda a penal settlement.

Ireland Island contains a spacious dockyard and arsenal, with their usual appurtenances, and a large "camber," capable of containing the largest ships of the line. In this camber the convict hulks are moored, viz. the *Dromedary*, *Thames*, *Coromandel*, and *Tweed*.

Our Illustration shows the most strongly fortified part of Ireland Island, adjoining the Dockyard; the Breakwater in the foreground (extending about three hundred yards) being met by another at right angles in front of the Dockyard, and forming the camber.

The spacious erection on the eminence is the Casemate Barracks (occupied at present by the 42d Highlanders), near which is erected the Flag-staff, and Telegraph to St. George's and Hamilton.

The number of convicts confined at the Bermudas averages 1600, of whom all except those incapacitated by illness, or engaged on board their respective hulks, are employed on the Public Works.

Their employment principally consists of quarrying and cutting stone for the fortifications. For this labour each man is paid by the Board of Ordnance threepence per diem; one penny of which he is at liberty to expend in the purchase of the cheap luxuries of the colony, and the remaining two thirds of his earnings are reserved by the overseers, to be given to him on his liberation.

The convicts are well fed and clothed. Their food consists of alternate rations of 3lb. of fresh beef and salt pork, with 1lb. of best wheaten bread, daily; vegetables and pea soup, on alternate days; one pint of cocoa for breakfast, and the same quantity of tea for supper. Until lately they were allowed a quarter of a pint of rum each per diem, but a ration of tea has been substituted for the spirit. A few of the best behaved and qualified convicts are employed on board the hulks as clerks, cooks, servants, carpenters, shoemakers, &c.

The rules for the guidance and observance of the convicts were, until the year 1844, very lax; but owing to a mutinous outbreak on board the *Thames*, and the subsequent escape of twelve prisoners to the United States of America, the regulations are more stringent.

The punishments inflicted on the convicts for crimes committed on board the hulks, or on the public works, of course vary with the nature of the offence; stoppage of pay, solitary confinement, heavy ironing, and flogging, being the usual inflictions.

No overseer is permitted to inflict more than five dozen lashes at one time, without an order from the Governor of Bermuda (Captain C. Elliot, R.N.), who is *ex officio* the superintendent of convicts. The best medical attendance is afforded where necessary; and all cases of a serious nature are carried to the Royal Naval Hospital, where (in a separate ward) the convict patients enjoy the same treatment bestowed on the sailors and marines of her Majesty's fleet.

The climate of Bermuda is very healthy, but with the exception, that it is occasionally visited with yellow fever. The last visitation, in 1843, carried off a great number of soldiers, convicts, and civilians.

The dress of the convicts is suitable to the warmth of the climate, and consists of a frock and trousers of white duck, (with the name and number of the prisoner conspicuously marked thereon), straw hat, shoes, cotton shirt, flannel shirt, and drawers; the latter articles being necessary to absorb the excessive perspiration engendered by exposure to the rays of a tropical sun.

CHARACTERS ABOUT TOWN—THE CROSSING SWEEPER. DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

THE CONVICT DRESS AT BERMUDA.

Our Illustrations are from sketches by a gentleman formerly a resident in the Bermudas. They would appear to be almost a paradisiacal region. "Nothing," says Mr. Moore, "can be more romantic than the little bay of St. George's, the number of little islets, the singular clearness of the water, and the animated play of the graceful little boats gliding for ever between the islands, and seeming to sail from one cedar grove to another, form, altogether, the sweetest marriage of nature that can be imagined. In the short but beautiful twilight of the spring evenings, the white cottages scattered over the islands, and but partially seen through the trees that surround them, assume the appearance of little Grecian temples, and embellish the poor fisherman's sail with columns which the pencil of Claude might imitate."

Such is the country to which Mitchell is now on his passage. His younger brother sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, in the *Britannia*, for New York. His purpose, it was conjectured, to proceed to Bermuda, on matters of a family nature, to his brother. The *Great Western* steam-ship plies regularly between New York and Bermuda, the voyage being about 70 hours.

## MADEMOISELLE ALBONI.

OUR Artists present the Portrait of this captivating singer, in her popular part of *Cenerentola*. The biography of this distinguished *artiste* was published in our columns last season. Her *repertoire* last year comprised *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" "L'Italiana in Algeri;" *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere;" *Beppo*, in "La Gazza Ladra," *Malcolm*, in "La Donna del Lago;" *Ormisd*, in "Lucrezia Borgia," *Sosostes*, in "Anna Bolena;" *Gonda*, in "Maria di Rohan;" *Don Carlos*, in "Ernani;" *Cherubino*, in the "Nozze di Figaro," and *Betly*. To the above parts she has added this season *Tancredi* and *Cenerentola*, and she will shortly appear as the *Page* in Meyerbeer's masterpiece, the "Huguenots," that celebrated composer having expressly written a new cavatina for her in the second act. *Fidalma*, in Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," will also soon be one of her novel delineations. In no character has Alboni shone to more advantage than in *Cenerentola*. The music is peculiarly adapted to develope the charm of her incomparable organ; the slow movement in the finale "Nacqui all'affano," and the florid and dazzling divisions in the "Non più mesta," always excite the utmost enthusiasm. Alboni's position in the operatic world is now recognised. She is not a singer of gesture, nor do her histrionic abilities exhibit power and variety. Her effects are produced by her rich, luscious tones her simple and unaffected method, the ease and charm of her vocalisation; but she is not an *artiste* to startle the multitude by those dramatic touches which electrify passion. Her resources of action, and agility in the concerted pieces, afford little relief of the excitement of the passing scene, but when once a simple melody is to be breathed forth, with quiet pathos, the ravishing at her lovely organ is unbounded, and Alboni's triumph is sure.

MADEMOISELLE ALBONI AS "CENERENTOLA."

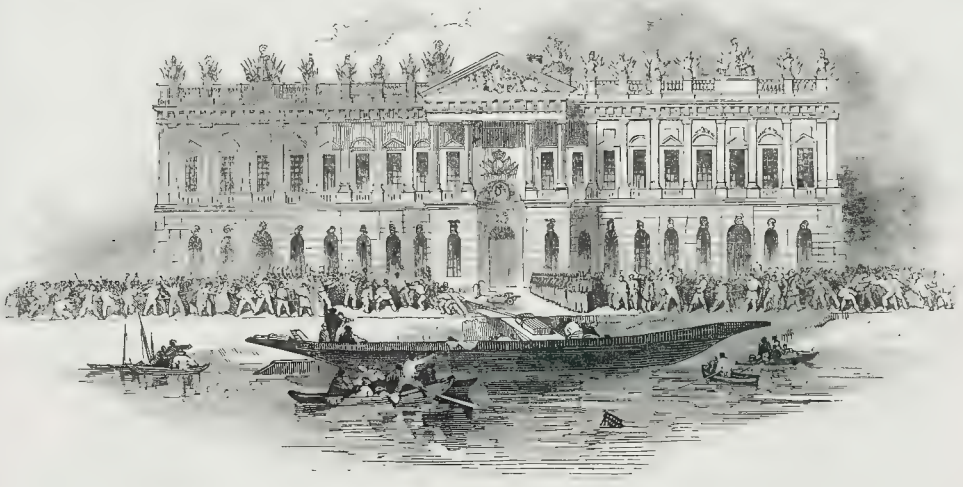
## SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE PEOPLE AT BERLIN.

THIS extraordinary scene occurred on the morning of the 31st ult., at Berlin, and is fully detailed by the active correspondent of the *Times* from his letter of the above date we learn that, "by an order from the Minister of War, five of the barges which carry heavy goods up and down the Spree were loaded during the previous night with arms, at the wharf opposite the Arsenal, a large building that fronts the Linden, and is divided from the Palace by the narrow river: cases of muskets, a few cannon, and balls and powder formed the cargoes. Two of the vessels had pushed off and proceeded down the river, when some students discovered the proceeding, and gave the alarm: the three boats were detained, and a body of men despatched to overtake and bring back the other two. The Arsenal, it should be stated, is one of the few public buildings the citizens have allowed the troops to take charge of. There was no Barrier Guard near it, or the apparent smuggling away of arms could not have been attempted. This morning the boats were unloaded by the people; and, though I have seen many ebullitions of popular anger in these months of revolution, I never witnessed a scene so thoroughly revolutionary. A sloping platform of planks was formed into the hold of the vessel, and each case was pulled up with ropes by the crowd, cheering exultingly as every box came to land, just as if they had been taken in battle from an enemy. Labourers, porters, ragged nondescripts, staid citizens, and spectacled students, were all mixed together, putting their hands to the work in complete fraternity. A force of the Civic Guard authorized the proceedings by their presence, taking charge of the weapons as they were delivered. An immense mass of people looked on with perfect approval; and, in the midst of them were the hearted orators again, declaiming, but now with real passion and earnestness, with curses and clenched fists. Rumours at such moments do the work of facts, and the general feeling that some plot against the people was intended in the secret sending away of arms was deepened by the report that General Aschoff, when questioned on the subject, had replied, 'They were only old, unserviceable muskets, not worth talking about.' A case was instantly opened to test the truth of this, and they were found to be new from the maker's hands, with the last improvements, percussion locks, and (it is said) hair triggers. The unloading continued for nearly three hours, under a burning sun, the crowd increasing every moment as the event became known through the city, and the anger of the populace swelling with every case of arms dragged into their sight. The arms were again lodged in the Arsenal.

"It is impossible to conceive such a scene occurring under the very palace windows of a King possessing even the shadow of authority; but so it was: the people of Paris are not more completely masters than the populace of Berlin at such moments."

In the Assembly, this deportation of arms has been explained, on behalf of the Minister of War, as merely one in the ordinary course of service, to which no political importance ought to be attached: the weapons were destined for troops in provincial garrisons. The people, it appears, suspected reactionary plots to be on foot; and of the purpose of this nocturnal export of weapons they gave two explanations: one, that it was part of a deliberate plan gradually to remove from within the city all arms and weapons of every kind, which in another outbreak might be seized or demanded by the citizens; the other, that they were destined for the provinces, where the revolution has never been accepted, to arm more regiments against Berlin, to be brought up as soon as the Government feels strong enough to attempt a *coup de main*. However this might be, this seizure of arms led to a demand for a more general arming of the people, which has been acceded to by the Ministry. During the day, the space round the Arsenal was one mass of people. The party who went in the morning in pursuit of the two barges full of arms (they were mostly students) were arrested at Charlottenburg by the troops, and put in prison; the boats were detained at Spandau by the Government. The receipt of this intelligence in Berlin considerably added to the excitement.

The Arsenal, we may add, is a splendid building, forming a square, each side of which is 286 feet in length. It contains, among other things, models of eighteen fortresses in France, in alto-relievo.



THE ARSENAL AT BERLIN.—SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE PEOPLE.

## *MUSIC.*

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The seventh concert contained in its scheme Mozart's elegant symphony in G minor, and the sublime descriptive epic of Beethoven's "Pastorale." The minuet and trio in Mozart's work received their customary encore, and not a point was lost by Costa in the interpretation of the details of Beethoven's wonderful construction. The overtures were Weber's dreamy and chivalric "Oberon." Mendelssohn's "Calm sea and prosperous voyage," and Beethoven's glorious "Fidelio;" the first being rapturously encored. Mr. H. C. Cooper, a pupil of Spagnoletti, performed a violin concerto by Molique effectively, and with more refinement in his style would be a first rate executant. The vocal gleanings were unexceptionable, being of the classical school. Mdlle. Corbari began by singing the "Mi tradì," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," in which she has acquired such fame at the Royal Italian Opera. Mdme. Viardot sang the "Lascia ch'io pianga," from Handel's "Armida," with Meyerbeer's picturesque accompaniments, in the most exquisite style. In the second part she sang the scena "Ombra adorata," from Zingarelli's version of "Romeo e Giulietta," with the most intense and impassioned feeling. In Mozart's duo "Ah guarda sorella," from the "Così fan tutti," Mdme. Viardot and Mdlle. Corbari terminated this admirable musical selection. The eighth and last concert will take place on the 26th instant, and will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

HERR KUHE'S CONCERT.—This pianist gave a *matinée musicale* on Tuesday, at the Hanover Rooms, and played several pieces with considerable success. Herr Mann executed a violin solo. Madame Sabatier sang the French *chansons* "Ma brunette" and "Bendetta" charmingly. The Misses Pyne, Miss Bassano, Herr Goldberg, and Mr. Sims Reeves were the other vocalists. John Parry was encored in his "Letter from Annie to Mathilde," and then gave his reading of "Jeannette and Jeannot."

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The programme of the sixth meeting on Tuesday comprised Onslow's quintet in A minor, No. 12; Beethoven's quintet in E flat, for piano, oboe, clarionet, bassoon, and horn; and Beethoven's quartet in C, No. 9, op. 59. The executants were Sainton, first violin; Deloffre, second violin; Hill, viola; Piatti, violoncello; Howell, double bass; Barret, oboe; Lazarus, clarionet, Baumann, bassoon Jarrett, horn; and Osborne, pianist.

M. BENOIT'S MATINÉE MUSICALE.—M. Alexandre Billet, of St. Petersburgh, gave a concert on Saturday morning at Willis's Rooms. He played Hummel's pianoforte septuor, with Barret (oboe), De Folly (flute), Jarrett (horn), Hill (viola), Rousselot (violoncello), and Rowland (contra basso); a fantasia on themes from Balfe's "Puritani;" and studies and a nocturne of his own writing. He is a skilful performer, and was much applauded. The vocalists were Miss Messent, Madame Sabatier, and Herr Brandt, with Mr. Lindsay Sloper as conductor.

ANCIENT MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The excellent society has concluded their brilliant series of concerts with Mendelssohn's A major symphony, and Beethoven's symphony in C, the "Fidelio," "Zauberflöte," and "Dame Blanche" overtures. The amateurs also sang in Wallace's National Hymn, conducted by the composer, and in Festa's madrigal "Down in a flowery vale," and in the finale to Weber's "Euryanthe," Miss Ransford taking the principal part. Mr. Lucas was the conductor. We can congratulate the committee and their indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Leslie, on the successful termination of their exertions.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS.—This pianist gave his second concert on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by the Misses E. R. and V. Collins, Miss Cubitt, Miss E. Lyon, Madame D'Oheleki, Herr Mülder, and Gerhard Taylor, the harpist.

Chopin's concertante duo for piano and violoncello was brilliantly played by Mr Adams and Mr. Collins.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS. On Monday morning the public rehearsal of Handel's "Messiah" took place at the Hanover rooms, in aid of the funds of this institution. Madame Castellan, Misses S. Novello, A. Williams, Bassano, E. Lyon, and Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Hamby, Benson, J. A. Novello, Machin, and Phillips, sustained the solos; and Sir H. R. Bishop conducted. On Wednesday evening the performances were given by the same artists, with Mr. Lucas as organist, and H. Blagrove principal violin. Madame Castellan's pronunciation of the English is excellent; she sang "Rejoice greatly," and "There were Shepherds:" Miss S. Novello had "How beautiful," "But thou didst not," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" Miss Dolby, "O thou that tellest;" Miss Bassano, "He shall feed his flock," and "He was despised," Lockey, "Comfort ye," Sims Reeves, "They rebuke," and "Thou shalt break them" Mr Phillips, Mr. Machin, and Mr. J. A. Novello, united the basses.

M. GORIA'S CONCERT.—*The manner of* this pianist on Wednesday, aided by the Beethoven band, was well attended. Miss M O'Connor sang some songs prettily.

MR. J. CHEAN'S CONCERT. On Wednesday night this concert was given at Willis's Rooms. He executed his own sonata in A flat, and fantasia on "Norma:" Chopin's most surprising essay was in a fantasia introducing two schemes of [illegible] each first played separately, then blended, and finally both [illegible] combined in the left hand, whilst the right was subduing a brilliant [illegible] Spohr played his "Lucrezia" fantasia, and Mr. F. Clinton a [illegible] The vocalists were Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, Signor Lavenu, Barre, and Mr. John Parry. Messrs. Holmes and Nelis were the [illegible]

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE. The notices of the morning concert, on Friday, of Madame Dulcken, at the Royal Italian Opera; of Miss Steele and Berkley Richards's evening; of Mr. Sarmen's benefit at Exeter; and of Miss H. Williams's *soirée*, will be given in our next Number. This morning (Saturday) M. Goria, the pianist, has a performance. On Monday night is the annual concert of the facetious John Parry. On Monday night, at the Music Hall, and Tuesday morning at the Hanover Rooms, Mr Wilson will give an Scotch entertainment. On Wednesday Mr. Lucas's [illegible] evening the Singing Schools meet at Exeter Hall; Blagrove holds his third Quartet Meeting; and Mrs. Schwab will give her annual concert. On Friday will be the concert of Miss Helene Stoel.

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT'S CONCERT.—One of our most accomplished pianists and gifted composers, Sir. Wm. Bennett, gave his annual morning concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover rooms. As is usual on these occasions, Mr Bennett had engaged an excellent band, conducted by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Dando being first violin.—thus being enabled to execute the music from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mr. Bennett's "Parisina," overtures, and Weber's "Der Freyschutz," to the effect only. Mr Bennett performed [illegible] concerto, and his own "Capriccio" in E major. Beethoven's Septet, in E flat (the second only), was executed by Molique (violin), Hill (viola), Piatti (violoncello), Williams (clarionet), Baum, jun (bassoon), Platt (horn), and Howell (double bass). The vocalists were Madame Dorus Gras, Miss D'Arc, Miss Duval, and the Misses Hobday; Mr. Locker, and Mr. Lattier—thus forming a brilliant concert

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*J. N.*" Your second communication we are sorry to say, arrived too late for notice last week. "*Les Les Lauréonnes*," mentioned in Captain Bolton's "Voyages round the World," were so named from an ancestor of the great Chessplayer's, *non the latter, most probably, took his name, "Mahl," from that of the chief town, now "Port Victoria."*

*F. W. M.*," "*A. Z.*" and others. *In some part of our impression, last week, the letter Q, denoting White's Queen, in Enigma 270, is hardly legible. We* [illegible] *represent the position:—White: K at his K's 2d; Q at K 8th 3d; Kt at Q 4th; Kt at Q B 4th. Black: King at his 5th. White mates in two moves.*

"*Veritas*." *The following is the solution of the very clever Enigma mentioned:*—
1 Q to her K's 7th, 2 Q to her K's 3d (ch), 3. P to Q R 4th. 4. Q to her K's 4th Mate. *Black's moves are all forced.*

"*H. K. A.*" *We can direct no flaw in your solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem from "The Han Book."*

"[illegible] *problems should be examined.*

"[illegible] *problems are easily solved in two, and the second in one move.*" *But, in setting* [illegible] *the solutions was rendered unintelligible. We have enclosed and returned the diagrams as you wished.*

"*H. L. K.*"—*Problem No 229 cannot be solved as you propose. Instead of playing* [illegible] *to B P, check, at his 8th move, would play* [illegible] *to K At 4th.*

"*B. C. L.*"—*The games of the famous match between England and France were published in a collected form in Germany, and may be had complete in* [illegible] *of the Chess Players' Chronicle.*

"*X. X. X.*" *If a move is considered* [illegible] *must be moved, unless the player merely intended* [illegible] *position on the board, and at the moment of touching* [illegible] *he* [illegible] *"I adjust."*

"*A. B.*" [illegible] *a game does not exhibit a player to the prejudice of moving first* [illegible]

"[illegible] *of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held at Wake-*[illegible]

"[illegible] *no," as he was called, "Rui Lopez, H. Horo, &c., you* [illegible] *sat amid the name of the author. We doubt the correctness of the* [illegible]

"[illegible] *publication of "Cross-Player's Han Book," published last year by Bohn.*

"[illegible] *"Cross-Player's Han Book," published last year by Bohn.*

"[illegible] *publication of Le Palamède, we are told, has ceased* [illegible] *want so much defiantly is experienced* [illegible]

"[illegible] *"Sopracitta," "Spero," "A Burnley Association,"* [illegible]

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 229.

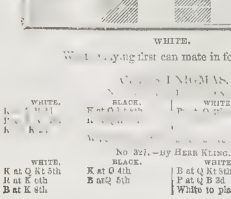
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to Q K sq | P to Q Kt 3d, or (a) | 4. R to K B 7th | B to Q Kt sq |
| 2. R takes Kt (ch) | P takes R | 5. R to Q R 7th (ch) | B takes R |
| 3. P to Q Kt 6th | R to K Kt 4th (best) | 6. P mates | |

(a) [illegible] 3 R to K B 7th (ch) K to K sq
4. P takes Kt P, mating next move.

### PROBLEM NO. 230.

From a Contributor in India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first can mate in four moves.

### CHESS MATCH.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q Kt 5th | K at Q 4th | Pawns at K B 4th, K 6th, and Q 6th | Pawns at K B 4th, K 6th, and Q 6th |
| P at K 4th | P at Q 5th | | |
| P at K 3d | P at Q B 3d | | |

No 228.—By HERR KLING.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at Q Kt 8th | K at Q 4th | B at Q Kt 8th | Pawns at K B 4th, K 6th, and Q 6th |
| R at K 6th | B at Q 5th | P at Q B 3d | |
| B at K 8th | | | |

White to play, and mate in two moves

No 398 By H. J. B.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt 3d | K at his Kt 2d | Kt at Q 6th | Pawns at K R 2d and K B 4th |
| Q at K 2d | Kt at his 4th | Pawn at his 4th | Pawn at his 4th |
| R at Q Kt 6th | Kt at his 4th | K B 2d | |

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been variable; a good deal of rain has fallen, and a rather violent thunder-storm has taken place. The following are some particulars of each day.—Tuesday, June 8, the sky was overcast till the evening, and broken clouds and rain prevailed afterwards; a shower of rain fell during the morning, the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 58°. Friday, the sky was cloudless during the early morning, and it was covered by cloud afterwards; rain was falling from 8h. P.M. to midnight; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature was 58°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature was 54°. Sunday, the sky was about one half covered by fine cumuli and scud till the evening; the day was fine, the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature was 60°. Monday, the sky was cloudy throughout, and between 4h. 20m. P.M. and 6h. 30m. P.M. there was a severe thunder-storm; the lightning was vivid, and the thunder followed Lee lightning by intervals of 7 to 10 seconds, which, therefore, was distant from the place of observation by distances varying from 1½ miles to 3 miles; the rain fell very heavily, and, within the time, an inch and a quarter fell.; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature was 59°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and it was cloudless afterwards; heavy rain was falling frequently during the day and during the afternoon, at about 4h 10m. P.M., there was a violent squall of wind and rain, during which the wind blew very strongly, the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 56°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly clear, and of a deep blue at times there were many fine fleecy cumuli scattered about the sky; the day was fine; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature was 60°; and that for the week ending this day was 57°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, | June 8. | the highest during the day was | 68 | deg., and the lowest was 50 deg |
| Friday, | June 9 | ..... | 66 | ..... 46 |
| Saturday, | June 10 | ..... | 62 | ..... 46 |
| Sunday, | June 11 | ..... | 70 | ..... 47 |
| Monday, | June 12 | ..... | 74 | ..... 52 |
| Tuesday, | Jun. 13 | ..... | 69 | ..... 44 |
| Wednesday, | June 14 | ..... | 69½ | ..... 44½ |

Blackheath, Thursday, June 15, 1848. J. G

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

On Tuesday, at a quarter to one o'clock, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland, accompanied by Lord John Russell, Lord Campbell, Lord St Germans, Lord Palmerston, and Captain Berkeley and Milne, arrived at the Clarence-yard, Portsmouth, by express train from London, on a visit to Sir C. Napier. On the Admiralty flag being hoisted in their barge, the *Victory* saluted it with the usual complement. The distinguished party was received by Sir Charles Ogle, the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., Rear-Admiral Prescott, C.B., &c. &c. At 2 o'clock, the whole party, augmented by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the principle to be observed in the use of iron in railway and similar structures, proceeded to witness the testing of some chain cables, and some experiments of a scientific character, by Captain James, R.E., F.R.S., and then made a tour of the dockyard, first glancing at the *Merlin* steam-packet, Lieutenant J. O. Bathurst, resting for the Mediterranean service in dock; thence inspecting the *Ajax* steam guardship, the *Penbroke*, in dock; the new basin; the mast and boat foundries, Mr Brimble's new dock and slips, the *Royal Frederick*, and the *Princess Royal*, on the slips, the wood walls and the hydraulic room, where Captain James exhibited to the Premier and his colleagues a highly interesting experiment of pressure upon iron girders; thence their lordships at the dinner, distinguished Chiefs had met the King's-stairs, and visited the *Excellent*, Captain Codrington, when that officer showed them his new gunnery practice. After inspecting sundry other objects of interest, the party adjourned to the Crown banquet. The entertainment was intended to have been given on board the *St Vincent*, at Spithead, but a gale had been blowing since daylight, and the sea was running so high as to deter the inhabitated in mattled life from attempting a dinner on ship board.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of Continental affairs, and the proclamation of the Danish war, Consols have advanced this week nearly three quarters per cent. This rise is mainly attributable to the easy state of money, aided by the long-existing inclination on the part of capitalists to purchase just previously to the quarterly rush the hopes of securing the dividend as a profit in consequence Consols opened on Monday with much firmness, and continued to [illegible] check on Tuesday, from the unsatisfactory state of Paris newsand prices, Consols [illegible] as the last day's transfer, previously to the half-yearly closing of the [illegible] books, some activity prevailed. Wednesday prices were firm, and in all [illegible] tenancies, and no time being made for the Account, the announcement on Thursday by the Directors of the Bank of England, that the minimum rate interest would be reduced to 3½ per cent, although it excited some surprise, did not materially influence prices. Money, as was remarked last week, is so abundant already, that the only effect will be to make the Bank a competitor with the bankers and discounters, who for some time past have engrossed all the business. Consols, after the announcement, advanced to 83¾ ex div. for the [illegible]

The market closed with some firmness (although but little had been done previously), at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 184. Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, 83¾; New Three-and-a-quarter pc. Cent Annuities, 84⅝; Long Annuities, 8 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 1p pm; Consols for Opening, 83¾ ex div., Exchequer Bills, £1000, 40 pm.; £500, 40 pm.; Small, 39 pm.

The Foreign Market has been heavy during the week, business being nearly confined to Spanish, Portuguese, and Mexican. Spanish Five per Cents declined on Wednesday to 19¼ on it becoming known that senor Isturitz had left London for Madrid. A slight improvement was, however, registered on Thursday. Peruvian *gradually inclined* after the arrival of the mails last week, but [illegible] Committee *did not publish* the news received from their agent until Wednesday [illegible] transpired that the Peruvian Government had not even condescended to reply to the letters of the agent, the stock fell to 20. It is expected that on [illegible] application will be made to Lord Palmerston to direct [illegible] there to back the remonstrances of the agent of the Committee. Mexicans nearly passed upon the arrival of the American mails, but left a partial advance upon Monday's prices. Slight activity characterised the market at the close of the week. Prices quoting for Brazilian Bonds, 90½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 19½; Mexican, Five per Cents, 1838, 16, 16½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 30; Portuguese Four per Cents, 17; Spanish [illegible] Ditto, Passive, 3; Ditto, Three per Cents., 32½; Dutch [illegible] Cent, 12 Guild.

The Share Market was very dull at the beginning of the week, but displays a slight improvement at the close; business continues, however, on the most [illegible] scale, and no results in favour of closing [illegible] to restore [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## PUBLICATIONS, &c.

New Glee, just published, Price 3s.,

CAN A BOSOM SO GENTLE ALARMAIN? The Words by SHENSTONE A Glee for Five Voices Composed and dedicated to Vincent Novello, Esq., by Miss LAURA W. BARKER London: Sacred Music Warehouse, 59, Dean-street, Soho Price

Just

LECTURES ON PAINTING, at the ROYAL ACADEMY By [illegible] R.A With a Memoir of the Author HENRY G. HEWAY

BEE

THE BEE-KEEPER'S MANUAL, Practica. Hints on the Management and complete Preservation of the Honey Bee.—By HENRY TAYLOR.

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SIR THEODORE BROUGHTON; or, [illegible] H. WATER. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., Author of

[illegible]

ACCIDENTS and EMERGENCIES, a

[illegible] as most of the [illegible] for the un [illegible] soon [illegible]

LEMON

DR. G. ROBERT ROWE on NERVOUS DISEASES, dislocation, Liver and Stomach Complaints, Gout, Asthma, and diseases of Warm Climates. "Dr Rowe reasons with no less clear and convincing skill than he exercises in practice, and his treatment is, in the majority of cases, successful."—Medical Gazette. [illegible]

SYLVAN'S PICTORIAL HAND-BOOKS. ENGLISH LAKE [illegible] CAVE and its WATERING PLACES LAND O' BURNS Poets [illegible] SCENES [illegible] SCANDINAVIAN CANAL Map and 30 [illegible] THAMES for [illegible]

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London: LONGMAN and Co., and J. JONES, III, Jermyn-street.

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BATTLE OF GOITO, BETWEEN THE AUSTRIANS AND PIEDMONT

## THE WAR IN ITALY.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the decisive victory obtained by the Piedmontese, on the 30th ult., near Goito. The following additional particulars are from the proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of Lombardy:—

"The enemy, who until now by his movements had almost allowed us to expect an approaching retreat, made a powerful effort, attacking our troops upon the whole line; at the same time the Tuscans were assailed on the extreme right, and the Piedmontese in the plains of Pastrengo and Rivoli at the extreme left. If the memorable valour of the Tuscans was not sufficient against the crushing number of the Austrians, that of the Piedmontese from the other point succeeded in repulsing them with much advantage, the enemy having left on those plains 600 dead, amongst whom are many officers.

"Scarcely had the King Charles Albert heard that a great body of Austrians was directed from Verona towards Mantua, than he hastened in person along the line of his army, and reinforced its positions, principally that of Goito.

"It was there that the battle of the 30th was fought. The combat began about half-past three o'clock, and lasted till night-fall.

"The [illegible] were honourably wounded. Of the enemy's troops a great number were killed, and many made prisoners, amongst whom was Major Bontheim and several superior officers.

"On the same day, as was announced, the enemy shut in Peschiera hoisted the white flag, the garrison obtained from the generosity of the King Charles Albert honourable conditions, consigning meanwhile to our troops one of the gates of the fortress."

It is further stated that "scarcely did the King Charles Albert and the Duke of Savoy hear the cannon of Goito, than they moved with two divisions to that point; when arrived there, the action already proceeded bravely. The enemy attempted to force the passage of Goito with the view of taking all our positions; but the power of the Piedmontese artillery repulsed them from the centre. There was a moment that the Austrians, perceiving the right wing not sufficiently defended by artillery, exerted there their greatest effort, and that part began to cede to the prevailing force, when the Duke of Savoy advanced the 2d regiment of the Guards.

"The Austrians were then repulsed on that side also; and towards half-past seven of the evening they were in full flight.

"This day (in which the King Charles Albert and his sons were always in the midst of the fire, as the humblest of their soldiers) was not only glorious for us, but of the gravest moment in the war, since the bold plan of our enemy was discovered, which was to surround our army on all sides. It was seen that the Austrians, however strong, cannot in the open field sustain an encounter with the valour of the Italians."

On the 30th, at eleven o'clock at night, Peschiera capitulated; and several Italian officers, with artillerymen and riflemen, entered the fort by the gate of Verona.

At daybreak, on the 31st, the 13th Regiment and the corps of Parmesan troops entered the place. At mid-day, the Austrians, filing off before the barracks, went out by the gate of Brescia, having laid down their arms, which were consigned to the custody of the Piedmontese, in the presence of the Duke of Genoa, attended by a select staff and the 14th Regiment. The officers alone were allowed to retain possession of their swords.

There were found in the fortress considerable stores of ammunition, heaps of cannon-balls, bombs, &c. The houses in the interior presented a deplorable spectacle. The enemy had wished to hold out till the last moment, and had consumed almost all the provisions. Of the few cannoniers who remained, each was compelled to do double duty. Almost all the horses were consumed. There was no more salt, and saltpetre was substituted. The soldiers sacked the houses which the bombs of the enemy had set on fire; and the few remaining inhabitants (not more than 400), the greater part of whom had been obliged to labour at the works of defence, took refuge in the casemates.

The *Times* Correspondent states, as the result of a quarter of an hour's inspection of the fortress of Peschiera, that, for the purposes of war, though the little town has suffered severely, the fortress itself is quite uninjured. The parapets of the forts Mandello and Salvi are knocked to pieces; but care was taken during the siege not to fire round shot against the works of the place itself, and trust altogether for its reduction to shells, unless the extremity of battering in breach should become necessary. The town on the right of the Mincio has not been so much cut up as that part which is on the left bank fortunately for the troops and the few inhabitants, their barracks were [illegible], and all persons were allowed to take refuge in them. The outer coating of the roof is cut up into shreds, but the bomb-proofs were well made, and all found perfect security under them. After passing the Place d'Armes, the first houses you come to shared in the destruction intended for the barracks, but further on the houses are only occasionally injured.

Though the town is small, the works occupy a great extent; and as they are well constructed, and as waters from the Lake of Garda flow round in a deep ditch [illegible] feet wide, the Sardinians would have found it a tough matter to cut in. The fortress is to be put into an effective state without delay. Mandello and Salvi forts are to be repaired, and already the temporary batteries established for the siege are razed. A strong garrison is to be placed in the town, with at least twelve months' provisions, as it is now evident that Peschiera has been isolated from the want of food alone, and not from any impression made by the besiegers. The opportune surrender now has been a godsend to Charles Albert, not only from its being a good base for operations and for magazines, but for the extent of the force which he is enabled to draw from before it, to support his manœuvres in front of the enemy.

"The surrender of Peschiera and the victory, or rather the three victories, of the last week of May," says the Provisional Government proclamation, "seem to guarantee the result of the war of independence."

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS LEAVING PESCHIERA.

LONDON: Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 322.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1848. [Sixpence.


## THE AUSTRIAN REVOLUTION.

The Austrian Revolution has hitherto excited less interest in this country than the Revolution of Paris in February last. The causes of the former are less understood. The same intercourse is not kept up between Germany and England as between England and France. The London journals do not so regularly and so fully report the doings of the Germans in their attempts to establish free institutions; and when their correspondents favour us with communications from the seat of disturbances, they are in general so confused, contradictory, and unconnected, that the ordinary reader strives in vain to gather from their contents any clear and precise notions of the feelings, motives, objects, and success of the contending parties. This is the case even with Prussia, where a revolution is evidently in progress, of which the results threaten to be as remarkable as those of 1789 in France. It is still more so with Austria, where there is a complication of mischief to be remedied, and where there exists a complication of conflicting interests, desires, aspirations, and nationalities, which makes the affairs of that country, at the present time, the most remarkable history in this age of great histories and of unparalleled events.

The Austrian Empire, as it existed before the French Revolution of February last, and as it exists nominally but not actually at the present moment, covers a surface of 45,000 square miles larger than France; of 138,000 larger than the United Kingdom; and of 141,000 larger than its rival kingdom of Prussia. It comprises people of various religions and languages; Roman Catholics, Greeks, Lutherans, Calvinists, in faith; Hungarians, Bohemians, Germans, and Italians, in nationality. Its Emperor represents, as far as any one in the nineteenth century can represent such remote antiquity, the ancient Roman Empire—driven from Rome to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to the Eastern Empire, the *Oester Reich*, whence the name of Austria. He is the head of the most illustrious House of Europe; the governor of a rich, splendid, and extensive empire; the ruler of countries and districts abounding with natural wealth, and with natural facilities for the indefinite extension of that wealth; and of various populations and races, each of which is capable from education and natural character of becoming among the most useful, the most industrious, and the most intelligent of European nations.

Such is the fair side of the picture. On the other hand, we find that this mighty Emperor is a child in intellect—or indeed lower than a child, for the child is teachable, which he is not. We find him a dwarf in person, amiable, but utterly helpless. Power has been exercised in his name and on his behalf, by men who have not acted with the most ordinary prudence. Instead of ruling by reason and justice, they have ruled by terror, coercion, and the sword; and have trusted to physical force alone for keeping in subjection the natural aspirations of these various populations. The Italian, smarting and indignant under this system, has from time to time striven to cast it off. When he had not the sword in his hand to resist the insupportable tyranny, he had hatred in his heart, which he inculcated to his children as a sacred duty. The German has been jealous of the Hungarian, the Hungarian distrustful of the German. The Slavonian has encouraged ideas of nationality utterly incompatible with the continued existence of the Austrian empire. Race has been opposed to race; nationality to nationality; language to language; each against all, and all against each. By a long course of financial mismanagement, this naturally rich country has become poor and embarrassed. As a state it has been several times bankrupt, and robbery, peculation, and spoliation seem to have been the presiding spirits of its Exchequer. Its whole economy, financial, political, and commercial, has been radically wrong for more than a century. Prince Metternich, who presided in the name of the Emperor over this heterogeneous empire—who lived by shifts and expediencies and by the strong arm of a military despotism repressive of anything approaching to freedom of opinion—knew the fearful rottenness of the system that he upheld. But, knowing it, he did not seek to remedy it. He was avowedly well content if he could contrive, by patching and shifting and scheming, to make the *disjecta membra* hold together during his own lifetime. At any given period within the last twenty years the materials of a violent revolution were ready to explode in Austria. The train was laid; the building to be overthrown was cracking of its own age and feebleness. It wanted but the match to fire the train—and there would have been a speedy end of the system which by slow degrees had brought this fine empire into a condition of such woful embarrassment and degradation. The match, however, was not applied in the German and Hungarian portions of the empire, and it missed fire on more than one occasion in Italy. At last the French Revolution broke out and was successful. Austria was in a blaze immediately. The rotten wood crackled—the boys of the University of Vienna, joined by shopkeepers and the middle-classes generally, drove the all-powerful Metternich into exile, and

THE AUSTRIAN GARRISON, HAVING EVACUATED PESCHIERA, ENTERING THE CASTLE OF PARMA, ON THEIR ROUTE TO THE AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the ball of Revolution began to roll with fearful velocity. Italy took up arms, and Milan afforded to the world the spectacle of a disinterested, unconquerable, enthusiastic heroism pervading a whole people—noble as well as beggar—Duchess as well as sempstress—old man as well as school-boy—of which modern times have had but few examples, and never a greater. The result is that Lombardy, though not positively lost to Austria at this moment, may be considered as independent: and that, under no possible combination of circumstances, will German rule, in any shape whatever, be tolerated in any portion of the Italian peninsula.

The Viennese—almost as impulsive as the Parisians—consented to be guided by the Students of the University, and raised such a clamour for a Republic, that the Emperor, mistrustful of the appearance which crowded him wherever he went abroad, and thinking, probably, of the fate of Marie Antoinette, his kinswoman, and of Louis XVI., as parallel to his own if he remained, fled from his capital to Innspruck, and left the middle classes of his hereditary Empire of Germany to debate on the future form of the Government without the embarrassment of his presence amongst them. Bohemia manifested attachment to his person. Hungary expressed the same feeling, and his advisers deem the Emperor seriously debated whether the true policy to be pursued under circumstances so extraordinary would not be to take advantage of the fervent nationality of the Czech population, and establish a Bohemian or Hungarian empire upon a new basis, leaving the German portion of Austria to shift for itself—either by founding a Republic, or by incorporating with the Prussian and other Germans who encourage their day-dream of a united German Fatherland. Up to this time, the future existence of the Austrian empire remains undecided; but it seems highly improbable that any portion of Germany, proper, as so considered, will continue under the governance of the House of Hapsburgh. The latest news received informs us of the expulsion of the German troops and citizens from the capital of Bohemia, by the Czech or Bohemian party; and adds that Prince Windischgrætz, the Austrian or German Commander, had retired to the heights around, to bombard the ancient city of Prague, and batter it into submission, in the name of the Emperor. The Czech party are not at all unwilling to accept the present Emperor as their Sovereign, provided he do not add his German possessions to their kingdom. The Emperor himself, without advisers who are capable of directing him or acting for him, has fallen into a state of nervous excitement and debility, from which the worst results are anticipated, and is about to remove, or be removed, from Innspruck, no one knows whither. Such, at the present moment, is the state of the Metternichian deluge in Austria—a confusion to which that of France is order itself. Its subsidence, we are afraid, is not to be speedily looked for. Such outbursts as these, arising from causes so great and so diversified, require time to calm; and when the calm arrives, the observer who looks forth upon the region which was so troubled, may expect to find all the old landmarks removed, and a new country, as far as all outward appearances go, occupying the place of the old one.

## SURRENDER OF PESCHIERA.

In our Journal of last week we detailed the surrender of this important fortress. In the 17th article of the capitulation is stated the route to be held by the Austrian troops, who, with their officers, were to pass through Desenzano, Brescia, Cremona, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, and Ancona, where they were to be embarked for Croatia, and if possible for Segna.

We are now enabled by an artist-correspondent to annex a sketch of a part of the garrison, the escort of Sardinian infantry, entering, as prisoners of war, the Castle of Parma, one of the towns mentioned in the above route. They consist of a regiment of Croatian infantry, a few companies of artillerymen, and a small picquet of Hungarian hussars, in all about 1600 men. For many weeks previously to the surrender, the garrison had been subjected to the severest privations: compelled early in the siege to replace the deficiency of salt by saltpetre and gunpowder, the men had latterly been kept on a third of a ration of food; and their bread merely consisted of maize, ground and made into cakes, raw, with no yeast. During this remnant each artillerymen became obliged to undertake the direction of two guns, while the Croatian infantry worked them. Their appearance, on arriving here, betrayed sadly the hard usage to which they had been subjected; the Croatians especially, although finely built men, and above the middle height of stature, appearing to be unmercifully exhausted as scarcely to be capable of dragging themselves along. Every possible token of humanity and of sympathy was shown to them by the Italians generally and by the escort. They seldom marched more than fifteen miles in a day, and that during the cooler hours of the morning—from sunrise; while several days' halt were made, lengthening the journey much beyond its expected period. The men have been uniformly treated with more consideration than the articles enjoined, being provided in the barracks with good beds wherever these could be procured, and the officers have been quartered at the principal inns. Their sunburnt countenances, lean, wearied, and spiritless, told of the dreadful havoc that war had made among them. Numerous cars and waggons followed, bearing the wounded, the sick, and the exhausted, and at each of their resting-places some few, with the worst complaints, remained behind to linger, perhaps to die in a foreign hospital, even before their less unfortunate comrades can reach their native land. One who recoiled from such a fate, and overtasked his failing powers, fell a victim to the exertion: a few green leaves strewn over his face and body furnished the pomp of a poor soldier's lying-in-state, until the waggon slowly reached the nearest station.

The escort, consisting of a battalion, 1000 strong, of fine Piedmontese infantry (Grenadier Guards), contrasted with the prisoners as favourably as the national pride of the Italians could desire. A picked corps, usually employed on garrison and parade duty in the capital, they had been sent from Turin expressly to perform this office, which leads them directly through those provinces, south of the Po, that are now in course of annexation to King Charles Albert's dominions.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been variable; the sky has been for the most part covered by clouds, the wind has been variable, and the temperature has been about that of the average for the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was for the most part overcast; several flashes of lightning were seen in the N.E. during the evening; the direction of the wind was E.N.E, and the average temperature of the air was 59°. Friday, the appearance of the sky was changeable: at times it was overcast, but mostly some portions of clear sky were visible; the direction of the wind was N.E. at the former part of the day, and S. at the latter: the average temperature was 60°. Saturday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, except for a short time in the morning when the sun broke out, and once some rain fell: the direction of the wind was S. principally: the average temperature was 62°. Sunday, the sky was overcast all day, with very slight exceptions; a shower of rain fell at 6h. P.M.: the direction of the wind, at the former part of the day, was W.S.W., and it was N. at the latter; the temperature of the air was 62½°. Monday, the sky was for the most part overcast: rain was falling heavily in the morning: the direction of the wind was N.: the average temperature of the air was 62°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till 10h. P.M.: the air was in gentle motion from the N.N.E., and the average temperature was 59½°. Wednesday, the sky was much covered with cumulo-stratus, till the evening; a fine sunset: there were occasional light airs from the N.E.: the average temperature of the air was 62°; and that for the week ending this day was 62° nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday. | June 15, the highest during the day was | 77 | deg., and the lowest was | 50 deg. |
| Friday. | June 16. | 76 | ..... | 56 |
| Saturday. | June 17. | 71 | ..... | 52½ |
| Sunday. | June 18. | 68 | ..... | 57 |
| Monday. | June 19. | 69½ | ..... | 54½ |
| Tuesday. | June 20. | 67 | ..... | 53 |
| Wednesday. | June 21. | 73 | ..... | 51½ |

Blackheath, Thursday, June 22. J. G.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF HESSE.—The Grand Duke of Hesse, Lewis II, died at Darmstadt, on the 16th, of an apoplectic attack. He was in the 71st year of his age, and succeeded his father April 6, 1830. His death will produce no political effect, as he had on the 9th of March last appointed his son, Lewis, co-Regent, and had taken no part since in public affairs.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE

The excitement which the affair of Louis Napoleon created last week in Paris has, in a great degree, passed away, dissipated by the following letter which the Prince addressed to the president of the National Assembly, and which that functionary read to the Assembly on Friday evening last:

"Monsieur le President,—I felt pride in having been elected representative of the people in Paris and in three other departments. It was in my opinion an ample reparation for my years' exile and six years' captivity; but the injurious suspicions to which my election has given rise, the disturbance of which it was the pretext, and the hostility of the executive power, impose upon me the duty of refusing an honour which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order, and the maintenance of a wise, great, and liberal Republic; and since I involuntarily cause disorder, I deposit, not without regret, my resignation in your hands. Calumnies, I trust, will now be restored, and enable me to return to France as the humblest of citizens, but also as one the most devoted to the repose and prosperity of his country.

(Signed) "CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The accounts from the departments are very unsatisfactory. A collision between the peasantry and National Guards of Gueret, in the department of La Creuse, took place on the 14th inst., on account of the additional 45 per cent. direct tax, in which twelve were killed and several wounded. At Nismes several people have been killed and wounded. Perpignan is under martial law; and there have been disturbances at Toulouse and in other districts, although of less gravity.

On the night of the 15th, but Guizot, notwithstanding that the excitement of the people continued, and that the tocsin was rung, tranquillity was preserved through the exertions of the clergy, who mixed amongst the groups and exhorted them to peace, and the mayors having solemnly promised that the odious tax should be withdrawn, order was in a great degree restored.

A telegraphic despatch received by the Executive Government on Sunday announced that the disturbances at Nismes had been suppressed by a large military force, after a sanguinary collision between the contending parties, in which several lives were sacrificed. It is added that those disturbances were totally unconnected with politics. Religious animosity, which exists high between the Catholics and Protestants of Nismes, was the sole cause of the bloodshed.

In Paris matters are in a very unsatisfactory state, owing to the continued depression of all commercial and mercantile business in consequence of the uncertain aspect which the political horizon presents.

It is mentioned in proof of the injury sustained by the trade of Paris, that more than twenty manufacturing jewellers have determined to close their warehouses and to retire to the country until matters shall improve. More than three-fourths of these manufacturers have not disposed of the smallest article of their trade since the 24th of February last.

The Minister of War, accompanied by the General commanding the Department of the Seine, and by General Damesme, who commands the National Garde Mobile, reviewed several regiments of cavalry, consisting of Cuirassiers, Dragoons, and Lancers, and some battalions of the Garde Mobile, in the Champs de Mars, on Sunday. The appearance of the troops was fine, and the manner in which the evolutions were performed elicited the approbation of the Minister of War.

The new Republican Guard was reviewed on Sunday by M. Trouvé Chauvel, the Prefect of Police. The Guard is composed partly of old soldiers and partly of operatives who fought at the barricades of February last. After having passed through the ranks of the Guard, the Prefect of Police addressed the men in a concise speech, in which he explained to them that the country expected that they never would acknowledge but one flag—that of the Republic. His speech was received with loud and unanimous cheers of "*Vive la République!*"

The monster banquet, at 25 centimes the head (2½d.), which was to have been given at Vincennes, is announced to take place on the 14th of July—the anniversary of the capture of the Bastile. The tables are to be laid outside the fortifications extending from the Canal d'Ourcq to Reuilly. Invitations are to be addressed to the operatives and National Guards of the departments.

On Monday the draft of the Constitution agreed to by the Committee of the National Assembly appointed to draw it up, was read in the Chamber by M. Marrast, the reporter of the Committee. The following are its most important provisions:—

### CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

#### RIGHTS OF MAN

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees the following:

Art. 1. The duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the constitution, in obedience to the laws, in the defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of that fraternal maxim, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise."

2. The constitution guarantees to all citizens—Liberty, Equality, Security, Instruction, Labour, Property, Assistance.

3. Liberty consists in the right of going and coming; of meeting peacefully and without arms; of association; of petitioning; of exercising one's religion; of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by the press or otherwise, without any restriction other than the rights and liberties of other nations, and the public security.

4. Equality consists in the existence of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, and the admissibility of every one to all public employments, without any other motive of ground for preference than his virtues and his capacity. The equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

5. Security results from the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicile, and the rights and goods of each and every member of society.

6. The right of instruction is that which every man has to receive gratuitously from the State, the education proper for the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties of each of them.

7. The right of labour is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must, by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organised shortly, furnish labour to every able-bodied man who cannot procure it.

8. Property consists in the right of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues, of the fruits of one's labour, of the produce of his industry.

9. The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the State the means of existence.

#### LABOUR

#### CONSTITUTION

#### CHAPTER I.—OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

10. France is a democratic Republic, one and indivisible.

11. The French Republic has as its symbol, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

12. The sovereignty resides in the universality of the French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptive to the individuals or to any section of the people. No individual can assume the exercise of it.

13. All the public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people

14. The separation of the powers is the first condition of a free government.

#### CHAPTER II.—OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

15. The French people delegate their legislative power to a single assembly.

16. The election has for basis the population

17. The total number of the representatives of the people will be 750, including the representatives for Algeria and the French colonies

#### CHAPTER III.—OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER

41. The French people delegate the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Republic.

42. In order to be named President, the person must be born a Frenchman, and of the age of 30 years at least.

43. The President is nominated by the direct and universal suffrage of the people, by secret suffrage, and by the absolute majority of the votes.

CHAPTER IV.—Is on the council of state.

CHAPTER V. Is on the administration.

CHAPTER VI. Is on the judicial powers

CHAPTER VII. Is on the public forces.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—OF THE GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS.

115. The confiscation of property can never be re-established

116. Slavery cannot exist on any land under the French flag.

117. In no case can the press be submitted to censorship

118. All political offences are to be exclusively tried by a jury.

119. All citizens have a right to print and cause to be printed, due regard being paid to the guarantees due to public and private rights.

120. The appreciation of offences committed by means of the press, or by any other means of publicity, belongs exclusively to the jury

121. The jury alone shall have power on the amount of damages claimed for offences of the press.

122. Each citizen professes free worship religion, and receives from the State for the exercise of his peculiar forms an equal protection.

123. The ministers of public worship acknowledged by the law have alone a right to receive a salary from the State.

124. The liberty of public instruction is exercised under the guarantee of the laws, and under the superintendence of the State. This superintendence shall extend to all establishments of education, without any exception

125. The domicile of each citizen is an inviolable asylum. It is not allowed to any one to enter there except according to forms and in the cases determined by the law

126. No man shall be deprived of his national judges

127. All property, of whatever nature, is inviolable.

128. All taxes are established for common utility. Each is to contribute according to his fortune.

130. No tax can be levied except in virtue of a law.

131. The direct taxes can be fixed for one year only.

132. The essential guarantees of the right to labour are—liberty of labour, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education suitable to each man; equitable participation in the profits of capital; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the State destined to employ the men in case of failure of work.

133. The Constitution guarantees the public debt

134. The Legislative Assembly shall establish, the statutes shall be revised, and placed in accordance with democratic and republican principles.

135. The territory of Algeria and of the colonies, is declared French territory, and shall be governed by particular laws suited to each.

By the 13th chapter, which has reference to the attributes of the executive power, there is, besides the President, who is to be elected by universal suffrage, a Vice-President, who is to be nominated by the Assembly, and who is to be the head of the Republic by the National Assembly, and who, by right of office, will be President of the Council of State. The President is to be elected for four years. The President will nominate all the ministers and all the political agents. He can dispose of the military force, but cannot command them in person. Some of the members of the committee proposed that general officers should be excluded from the office of President, but that proposition was overruled. The Assembly is to be re-elected every three years.

The financial difficulties of the Government are accumulating more and more every day. The impracticable scheme of the Government to furnish employment and wages to the working classes is beginning to present itself in the full breadth of its folly to all parties, even the owners themselves; but the mischievous consequences, the demoralized condition of the working men, their discontent, the dissatisfaction of the tax-payers, the ruin of trade, and consequent loss of employment to the operatives themselves, remain in all their hideousness; and the Parisian mob have at last awoke to the conviction that for the last few months they have been burning the candle at both ends; but, unfortunately they do not appear to gather wisdom from their experience, and the blame of the present unhappy aspect of affairs is shifted, *à la manière Française*, to the shoulders of the Government. The Executive Commission are accused of being despotic, because they would establish order—of being unjust, because they would diminish expenses which it is impossible to keep up—of being inert and impotent because they do not attack every party except that which precisely taunts them with weakness.

Driven to their wits end to devise additional sources of revenue, the Government have issued a decree containing a supplementary tariff of tolls to be levied on articles of consumption entering Paris.

Some of the articles subject to toll:—Diamonds and every other description of gems, set or unset, 10 per cent. (ten pounds) per two pounds weight: olive oil, fruit preserved in oil, with or without liquid, and perfumed oil of every description, 40f (33s.) the hundred quarts; other vegetable oils, 30f. (25s.) the hundred quarts, acidulated oils, 20f. (16s 8d.) per hundred quarts; varnish mixed in oil, white lead, and all other oily substances, 10f. (8s. 4d.) per ditto; spirits of turpentine, 8f. (7s. 6d.); raw or refined sugar, 1c per two pounds weight; oranges and lemons, 2c. per ditto; almonds and dried fruits (such as figs and grapes), fruit pies, preserved lemons, and all other descriptions of dried fruit and olives, 5c. per ditto; chesnuts, &c. per ditto; sea coal, coke, and turf, 30c (2½) per bushel; white wax (refined or pressed) and spermaceti, 50c (4s.) the 2lb weight; yellow wax, or other substances replacing wax, 20c. per ditto; hydraulic lime, 5f. 40c. (5s.) the bushel; quick lime, 1f. 20c. (1s.) the bushel; bricks and tiles of every description, and pottery, 30c. (2d.) per 200 pounds weight; sand and clay, 60c. (6d.) the cart; coals of every description, in the two-pound weight; copper, 5c. (4d.) per ditto; zinc, 1c. per ditto, ice for refreshment, 5c. (4d.) per ditto.

The Provisions of the humbler classes, who for several months in the autumn and winter generally breakfast on bread and grapes, will find by this decree that their new Republican liberty is more oppressive than their supposed Monarchical slavery. Comfortable quarters in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville, on Tuesday evening, discussed—and, for the greater part, approved—the pretensions of Prince Louis Napoleon. They were dispersed by the troops. It was believed that the Prince would be elected Colonel of the 3rd Legion of the National Guards of the *banlieu*. A placard announced that Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, was a candidate for the command of the 2d Legion of the National Guard of Paris.

The Government were not inattentive to the dangers with which they seem menaced, both from the Paris *ouvriers*, and the spirit of reaction manifested in many of the provinces.

The newly-formed Republican Guard, consisting of four squadrons of cavalry and 2200 infantry, was reviewed on Tuesday by five members of the Executive Commission, and by the Lieutenant-General Cavaignac. Five thousand of these are immediately to be despatched to the Sologne, to be divided amongst the three departments of the Loiret, the Loir et Cher, and the Cher. A canal is to be cut through an extent of thirty miles, and 100,000 acres of now unproductive land are to be drained and cultivated. 1200 are to be sent to the department of the Maine and Loire, to be employed at the Tours and Nantes Railroad. The improvement of the navigation of the Marne will employ forthwith 3000 workmen. The construction of five bridges, noted by the National Assembly, will employ many hands, and the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue Saint Antoine, originally planned by Napoleon, and now to be commenced forthwith, will offer a great resource to the labourers, particularly during the winter. In the meantime many of the inmates of the national workshops who are not common labourers have quitted the capital, and have returned to the departments, having received an allowance to assist them on their journey.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of interest in the day's proceedings was the communication, by M. Marrast, to the Chamber, of the draft of the constitution agreed to by the committee on that subject—an abstract of which is given above.

TUESDAY.—M. Clement Thomas resigned into the hands of the National Assembly the command of the National Guards of Paris. The resignation was accepted, and the Assembly, on the motion of its President, declared that General Clement Thomas had deserved well of his country.

The President read a letter from M. Thiers, who, having been returned in four departments, chose the department of the Lower Seine.

General Cavaignac presented a project of decree, providing that, after the 1st of October, 1848, the admission into the military school of St. Cyr and the Polytechnic School shall be gratuitous.

The project of decree relative to the National Workhouses being the next order of the day, M. Victor Hugo was called to the tribune. He admitted that those establishments had been at first a necessity, but were now full time, he said, to remedy an evil of which, the least inconvenience was to squander uselessly the resources of the country. What, he asked, had they produced in the course of four months? Nothing. They had only degraded into the vigorous children of labour, deprived them of all taste for labour, and demoralised them to such a degree that they no longer blushed to beg in the streets. The Monarchy had its faults; the Republic had its weaknesses. But Socialism, however, that the enemies of the country would not succeed in converting the Parisian labourers, formerly so virtuous, into lazzaroni and lanzknechts, or prætorians of *émeute*, at the disposition of a dictatorship. As to the Luxembourg, it simply menaced the financial and commercial situation of France, and appealing to the Socialists he summoned them in the name of humanity to cease to preach their anarchical doctrines. At the moment Paris struggled in a paroxysm which was regarded by its neighbours as an agony, London, he said, rejoiced, and its industry and commerce took breath. Those who called the people to revolt were most culpable, for they created distrust, and obliged capital to fly. When they agitated Paris they assorted the power, grandeur, wealth, prosperity, and preponderance of England. The misery of the rich constituted at no time the wealth of the poor. The Socialists should consider that civil war was a servile war; and he again entreated them to suspend their declamations against family and property, in the name of society.

After considerable discussion the Assembly voted the additional credit of 3,000,000f., which was demanded.

Wednesday.—The project of a decree, relative to the grant of 100,000 francs for the relief of the political sufferers under the Government of Louis Philippe, was, after a short discussion, adopted.

The remainder of the sitting was passed in the discussion of a bill relative to the duties on wine, cider, beer, &c.

### BELGIUM.

Belgium has again passed through an important trial. The electoral reform had doubled the number of electors, and the question naturally arose, whether the elections would favour the retrograde, the radical, or the liberal party. The answer, however, is clear and indubitable. The new electors had all assembled under the banners of the constitutional party, and candidates as true representatives of the minds and desires of the people. Brussels took precedent in setting this good example.

The candidates of the Association Libérale had from 4600 to 5500 votes, whereas the candidates of the Alliance numbered scarcely from 300 to 800 votes

The retrograde did not even appear on the scene of action. The result of the scrutiny was everywhere announced amidst great acclamation. Some placards were carried about with the words "No Republic." At Antwerp the victory of the Libérale was not less decisive—the whole members re-elected with 2500 to 2700 votes; while a Professor of the University of Lyons, who was a native of Antwerp, was unsuccessful, notwithstanding the immense exertion of the retrograde party. At Ath, Dumortier, the leader of the party, had the upper hand, as well as at Charleroi and Courtrai, and even in the city of Ghent, the place where, above all others, great apprehensions were entertained from the machinations of the Radical party, the Libérale candidates gained from 700 to 800 votes, while the Liberal Constitutionalists were returned with 2500 to 2800 votes.

### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 16th instant have been received. The Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Berne, M. Cayo Quinones de Leon, had brought to Madrid the official account of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Austrian empire.

The Madrid journals of the 13th publish the debate in the House of Commons on the differences between the British and Spanish Governments, but it is most unfaithfully given.

The sum net of revenue collected for the month of May was estimated at 90,000,000 reals, of which 40,000,000 have been paid to the Bank of San Fernando.

The Queen gave a dinner on the 12th to the Prussian Envoy, which was attended by the Ministers. The dinner was short, and passed tolerably well.

The authorities continued to adopt every night extraordinary precautions, in anticipation of another outbreak. Count Miraflores had returned to Madrid.

The Court had gone into mourning for nine days, in consequence of the death of the Princess Sophia of England. Rumours were again current of a serious dissent between General Narvaez and the Minister of Finance. A Carlist band, commanded by El Organista, had been dispersed, in Arragon, with the loss of its chief, six killed, and ten prisoners.

The faction of Don Vicente Herrero had been surprised and defeated in the town of Balaguer by a company of the Walloon guards, and totally routed. Herrero was left dead on the field of battle, near the entrance of the town, with six of his comrades. Nine were taken prisoners.

The Court had gone into mourning for the death of M. Beltran de Lis, Minister of Finance, and another, appointing M. Orlando in his place, had been published on the 16th.

### ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—From the seat of war advices announce the surrender of Visenza, under General Aspara, on the 11th, by capitulation, to the Austrians.—The Italian troops marched out with the honours of war, &c., retaining their arms. General Durando, in the capitulation, undertook to re-cross the Po, and not to serve neither he nor the Romans under him—for the space of three months against the Austrians. The lives and property of the inhabitants of Vicenza were respected. The head-quarters of Charles Albert were advanced to Villafranca, and it was expected that the Adige would be crossed above and below Verona on the evening of the 13th. The intended attack, however, on Verona did not take place, though 50,000 men were brought within three miles of the city, in consequence of its being ascertained that Radetzky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, had reinforced with 15,000 men, and it was not

considered prudent to attack a fortified place with so large a garrison in an irregular manner.

The head-quarters of Charles Albert had come back to Vallegio on the 14th. The army had returned to its former position, and much uncertainty prevailed as to its future operations. The Austrians in the Venetian territory have been strongly reinforced. The Austrians have entered Padua in triumph

On the 10th, the Neapolitan General, Pepe, proceeding towards the seat of war, left Ferrara for Rovigo with 2700 troops, including 700 Neapolitan soldiers. In addition to these, 600 lancers, already arrived at the bridge of Lago-Scuro, were to leave on the 12th. The dragoons, commanded by Colonel Contrufino, who were to have crossed the Po on the morning of the 11th, formed their horses' heads and rode homewards.

The blockade of the port of Trieste, by the combined Italian fleet, has been officially announced by the Italian Admirals to the Consuls of the different nations residing in that city. The communication is signed Albini, Sardinian, de Cosa, Neapolitan, Buzo, Venetian.

A rumour has reached us through the medium of the Paris papers that after a long and obstinately contended battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese the Duke of Savoy was made prisoner, and the combined Italian army routed, with considerable loss. The rumour was credited in Paris, and it was added that the French would proceed to the assistance of King Charles Albert, on condition that Savoy be ceded to France.

In the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, on the 15th, a bill was presented for authorising an extraordinary levy of 6000 men, to replace the 12,000 who have engaged not to combat for three months, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna.

ROME.—Accounts received from Rome, to the 13th instant, are of considerable importance. The declaration of principles announced to the Roman Chambers on the first day of their sitting, appears to have solved the difficult problem of the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power. The deputy Bonaparte having asked whether the declaration read to the Assembly was merely the expression of the Ministry, or whether it was the constant desire of his Holiness in wishing to recognise the sacred and imprescriptible rights of the people, Signor Mamiani, the Minister of the Interior, replied as follows:—"The programme is the intercession of the entire Ministry, of whom all the members have participated in its composition. I consequently proclaim loudly that the declaration is the unanimous expression of the Ministry, ratified and approved entirely by his Holiness." A number of deputies had chosen Professor Sereni for the Vice-President. General Ferrari was to have had it in the evening of that day on a special mission to the Government of King Charles Albert.

NAPLES.—The Committee of Public Safety installed at Cosenza, n this kingdom, on the 3rd inst, had decreed the general armament of the province, and applied to the Commissary of the executive power at Messina for a supply of arms and artillery. Fifteen hundred Sicilians had accordingly landed at Reggio, and defeated the Royal troops. Almost all the provinces of the kingdom refuse to make fresh elections, protesting in favour of the legality of those already made, and the illegality of the decree by which they have been annulled. All the gendarmes and a battalion of chasseurs have been disarmed in this province, and 12,000 men have marched into Calabria. Teramo has revolted. Charles Albert has sent a cabinet courier to demand payment for the expenses of the Neapolitan troops in Lombardy, and another contingent of soldiers; in case of refusal, the Sardinian ambassador will, it is said, take down the arms of Savoy, and depart; and Charles Albert, at the termination of the Austrian war, will demand satisfaction at the gates of Naples. The city of Naples was quiet on the departure of our latest advices, viz. on the 8th instant.

PRUSSIA.

The disturbances of the previous week were renewed at the close of the Whitsun holidays. On Wednesday, the 14th inst., crowds of people thronged the streets during the day; but they were kept back from the immediate vicinity of the hall of the Constituent Assembly. Rent on violence, however, they attacked the iron gates lately erected in front of the palace, and having forced them off their hinges, carried them away. Late in the evening, the attempts of the Burgher Guard to disperse the crowds in the streets unhappily occasioned bloodshed. A number of workmen went late in the afternoon to the Minister of War, with a demand for employment or money, and on their refusal to disperse the guard charged them with the bayonet, and five men were wounded.

The intelligence of this attack spread quickly throughout the city, and masses gathered with inconceivable rapidity in the vicinity of the arsenal and the palace. Led by some speakers, who loudly urged them on, the former moved in a body towards the arsenal, and were closing round it when the Civic Guard fired upon them, killing one man and wounding four, two of whom subsequently died. The mob instantly fled, crying "To arms!" and "Barricades!"

The Civic Guard, alarmed at what they had done, abandoned the arsenal, and about eleven o'clock at night the mob stormed the building and took possession of all the muskets they found in it, which amounted, however, only to 700, together with some sabres, rifles, cuirasses, &c. The collection of ancient arms, which was arranged historically, was also plundered; some old banners were torn to pieces, and several fine models demolished.

Several of the offenders were apprehended next day, when tranquility was restored in the city.

Several of the Ministry have resigned, viz. Baron Von Canitz (the Minister of War), Baron Arnheim (Foreign Affairs), and Graf Schwerin (Public Worship) Baron Von Canitz has been replaced by the Ministry of War by General Von Schreckenstein; the other posts have not yet been filled up.

The vote of the Chamber which empowered a commission to draw up an entirely new draft of a constitution, while the sections are considering that proposed by the government, considered by the public as a virtual setting aside of the royal proposition, has been stated as the cause of these resignations; the late events have also much shaken the Ministry.

The Bremen papers state that official information has been received at Posen of a camp of 100,000 Russian troops now assembled in the neighbourhood of Kalisch. Everybody fears a German war, and General Pfuhl is preparing to leave in all haste for Berlin. Martial law has been discontinued in the Grand Duchy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Ban of Croatia, who had taken it upon himself to convoke a Diet on his own responsibility. The Ban is told that this act is illegal, and is ordered at once to dissolve his Diet.

The Austrian papers publish an address of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Lower Austria. After adverting to the reception he met with in Tyrol, he says, that the loyalty and love of that province, too, have been tested on this occasion. The gratitude of the people for the free institutions granted to them has fully convinced him of their high value, and he promises steadfastly to adhere to them. But to develop these institutions, and to put them into general practice, it is necessary, he says, that a Constituent Assembly should meet at Vienna, where he intends to open the proceedings. The address is dated Innspruck, 6th of June, and countersigned by the Ministers Wessenberg and Doblhoff. It is generally believed that the Emperor would leave Innspruck on the 18th or 20th inst., and that he would arrive at Vienna on the 25th, to be present at the opening of the Diet.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—On the 14th inst., in the German Parliament, a bill was proposed by the Naval Committee to call upon the Diet (being the only central board as yet constitutionally existing for Germany) was authorised to raise in the most manner, by contribution among the different Governments, the sum of 6,000,000 Prussian dollars (900,000*l.*) to defray the expenses of the formation of a German fleet. The Assembly, without entering into the estimates which had been placed before them, embracing a few frigates, corvettes, schooners, steamers, and 200 gun-boats for river service, almost unanimously voted the money. A very interesting discussion, with this sole addition, that the application of the sum should be left to the discretion of the Provisional Executive, to be created within a short time.

BOHEMIA

In Prague, the capital city, an insurrection broke out on the 12th inst., in consequence of the military having refused to the students the right of having to give cannon and ammunition to the students. The Czechish population of Prague sided with the latter. While Divine service was being performed in the house of Jesuit barracks, the students erected the crowds of people who had assembled in that place, and the mob marched upon the hotel of the Prince. All the troops were under arms, and opposed the passage of the people, who at once raised barricades in front of the hotel. The artillery was put in action, and succeeded in forcing the people back. At night-fall crowds of peasants arrived in the town to assist the insurgents. The Princess Windischgrätz was killed by a shot fired by a woman from the window of a neighbouring house. Many lives had been lost. A general and a colonel were amongst the slain.

The Princess Von Windischgrätz was the daughter of the late Princess Schwartzenberg, who perished by fire in Paris during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon. On the 13th all the principal streets and squares were occupied by the troops. The head-quarters of the insurgents were in the Carolinenthal. On the afternoon of that day they demanded a parley. Prince Windischgrätz would listen to nothing till the remaining barricades were removed. This was refused, and fighting recommenced, but of a skirmishing nature. The Czechisch troops fought heavily against the insurgents, and ultimately the latter retreated from the city with the garrison, and having occupied the heights commanding it, he bombarded the city for several hours. Prague is described as a heap of ruins. In several streets not a house escaped the cannon-balls. Several acts of atrocity have been committed. A National Guard who killed two students was crucified, and his house pillaged.

HUNGARY

We learn from Pesth (14th inst.) that the whole of the Italian regiment which revolted had made its submission, and been sent away to Cosmocne. It was found necessary to protect itself by a double line of National Guards against the rage of the great body of the people.

A serious insurrection has taken place in Servia. The insurgents entered the Hungarian territory, and burned some villages. A battalion of the garrison of Peterwaradin had marched against them. It is added that the Greek Archbishop of Carlowitz has urged the Wallachians to revolt against the Hungarians.

RUSSIA.

From the empire of despotism the intelligence received is of the destructive march, not of revolution, but of pestilence. The last accounts from Moscow state that the cholera morbus is making frightful progress. Of 463 persons attacked, from the 23rd to the 29th of May, no less than 305 died. The number of new cases on the 29th May alone amounted to 83, and the number of deaths to 49. The cholera has also broken out with great intensity at Jaroslaw, Robinski, and Kaluga, and so appears to be gradually advancing westward.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

No news of any importance has reached us this week from the Duchies. On the 10th instant the advanced posts of the Prussian troops were within half-an-hour's march of the town of Apenrade, and every precaution had been taken to prevent a surprise from the Danes. The streets had been unpaved, powerful barricades had been thrown up, and several of the approaches to the town also blocked up.

The island of Alsen is almost entirely abandoned by the Danes, who appear to have embarked for the main land to the north.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne, of the 15th inst., mention the receipt of despatches from the Government of the Grisons, of the 13th, announcing that an engagement had taken place on that day, between the Austrian and Lombard troops, in which there were several killed and wounded on both sides. The Government of the Grisons, fearing an invasion of the valley of Munster by the Austrians, had adopted precautionary measures, and announced that the disbanding of the troops, ordered by the Diet, be adjourned. The Directory had approved the conduct of the Grisons, and directed that those troops should remain under the command of Colonel Gerwer until further orders.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens to the 9th inst. mention that the regular Greek army is about to be increased on the proposal of the Minister of War.

The Chamber was slowly continuing its examination of the budget of 1848. The insurrection of the provinces having been suppressed, the volunteer corps have been disarmed.

The Greek Ministry has refused to deliver up to the Turkish Government an Ottoman subject named Nadir, guilty of the attempted assassination of M. Musurus. It is feared that this refusal will lead to reprisals on the part of the Sublime Porte.

On the 2d Sir Stratford Canning arrived at the Piræus from Constantinople, and immediately landed with all his family. The next day he had the honour of dining with the King, after having been admitted to a private audience.

EGYPT.

According to intelligence to the 9th inst. from Alexandria, Mehemet Ali continued in the same state of mind, bordering on imbecility.

Ibrahim Pasha was daily introducing new measures of economy in the administration of affairs, and his officers, from fear of his displeasure, exhibited the greatest activity in the execution of the orders, as several had found themselves suddenly displaced without any form or ceremony.

The fellahs, or country people, whose oppression under Mehemet Ali's rule excited compassion, are now in a worse state under Ibrahim, owing to the number of men he is constantly requiring for the increase in the army, the works at the barrage of the Nile, and the fortifications of the towns of Rosetta and Damietta

The greatest misery exists throughout the Delta. Most of the able-bodied of the inhabitants have been forcibly carried away, and in the villages scarcely any are now to be seen but the aged and the maimed. As many of the fellahs were concealing themselves in order to avoid the Government agents, or were crossing over to Syria, a system of passports had been introduced, without which no man is allowed to pass from one village to another, and by this means none can escape

Ibrahim Pasha seemed to have the intention of gradually abolishing the manufacture of cotton cloths in Egypt, and had recently discharged from his service the chief superintendent of his cotton-mills. This is generally considered a very wise step on his part, as manufactured goods can now be imported from England at a cheaper rate than they can be made in this country; but Mehemet Ali was fascinated by the flattering theory of being independent of every other country, and submitted to a yearly heavy loss. There are at present about twenty-five cotton factories in Cairo and the Delta, and fifteen in the upper country, with spinning-jennies, carding machines, looms, and machinery of every description.

Trade was dull at Alexandria, and business transactions are scarce.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week. The proceedings of Congress since the departure of the last steamer do not seem important. The slavery question had been discussed to a slight extent in relation to the Oregon territory but without any special result. The Retaliatory Postal Bill, regulating the rates of postage on letters sent from and brought into the ports of the United States by steam-packets and other vessels, had passed the Senate, with very unimportant amendments, which would be concurred in by the House. The bill originated in the House, and was passed by a large majority then

The prospects of General Taylor in regard to the Presidential Whig Convention appear to ascend apparent. The breach between his supporters and those of Clay to have widened.

There had been a large meeting of the "friends of Ireland" held in New York, addresses being passed of a sympathising tendency to the discontented of the sister country

The political accounts which had reached the States from Mexico announced that the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on the evening of the 17th of May, had confirmed, by a vote of 51 to 35, the treaty of peace with the United States. No official accounts had been received to guarantee these satisfactory tidings, but little doubt appeared to be entertained of its accuracy. The intelligence diffused general joy.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Alarm had been excited in Belize, the capital of the Mosquito territory, by the continued arrivals of large numbers of refugees from Bacalar, in Yucatan, caused by the horrible atrocities of the Indians, who had completely gained the mastery of the whole population. On the 18th of April the town of Bacalar was closely invaded, and set on fire in three different places by the Indians, who kept up an incessant fire, which was returned by the inhabitants for three whole days. The town was subsequently evacuated and surrendered to the Indians by the Spanish inhabitants.

The Indians had appeared in considerable force opposite the town of Belize; and their appearance being threatening, Colonel Fancourt, her Majesty's Superintendent of the settlement, called a special meeting of the inhabitants; and the result was that £5000 currency was immediately voted and placed at the disposal of Colonel Fancourt, who further called into service the *Vigilante* for troops. The Governor of Jamaica accordingly ordered the brig *Confiance* to be prepared with all speed, and she was to start in a few days for Belize with troops, ammunition, and provisions, to be followed by other supplies in other vessels as soon as they could be prepared. The next packet will, in all probability, bring us intelligence of a collision between the Indians of Yucatan and the British forces.

MEXICO.

The treaty between the Mexicans and Americans arranged by Mr. Trist, it was generally expected at the departure of the mail on the 16th ult., would be signed immediately; and it was also believed that Paredes, with the war party, would rise and carry on the struggle with greater obstinacy than ever. The Mexican authorities had issued some arbitrary edicts, very unpopular to the Americans, who so lately were masters of the country. Mercantile matters were a little reviving at Vera Cruz.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we learn that his Excellency the Governor had prorogued the House of Assembly to Tuesday, the 20th June. Several shocks of earthquakes had been felt in various parts of the island, but no great damage had been done. A fire had occurred at Leogan estate, in the parish of St. James, and two cane pieces were destroyed.

The Hon. W. C. Macdougall had been appointed Commissary and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

In Jamaica, and throughout the West India Islands generally, the weather was fine, and it was anticipated that full average crops would be secured.

In the financial state and prospects of the West India colonies, no improvement is to be noticed. The islands of Curacoa, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico were crowded with emigrants

The state of the republican island of St. Domingo is getting rapidly worse, and it is a prey to the most sanguinary factions. Windisgrätz and the arrivals from its various ports, including many refugees, had taken place at Jamaica. The constitution was virtually abolished, and the President had assumed absolute power. Business was completely suspended, and a base depreciated metallic currency had been put in circulation.

From the French West India colonies we learn that the freedom of the negroes was proclaimed at Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, on the 27th ult., and at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 23d. The former island was perfectly tranquil, but much apprehension was expressed lest the negro population, dazzled by their recently acquired freedom, should refuse to descend down to the continued industry necessary to secure the crops. At St. Pierre, in the latter island, an insurrectionary movement of the blacks and coloured people took place on the day of their emancipation, in the course of which an obnoxious planter's houses were attacked, and set on fire, and thirty-two persons, men, women, and children, when attempting to escape, were forced back into the flames, and perished. Society appeared on the verge of total disorganisation in Martinique.

INDIA.

Advices, in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 12th ult., have been received this week. The intelligence is interesting. Details of the murder of the two British officers at Moultan, the capital of the Western district of the dominions of Lahore, are given.

Moultan, which was taken by Runjeet Singh in 1818, after a severe struggle, has long been remarkable as an emporium of merchandise, and is now the third city of the kingdom.

The Governor of Moultan had for some time been considered to be disaffected towards the Sikh rule. He was desired to settle his accounts and to pay up the arrears; but, having paid a visit to Lahore, he contrived by intrigues to baffle the order. A successor was named to take his place,—and, on the occasion on a former occasion, two young officers—viz. Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bombay Fusiliers—accompanied the newly-appointed governor, Khan Singh, to Moultan. They left Lahore on the 5th of April, and reached their destination on the 18th of that month. They were well received by the old governor, Dewan Moolraj, who showed them the fort. A quarrel, however, was picked with some of their followers, and both of the Englishmen were wounded. Seeing themselves about to be massacred by treachery, they retreated with Khan Singh and their escort to a small fort outside the walled town of Moultan, where for 24 hours they considered themselves protected, but the troops from Moultan hastened to attack the fort. Lieutenant Anderson being severely wounded, was unable to rise from his bed; Mr. Vans Agnew shook hands with him and bade him an eternal adieu. He then prepared to defend himself, but his pistols had been tampered with; and as the crowd of soldiers, with which his escort had "fraternised," entered the room, he drew his sword and cut down the first assailant, but he was instantly shot, and his body, like that of his companion, Lieutenant Anderson, and that of their apothecary, Mr. Wilkinson, hacked to pieces, and treated with every indignity. The new governor, Khan Singh, was wounded, and made prisoner by the troops of Moultan.

This insurrection, it was thought, would produce dangerous consequences, for the Dewan Moolraj will be joined by all the disaffected and turbulent men of the late Sikh army, who were dismissed at the time of the conquest. The season was adverse to campaigning, for the heats in that part of the Punjab are intolerable in the months of May, June, July, August, and September. Orders were instantly issued at Lahore to send a corps of the army down to Moultan (a distance of 200 miles); but they were countermanded when the fresh of the two officers was received. It was said, on the day of the departure of the mail, that a force of four regiments would be dispatched from Bombay to Kurrachee; but it was feared that they would not be able to reach that place in consequence of the south-west monsoon, which was then approaching. The Indus was, however, in a fit state for being navigated by the steamers and flat-bottomed boats, which could come within one mile and a half of Moultan by going up the Chenanb (Acesines).

In other parts of India peace prevails. Oude is, however, disturbed, and may require to be managed by the British authorities. In the Nizam's territory there are hopes entertained of an amelioration, as the Sovereign and Resident are at last on terms, and are willing to introduce good measures.

Mr. Clerk, the ex-Governor of Bombay, took his departure from that place on the 6th of May, sincerely regretted. Lord Falkland, who was sworn into office on the 1st, had recovered from his indisposition, and was to hold a levee on the 13th of May.

The management of the Indian navy engrossed much attention at Bombay, especially subsequent to the suicide of Mr. Purser Harrison, who attributed all his misfortunes to his superiors. He had been dismissed for neglect of duty as Deputy Superintendent of the stores.

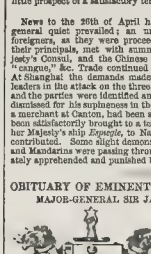
The affairs of the Union Bank continued to be discussed at Calcutta, but with little prospect of a satisfactory termination.

CHINA.

News to the 26th of April have reached us from Hong-Kong. In Canton general quiet prevailed; an unprovoked attack by some Chinese on two foreigners, as they were proceeding in a Hong boat to visit the warehouses of their principals, met with summary redress on the representation of Her Majesty's Consul, and the Chinese were taken and punished by seizure in the "cangue," &c. Trade continued inactive, but there appeared no want of money At Shanghai the demands made by the Consul, for the delivery of the ringleaders in the attack on the Consul's residence, had been complied with, and the parties were identified and punished; the Toutai of Shanghai had been dismissed for his supineness in the business; and a Mandarin, Samqua, formerly a merchant at Canton, had been appointed to succeed him. This affair has thus been satisfactorily brought to a termination, to which, no doubt, the despatch of her Majesty's ship *Espeigle*, to Nankin, with her Majesty's Vice-Consul, largely contributed. Some slight demonstration was made by some Mizes at the officers and Mandarins were passing through the streets; but the parties were immediately apprehended and punished by exposure in the "cangue."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES FULLERTON DUNDAS, BART.



SIR JAMES FULLERTON DUNDAS, of Richmond, in Surrey, and Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire, descended from an ancient Scottish family, that of Dundas, of Manour, in the county of Clackmannan. His father, Sir David Dundas was one of the medical attendants of George III., and was created a Baronet in 1815. Sir David Dundas was third son of Ralph Dundas, of Manour, and grandson of Ralph Dundas, of Manour, by Helen, his wife, sister of Bishop Burnett. The Manour family was a scion of the great northern house

of Dundas of that ilk. Sir David married Isabella, daughter of William Robertson, Esq., of Richmond, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The eldest of these (William) was his successor; and he was succeeded by the second brother (Sir James Fullerton), the subject of this notice, who inherited the title the 13th November, 1840. Sir James was for many years an officer in the East India Company's Service, and was a Major-General of the Bengal Army.

Sir James, who never married, died at his seat, near Richmond, on the 16th instant, in the sixty-third year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, now Sir John Burnett Dundas, a Captain R.N., who married, the 30th December, 1828, Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. John Jefferys, rector of Barnet, in Surrey.

### THOMAS STEELE, ESQ.

POOR TOM STEELE! Well may he applied to him the words of Shakspeare's *Mark Antony* upon *Brutus*:—

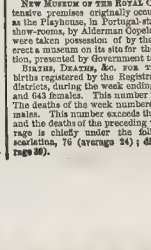
This was the noblest Roman of them all:
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar;
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "*This was a man!*"

"Honest Tom Steele" was born at Derrymore, in the county of Clare, in 1788, and received his education at the University of Cambridge, where he obtained distinction for his scientific acquirements. His family went to Ireland from Somersetshire in the time of Charles II., and bore, originally, the surname of Champion. The death of an uncle placed him in possession of his hereditary property just at the time when the Spaniards rose in insurrection against the tyranny of Ferdinand VII.; and one of Steele's first acts was to fit out and fill with arms a vessel which he brought to Cadiz. He accepted a commission from the Cortes, and distinguished himself in several engagements against the French, who had come to the aid of the Spanish Monarch. The struggle, however, proved vain, and Steele returned to Ireland, to devote himself heart and soul to O'Connell, then engaged in the mighty efforts to obtain Catholic Emancipation. In all the plans of his great leader, Mr. Steele was an enthusiastic coadjutor, and at the celebrated Clare Election of 1828 he seconded the nomination of Mr. O'Connell. Subsequently, his character for Head Pacificator, he rendered most essential service to the community in tranquillising the disturbed districts of North Tipperary. Mr. Steele was included with O'Connell in the famous indictment, and shared in the fortunes of the writ of error. Despite of lost wealth and broken down fortunes, he persevered in agitation with honest ardour, and wild though powerful eloquence, until the death of O'Connell, when his spirits totally gave way in his grief for his kind. He became an undone man. A contemporary paper, the *Standard*, thus eloquently describes his ultimate fate:—

"With a broken spirit and a broken heart, and a broken fortune, he died almost friendless at an inn in London—a pauper, alas! but not a beggar. He was a follower of O'Connell in everything but that. When, in consequence of a late deplorable attempt, his destitution was made known, many who differed from his opinions hastened to his relief; and in a few days contributions were poured in which would soon have swelled into a fortune. There could have been no doubt about it. But Steele was not of Ireland's 'mendicant patriots.' His gratitude shed tears at the offer which his noble nature would not permit him to accept. The country which he loved, and that from which he sought to separate, strangely contrasted in their conduct towards him. Ireland gave him wreath, England death. Ireland gave him a grave. How bitter must have been the reflections of that death-bed! Poor fellow! what must have been his feelings when he found Lord Brougham, whom he had so often denounced, hastening to his aid, and Colonel Perceval, chief among the Orangemen, watching by his death-bed! Fare thee well, noble, honest, victimized Tom Steele! A braver spirit, a gentler heart, never left earth—but ye humbly hope for that home where the weary find rest."

Mr. Steele died at Peele's Coffee-house, in Fleet-street, from the host of which hotel he received every care and attention during his last illness.

### LADY ELIZABETH MONCREIFFE.



HER Ladyship died on the 17th instant, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in consequence of severe burns accidentally received a fortnight before. She was the eldest daughter of George Ramsay, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, and widow of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe. Her marriage took place 13th April, 1786, and its issue was one son, the late Sir David Moncreiffe, Bart.; and one daughter, Georgina, Countess of Bradford.

Lady Elizabeth Moncreiffe was, at the period of her decease, in her seventy-ninth year.

NEW MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—On Wednesday the extensive premises originally occupied as a theatre by Ben Jonson, and known as the Playhouse, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and latterly used as show-rooms, by Alderman Copeland and Co., the extensive china manufacturers, were taken possession of by the Royal College of Surgeons, who are about to erect a museum on its site for the reception of the celebrated Hunterian collection, presented by Government to the College.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17.—The number of births registered by the Registrar-General for the metropolitan and suburban districts, during the week ending June 17, was 1956, of which 925 were males, and 643 females. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 103. The deaths of the week numbered 1009, of which 542 were males, and 467 females. This number exceeds the weekly average for the last five springs by 6, and the deaths of the preceding week by 68. The excess of deaths over the average is chiefly under the following heads:—Small-pox, 44 (average 17); scarlatina, 76 (average 24); diarrhœa, 31 (average 9); and typhus 60 (average 30).

# LAMBETH PALACE.—ADDITIONS BY THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE GARDEN FRONT.

In the Memoir of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley in our Journal for Feb. 19, we incidentally referred to the many and costly restorations and additions executed at Lambeth Palace, at the expense to his Grace of nearly £30,000. We are now enabled, by the kindness of Edward Blore, Esq., the architect, to present our readers with the annexed Illustrations of the principal portions of the additional buildings. With the general history of the Palace the public is already familiar; so that our descriptive observations apply to the *new portions* of the edifice.

Our Views show the *Garden Front*; *Principal*, or *Grand Staircase*; *Long Corridor*; and the *Great Dining-Room*. This last, however, is not a new erection; it being part of the old palatial buildings, and was erstwhile the "guard-chamber;" but, since it has been completely restored under the able direction of Mr. Blore, we have thought it advisable to give a representation of it.

The *Garden Front* is an excellent bit of domestic architecture of the Tudor character; and the projecting portions of the building, the bays, cinquefoil-headed and strongly mullioned windows, battlements, gables, towers, and clustered chimney-shafts, combine to form a very picturesque and effective *tout ensemble*.

The *Chief Entrance* is in the courtyard; and, passing through it, the entrance-hall is attained, a lofty, square apartment, lighted by a lofty window over the door, and having a nicely groined roof, the groins springing from shafts at the corners of the hall. A flight of steps leads from the hall to a spacious landing, underneath which, at either side of the stairs, are passages leading to the domestic offices. To the height of this landing the hall is wainscoted. The balustrades to the stairs, and landing, are formed of cinquefoil-headed arches. At the top of the stairs, and in continuation of the landing, is a lofty arched recess, whence doors lead to corridors on either hand; and across this recess a screen is introduced, consisting of three arches supporting a frieze, and crowned with a gallery, having a balustrade corresponding in style to that to the stairs. The decorative enrichments to this screen, in the frieze, and spandrils of the arches, are of very good character. On the gallery occasion of Royal or distinguished visits, the chaplains of the Archbishop are congregated, to do honour to the visitors. The appearance of this hall and staircase is very elegant.

The view of the *Corridor* which we give, includes the landing on the grand staircase; and in its great length are shown the doors of communication with a morning, drawing, and dining rooms, and servants' waiting-room, with the entrance to the guard-chamber. The ceiling is divided into compartments, having bosses at the intersections of the beams; and it is of light stone-colour. The staircase seen in our view leads to sleeping apartments.

The *Great Dining-Room*, or *Guard-Chamber*, is a very noble apartment, and its renovation does infinite credit to the taste of the architect. The roof is of oak, panelled in compartments, and is supported by bold arches springing from octangular corbels, the spandrils of the arches being filled by quatrefoils in circles and trefoil mouldings. On the cambled sides of the roof, arches, with similar enrichments in the spandrils,

THE GUARD-CHAMBER, OR PRINCIPAL DINING-ROOM.

THE PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE.

stretch between the great arches supporting the roof; and on the walls, also, arches span from corbel to corbel, and uphold an embattled frieze. The windows to the apartment are lofty and arched. The fireplace is [illegible] and [illegible] character. The room is [illegible]ted; and above the wainscoting, which has interesting series of portraits [illegible] of high merit—of the various learned prelates who have filled the see of Canterbury, forms an appropriate and striking decoration.

## THE PALACE CHAPEL.

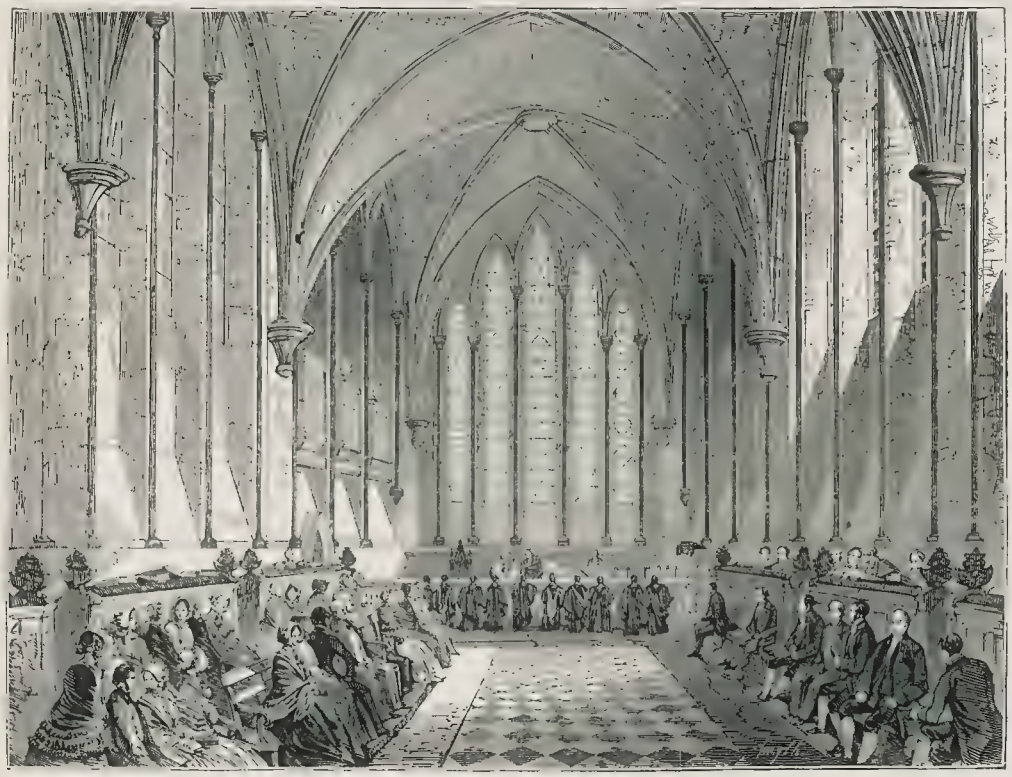
The Chapel has also been repaired by the munificence of the late Archbishop; and, on Sunday last, his Lordship's successor, Archbishop Sumner, held his first Ordination here, exceeding in number any that has been held for some years. The oaths having been administered by Felix Kynvett, Esq., the [illegible] Secretary, the morning service for the day was read by the Rev. John Thomas, M.A., domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop; and the sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.

After this, the Archbishop and Clergy proceeded to the communion table, where the following candidates were admitted into Holy Orders in the presence of the congregation:—

*Deacons*: William Keating, M.A., [illegible] Coll., Oxon; [illegible] Howell, B.A., Pemb. Coll., Oxon; Arthur [illegible], B.A., Queen's Coll.; [illegible], B.A., Trin. Coll.; [illegible] Watts, B.A., Line. Coll.; Arthur [illegible], B.A., Caius Coll., Camb.; Edw. Lewes Cutts, B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxon; [illegible], B.A., Trin. Coll.; James Scratton, B.A., St. Jon's Coll.; [illegible], B.A., Trin. Coll.; Wm. Thornhill, B.A., Cath. Hall.—*Priests*: [illegible], B.A., Christ Coll., Oxon; Jas. Wm. Conant, B.A., St. John's Coll., Oxon; W. J. Daniell Mathias, B.A., Bras. Nose Coll., Oxon; J. W. Tomkins, B.A., Worcester Coll., Oxon; R. H. Cooke, B.A., Sidney Sussex Coll., Cam.; H. F. Whisk, B.A., [illegible].

We subjoin a few details of the Chapel, which bear [illegible] marks of antiquity, and are, in our opinion of its being coeval with the time when the estate first became a fixed and archiepiscopal residence. The interior is divided into an inner and outer chapel by an elaborately carved screen; but the roof is concealed by a flat paneling, embellished with the arms of the Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Cornwallis. At the east end are five long lancet-shaped lights; and on each side are three triplicated windows, resembling those in the Temple Church. These windows once contained some finely painted [illegible] representing portions of the Scriptural history; they were put up by Cardinal Morton, and the restoration of a part of them was one of the charges brought against Archbishop Laud on his trial: the glass subsequently fell a sacrifice to the blind rage of the Puritans. Against the central range of the west window, (beside the Lollard's Tower,) which has been closed up, is affixed a small semi-hexagon kind of Gothic shrine, supported by an angel holding a shield sculptured with the arms of Juxon. This chapel was despoiled during the civil wars, but was renovated by Archbishop Juxon; the screen is most probably Archbishop Laud's addition, whose arms it bears. Adjoining, on the south side, is the Archbishop's seat or stall; and on either hand is a range of [illegible] stalls, for the officers of his household, with seats below for the male servants. The seats for his Grace's family are over the vestry-room, near the east end, and immediately opposite is a plain moveable pulpit.

THE CORRIDOR.



ORDINATION IN THE CHAPEL OF LAMBETH PALACE, ON SUNDAY LAST

[illegible] OF THE PEERS IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER, AT WESTMINSTER

## ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN FROM THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the reception on the throne of addresses from the Convocation of the Clergy from the University of Oxford, and from the University of Cambridge.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the members of the Upper House, and Prolocutor and Lower House, in his archiepiscopal robes, arrived at the Palace shortly before three o'clock, from the Jerusalem Chamber, where the Convocation of the Clergy had assembled. The deputation included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, &c. Her Majesty received the address on the throne, Prince Albert being by her side. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, was in attendance. The Archbishop of Canterbury having read the address, the Queen received it, and was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I receive with cordial satisfaction your assurances of loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person. It is my earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of my people by the maintenance of peace and tranquility, and by measures calculated to extend the influence of our holy religion, which is the sure foundation of national prosperity. I rely with entire confidence on the wisdom and earnestness in inculcating the principles of Christian truth and your zeal and earnestness in inculcating the principles of Christian truth and your real and earnestness in inculcating the principles of Christian truth and charity; and I derive satisfaction from the assurance of your co-operation in increasing the efficiency of the Church for the accomplishment of the great work for which it was established. I trust that, by the blessing of God on the means adopted for the important end, the inestimable benefits of pure and undefiled religion may be generally diffused throughout all classes of the community." The Archbishop of Canterbury received the answer from the Queen, and had the honour to kiss hands, and the Convocation then retired from the presence of the Sovereign.

The deputation from the University of Oxford was next ushered in, to present a loyal address to her Majesty on the throne. The Duke of Wellington appeared in his robes as Chancellor of the University, and wore the insigns of the Garter and the Golden Fleece. His Grace was supported by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, and several University dignitaries. The Duke of Wellington read the address, and, kneeling before the Queen, presented it to her Majesty. The Queen having received the address, returned a most gracious answer, which was then delivered by the Chancellor, who, having done so, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign.

A similar deputation and address from the University of Cambridge was presented to her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, read the address to the Queen, and afterwards presented it to her Majesty. The Queen returned a most gracious answer, which her Majesty delivered to the Prince. The Prince Chancellor and the deputation from the University then withdrew from the presence of the Sovereign.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER, in which the Convocation assembled, is, perhaps, the most interesting portion remaining of the College at Westminster. With the Deanery, and the Dean's Hall, and Prebendal Houses, it incloses a small quadrangular paved court, the only entrance to which is from the passage leading into the cloisters from Great Dean's-yard.

Some remains of pictures of the days (of Henry the Eighth's time), and somewhat later, are preserved in the windows of the apartments communicating with the Jerusalem Chamber; and in an ante-room is an ornamented niche, probably for a piscina. The Chamber itself, which is 58 feet in length, and 19 feet in width, was repaired in the summer of 1820. The ceiling is coved; and the chimney-piece, of cedar (stated to imitate oak), is charged with arms. The same arms are represented in the large north window, together with seven small historical and scriptural subjects, in stained and painted glass, probably of the time of Richard II. Against the side walls, in frames, are remains of the old tapestry hangings of the Choir of the Abbey Church; and against the south wall is the well-known curious painting of King Richard II., seated in the Coronation Chair. Henry IV. breathed his last in this chamber, into which he had been brought when seized with his final illness, whilst worshipping at St. Edward's Shrine, on March 20, 1413. In early life it had been predicted that "he should die *Jerusalem*," and the sick King regarded his approaching death as a fulfilment of the prophecy.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 27.—GRAND MATINEE, at Three o'clock, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet, B flat, No. 78, Haydn; Quintet, in A, Op. 18, Mendelssohn; Sonata, in flat (Allegro), Weber; Solo, Violoncello, Schubert, Selections from various Quartetts; Largo, No. 79, Haydn. Canzonetta, Op. 12, Mendelssohn: Fronts, No. 2, Op. 59, Beethoven. Interspersed with Vocal Music, sung by Madame Viardot Garcia and Mdlle de Meulli.—Instrumentalists: Molique, Sainton, Hermann, Deloffre, Hill, Mellon, and Piatti. Pianists, Halle. Accompanyist, Benedict. Members, on payment at the door, can introduce Visitors. Tickets for strangers, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN EUROPE.—THE CHINESE JUNK, "KEYING," is now open for exhibition, to the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Brunswick Pier, and Railway Terminus, Blackwall. Admission, HALF-A-CROWN. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued at all the Stations of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Steam-boat from all the Piers between Hungerford Market and Woolwich. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

THE NEW WOOL PIECE.—Nature reflected in Variegated Wool.—HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Dusk, at 66, New Bond-street. Admission, Sixpence. This original and entirely new mode of employing the German Wool has been seen with surprise and delight by some thousands of persons of cultivated taste, and accomplishment as a really elegant and highly-finished artistic production, opening quite a new field for the display and interest with the German Wool. The Model in nine has in hand, the "Miltonic," "Midsummer," The Storm," including the "Times," has spoken most strongly in commendation of this new Model Landscape. Some of Miss Linwood's brilliant acquaintances have said, had Miss Linwood been still living, she would never have seen this "perfect reflection of nature" with German Wool.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of Important and Novel Experiments in ELECTRICITY, by Mr. Bachhoffner Hermann Effects are exhibited in the new DISSOLVING VIEWS, which, with the CHROMATROPE and MICROSCOPE, are shown on the large disc. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. New Machinery and Models described. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Boz's description of JUBA fully confirmed by Public Opinion and the Press. Re-engagement of Mr Pell's Company of Serenaders, including the Infantile CUBA. First Appearance of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated Clown; and Re-engagement of the English and French Equestrian Corps. Vocal Concert, including Mr J. W. Sharp and Miss Poole. Juba to be seen during the day, the extensive Menagerie.—Shakespeare's House.—The Magic Bridge Chinese Pagoda.—and other novelties, the whole concluding with a magnificent and most-to-be-extolled Display of Fireworks, representing the Girandola, during the Holy Week, at Rome. Notwithstanding the obvious extra expense attending the engagement of M. Jullien and his Band, there will be no advance of prices. Admission as usual, being 1s. Doors open at 10 a.m. Feeding the Animals at 3. Juliet's Concert, 3 past 8. Fireworks, 9 past 9.

CREMORNE.—MONDAY, JUNE 26th, LIEUT. GALE will make another Ascent in the Royal Cremorne Balloon, taking with him Three Parachutes and three Monkeys, in order to illustrate the principles on which Garnerin, Cocking, and Hampton constructed their Parachutes. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Launch a Band of 50 Performers. Bal d'Ete. Brilliant success of the New Grand Ballet founded on the story of Tchakmen in the Isle of Calypso, with entire new Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments; in addition to novel Pyrotechnic and Hydraulic Effects. Grand Illuminated Pagoda, Orchestra, and Memoria Pantheon for Dancing. Illuminated and Arabian Grove. Gigantic Firework Temple, and brilliant Pyrotechnic display by Morgan. Tyrolean Brass Band. Wonderful Performances of the Silvain Family, Switzerland by Mccullagh. The New Magnificent Suspension Bridge. Gipsy's Home. Swiss Cottage and River Esplanade, &c.—Doors open at 2. Admission, 1s.—On Saturday the Gardens are open for tavern purposes.—N.B. Laurent's Band on Saturday Evenings at the Casinos as usual.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

VIEW OF EDINBURGH, GRATIS.

On SATURDAY, July 8th, 1848, will be published

DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On the same day will be given the

VIEW OF EDINBURGH;

Printed uniformly with the View of Paris.

This Double Number will also contain a HISTORY of the REVOLUTIONS in EUROPE, to the end of June, 1848, with many Engravings. This Number will also contain the Title, Index, &c., to Vol. XII., and an Historical Key to the View of Edinburgh.

PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER,

ONE SHILLING.

With the VIEW of EDINBURGH, on a separate large sheet, GRATIS.

N.B.—The two Numbers, as well as the Print, will be stamped to go free to all parts of the country.

COVENTRY SHOW FAIR, 1848

On Saturday, July 1st, 1848,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will contain a Series of Interesting Illustrations of the

GODIVA PROCESSION AND ANCIENT CEREMONY;

With other curious

SKETCHES FROM COVENTRY FAIR.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th inst. On which occasion Mdlle. JENNY LIND will have the honour to appear in one of her favorite characters. With various Entertainments in the BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, comprising the talents of Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, Mdlle. Cerito, &c., &c. The Pit List is suspended, but applications for seats may be obtained as usual at the Box-office of the Theatre, Price 10s. 6d. each, where applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets are to be made.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. — Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the public that their BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, the 3d JULY.—Pieces and Boxes to be had at the Box-office, and of Mr. C. Keau, Long's Hotel, Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Pitshall's new gorgeous Spectacle is nightly hailed with the most rapturous plaudits, and the unequalled Scenes of the Arena are received with enthusiast applause. The Manager most respectfully solicits the attention of the public to the fact that this is the best ventilated Theatre in the metropolis.—MONDAY, June 26th, will be produced, this time, with great splendour, an entirely new grand Equestrian Spectacle, written expressly for the Amphitheatre by PITSHALL, upon Sir Walter Scott's celebrated poetical romance, and entitled MARMION; or, the Battle of Flodden Field. Supported by Batty's unrivalled SCENES of the CIRCLE. To conclude on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with the Ballet of VOL AU VENT, or the Adventures of a Night. On Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, with the laughable Farce of the FOX and WOLF.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Stage-manager, Mr W West.

ROBERT-HOUDIN, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The surprising and unique performances of ROBERT-HOUDIN continue to be received with the most enthusiastic Admiration and Astonishment, his original and extraordinary SOIREES FANTASTIQUES will be repeated on St. James's Theatre, on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening. Doors will be opened at Eight o'Clock. He will also give a Day Performance on Wednesday Morning Next, June 28. Doors open at Two. Orchestra Stalls, Half-a-Guinea; Pit, Five Shillings. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—BY COMMAND.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the EIGHTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY Evening, June 26. Programme—Sinfonia in A, No. 2, Mendelssohn: Overture, "Leonora," Beethoven; Sinfonia in C Minor, Beeth.-ven: Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Performers—Miss Goddard Castellan and Signor Mario. Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Tickets, £1 1s. each, to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—Madame Tadolini, Mdlles. Crawelli, Vera, and M. de Meulli, Mdlle. Schwartz. Mme Salaster, Mme F. Lablache, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, and Mdme. Dorus Gras; Sigr. Gardoni, Sigr. Marras, Mr Braham, Sigr. Lablache, Sigr. Ogley, Signor Belletti, Balfe, F. Lablache, and Mr. John Parry. Arrangements are pending with other celebrated vocalists.—Instrumental Performers: Piano, Madame Thalberg, Halle, and Benedict; Violins, Herr Molique and M Hermann; Violoncello, Sigr. Piatti, Flute, Mr. Pratten; Sax-horns, the Distin Family. Conductors, Messrs Balfe and Benedict. Leaders, Messrs. Blagrove and Willy. The above distinguished artistes will all perform at M. Benedict's GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, on MONDAY, June 26, in the Theatre of Her Majesty's Theatre, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family. Early application is solicited for Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets, which may be obtained at the Music-sellers, principal Libraries, and of M. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square.

MADAME DE LOZANO has the honour to announce that her annual MATINEE MUSICALE will take place, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. To commence at Three o'clock. In connection with the general wish, Mme. de Lozano will also sing some of the most celebrated SPANISH SONGS. Her programme will be short and select, to render it worthy of the high patronage she has hitherto enjoyed. Tickets and Programmes to be had at Mme. de Lozano's, 49, Great Portland-street, and at the principal Music-sellers

MR. HAUSMANN'S SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at the PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM, on WEDNESDAY next, June 28th, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mdme. Dulcken, Miss E. Lacombe, the Misses Williams, Miss Birch, Miss Lockey, and Miss Emma Lacombe; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, Mr Benson, and Signor Lablache. Principal Instrumental Performers Mr. Willy, Blagrove, Lindley, H. Hill, Card, Gruttus, Cooke, Williams, Pratten, Piatti, Presper, and Harper. The Chorus is selected from the Concerts of Ancient Music, the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Choral Fund, and the Vocal Concerts, and the principal provincial amateurs, members of the University, who have kindly offered their assistance. Conductor, Sir Henry R. Bishop. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Tickets, 5s.; Gallery Admission, 2s. 6d. To be had of the Lessee, 9, Soho-square.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS'S CHAMBER CONCERTS for the preservation of CELESTIAL HARMONY. MUSIC and CONCERTS for the Million. The Nobility, Gentry, and SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully informed the third and last Concert of the present series will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, June 28th, on which occasion Mr Adams will perform on the Pianoforte a new Fantasia of his own composition, a Selection of Passages never before played by Spohr, and Thalberg's Fantasia on airs from "Norma," assisted by Mr. Gerhard Taylor, Sig Giulio Regondi, the Brothers George and Viotti Collins, Herr Kliegh, &c. Vocalists, Miss Ellen Gaggs, Miss Fiower, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Miss Williams, Mr. Frank Bodda, Herr Meller, and other eminent vocalists. Conductors, Messrs Lavenu and Holmes. Tickets, 5s; Reserved Seats, 7s, to be had of Mr. Julian Adams, 5, Gallia Adams, 5, Soho-square.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION, 1848.—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place during the forthcoming Commemoration at Oxford, consisting of the performances, in the Theatre, of Dr. Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION, on TUESDAY, JULY 4th; and a MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT in the Theatre, on WEDNESDAY, July the 5th. Principal Vocal Performers: Mdme. Tadolini, Mdlle. Schwartz, Miss Birch, Miss Lockey, and Miss Emma Lacombe; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Lockey, Mr. Phillips, Mr Benson, and Signor Lablache. Principal Instrumental Performers: Messrs H. Blagrove, Lindley, H. Hill, Card, Gruttus, Cooke, Williams, Pratten, Piatti, Presper, and Harper. The Chorus is selected from the Concerts of Ancient Music, the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Choral Fund, and the Vocal Concerts, and the principal provincial amateurs, members of the University, who have kindly offered their assistance. Conductor, Sir Henry R. Bishop. Tickets for the Festival, ★ ★ ★

either by contempt, neglect, or persecution in the unevenly balanced social scale? It cannot be right or wise that *hers* should be at once the most important and most despised of the domestic classes which fill the measure of an English home.

It is very clear, then, that you ought to seek to elevate, rather than depress her in the social scale, if you place any sincere value upon the blessings of Family Education. Give her as much companionship with your guests and acquaintances as is compatible with her duties to her charge. Do not banish her from the domestic affections; and if you feel a parting sorrow, let it at least not be a corrupt and selfish one, if she should happen to marry from your home. Keep an acquaintance with her, after you have done with her; and let your children cherish friendship for her in life, after the world has emancipated them from her authority. Never let her approach destitution, and then you will not require an annual fancy fair for its relief. Establish some system of providence for those who are destined to go single to the grave; and when you have done this, you will have accomplished a grand, a noble, and a necessary reform.—A reform in the condition, prospects, and happiness of those whom you entrust with your Family Education.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND. Earl FITZWILLIAM moved resolutions approving of the wisdom, energy, and prudence of the Irish Executive during the recent period of difficulty; also expressing regret at the continuance of distress in Ireland, and at the little benefit derived from the measures of relief passed last session; and declaring it the opinion of the House that further measures were requisite to remedy the evils and develop the resources of that country. The noble Earl also moved the presentation of an address to her Majesty founded on those resolutions. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion and moved the previous question, which was agreed to.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

DERBY ELECTION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the issuing of a writ for the borough of Derby, vacant by the election of Mr. Strutt and the Hon. Leveson Gower having been declared void. Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion; and the House, on a division, passed the motion by a majority of 112 to 97.

SUGAR DUTIES. ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. F. W. MILES, who supported the amendment.

In the discussion which ensued the Government measure was supported by Mr. HAWES, and strongly opposed by Lord G. BENTINCK, in a speech of great length, in the course of which he charged the authorities of the Colonial Office with holding certain despatches of the Governors of the West Indian Islands, from the Committee which had investigated the question of sugar duties, because those despatches were favourable to the policy of protection.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the Colonial Secretary (Earl Grey) from the imputation, as being unworthy of him. The charge of fraud could not be fairly or justly brought against any of the noble lords or gentlemen who usually held high office in this country—it was a charge more applicable to those who followed the pursuits in which Lord G. Bentinck had been so long engaged.

Earl GREY was incapable of such conduct as the noble Lord (G. Bentinck) had imputed to him

Mr. DISRAELI defended the conduct of his noble friend (Lord G. Bentinck) from the imputation of impropriety which the noble Lord (Russell) had sought to fasten upon him.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said a few words in support of his noble friend (Lord John Russell), and the debate was again adjourned.

The House rose at two o'clock.

IRELAND.—From the proceedings at a meeting of the Irish Confederation held in Dublin on Wednesday, it would appear (though the matter is not quite settled yet) that Mr. John O'Connell intended to retire from public life rather than accede to the constitution of the proposed Repeal League to be formed out of the Repeal Association and Confederation. The Confederation, in anticipation of the formation of the Irish League, adjourned *sine die*, giving power to a council of twenty-one to conduct the affairs of the Confederation until the Irish League be formed.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Thursday evening, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the price of the 4lbs. loaf one halfpenny. Those at the west-end now only charge 7d. for the best quality; the second-rate 6d. and 5½d. Many, however, in populous districts, are selling it at 5d., weighed on delivery.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—Since Lord Ashley's motion relative to the condition of the juvenile poor of the metropolis was brought before the House of Commons on the 6th instant, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been pleased to make a donation of £100 in aid of the funds of the Ragged School Union.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

It has been agreed to by the National Assembly that the banquet commence the discussion on the Constitution on Monday next. No public acting will take place on that day, nor on the succeeding one, as some changes are to be then effected in the internal arrangements of the Chamber.

The Duke of Normanby and the entire staff of the British Embassy, *ex grande tenue*, were received by the Executive Government at the Luxembourg on Thursday last.

Letters from Gueret, in the department of the Creuse, dated the 19th instant, state that the number of killed in the late collision between the troops and the peasants amounts to twenty-two. The hospitals are filled with the wounded

DUEL.—In consequence of some observations made upon Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte by Captain Gouldchaux, of the Republican Guard, the latter was challenged by M. Napoleon Bertrand. The parties met on Wednesday, and fought with sabres. Captain Gouldchaux was severely wounded in the forehead.

#### ITALY

The following is the draught of the Constitution which has just been presented to the Chambers—

"The Roman Catholic religion is declared to be the religion of the State, to the exclusion of all others. The King shall be obliged to profess that religion; and should he change it, he is to be considered as having forfeited his throne. The King of Sicily shall not wear any other crown. The sovereignty of the nation is to reside in three distinct powers—legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is to be fixed in the Parliament exclusively. The Parliament to be composed of two chambers, the Peers and Commons. The number of Peers is fixed at 120. The number of the Commons is to be regulated by an electoral law. The Parliament will assemble at Palermo on the 12th of every January. The King may convoke a Parliament for extraordinary occasions. Every Parliamentary session to last three months. The King may dissolve the Parliament; but the members of the Parliament so dissolved may be re-elected. In case of such dissolution, the King shall be bound to summon a new Parliament within six months. The power to propose new laws is to belong to either Chamber. The National Guard is an institution essentially constitutional. It is to be organised by a special law. The freedom of speech and of the press is secured by law. The abuse of this right to be punished by a special law."

## FIRST REPORT ON COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

THE Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent Commercial Distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand, and who were empowered to report from time to time to the House, have taken the subject fully into their consideration, and have agreed upon a report, in which they stated that, having concluded their investigation so far as relates to England, they have thought it advisable to report to the House their opinion on this branch of the subject, together with the evidence

To complete the labour entrusted to them, they observe that the inquiry must be extended to Scotland and Ireland, and they will proceed on this duty without delay.

After stating the nature of the evidence given, the report observes that there has been a general concurrence of opinion amongst the witnesses examined, that the primary cause of the distress was the deficient harvest, especially of the potato crop, in the year 1846, and the necessity of providing the means of payment in the year 1847 for the unprecedented importations of various descriptions of food which took place in that year

Among other causes, the deficient supply of cotton, the diversion of capital from its ordinary employment in commercial transactions to the construction of railroads, the undue extension of credit, especially in our transactions with the East, and exaggerated expectations of profit, have been stated by some witnesses as having contributed to the same result, and the committee see no reason to doubt that these causes have, in different degrees, in different parts of the country, produced the effect thus ascribed to them.

The committee observes, with respect to the period of the Commercial Distress in the Metropolis, that "the feeling of alarm which prevailed appears to have been immediately produced by the issue of the letter addressed by the Bank of England, on the 25th October, by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer

"The fact that letter was, no doubt, an extraordinary exercise of power on the part of the Government; but the House has decided that, in the peculiar circumstances of the period, they were justified in taking that step. It will be seen from the evidence of Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank in 1844, that the possibility of circumstances arising, in which some extraordinary measures might be called for in consequence of a state of monetary crisis, was not unforeseen by the Government at the time when the Act of 1844 was passed.

"The evidence which has been given as to the effects of the Act of 1844 has been contradictory. Its beneficial effects, as regards the issue of the country banks, have been admitted by many of the witnesses; and although some have suggested an alteration of its provisions, very few have contested the general principles on which it is founded.

"Your committee have had under their consideration, whether it is advisable that powers should be conferred by law upon the Government, to enable them to meet the occurrence of any circumstances which may call for extraordinary interference; but they have come to the conclusion that, looking to the impossibility of foreseeing what the precise character of the circumstances may be, and also what may be the measure best calculated to meet them, it is more expedient to leave to those with whom the responsibility of the Government may rest at the time, to adopt such measures as may appear to them best suited for the emergency.

"Your committee, therefore, after a careful review of all the evidence, are of opinion that it is not expedient to make any alteration in the Bank Act of 1844.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ARCHITECTS', &c. ANNUITY AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY. The first general meeting of proprietors was held on Monday, at the offices in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Sinkins presided. The meeting was called in compliance with the act of settlement, which provided that a general meeting should be held in the month of June. It was stated that the society had been established in March last, since which time 87 life policies had been issued, and assurances effected to the amount of 370. The statement of accounts was postponed until the next meeting. A complimentary vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

CITY OF LONDON COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday a Court of Sewers was held at Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The business of the day was confined to receiving tenders for contracts, and hearing read the reports of the nuisance inspectors. One of the latter contained a detailed refutation of Mr Charles Cochrane's charges against the commissioners, with regard to the existence of nuisances in certain specified localities, from which it appeared that considerable exaggerations had been indulged in by the antagonists of the City of London Commission. The contract for making sewers in the neighbourhood of the Minories was given to Mr. Crooks, whose estimate was nearly three thousand pounds below that of the highest tender. His amount was £3869.

THE SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of the fruits and flowers by the candidates for the prizes distributed by this society was held on Tuesday in the grounds of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. They were, as usual, displayed beneath large marquées, arranged and classified with great care. The collection was a very superb one, perhaps the best which has been exhibited under the auspices of this society. There was a great deal of company, and the promenade was enlivened by the band of musicians under the arrangement of the conductor M. Jullien. A great many medals were awarded. The gold Adelaide medal, for the best collection of miscellaneous plants (not orchideous), was won by Mr. Pawley; and the large silver medal for pelargoniums by Mr. F. Beck

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—The Quarterly General Court was held on Tuesday; Sir J. H. Lushington in the chair. The chairman announced that Mr. T. Thompson, M.P., that no official communication had been received from India relative to the death of the Rajah of Sattara, beyond the announcement of the fact. And in answer to Mr. Sullivan, he said that the East India company did intend to take some active means for the promotion of railways in India, and had granted an extension of time to the Bombay Company of four months to pay their deposit of £30,000. Some petitions were presented against idol worship in India.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.—An examination of the large boys' school (in connection with the British and Foreign Schools Society) in Mr. Harbourlane, Camberwell, took place on Wednesday. The number of boys was about 250, and the large school-room was crowded with visitors. In this school a most successful attempt has been made to quit the beaten track in which so-called education is so much made to run; and the pleasing intelligent look of the boys, the readiness of their answers, and the exactness of their discipline, are in the highest degree creditable to their active and enlightened teacher, Mr. James, besides the ordinary exercises of reading, writing, spelling, &c., in which the boys acquitted themselves most satisfactorily, the classes were examined by their respective monitors in botany, in mental arithmetic, and in many other subjects calculated to awaken their mental powers generally and specially. Their answers in mental arithmetic were remarkably accurate and ready. They seemed perfectly familiar with both the theory and the methods of working fractions and all lower rules, and answered questions that would have puzzled a good many of their visitors. Dr. Hodgson, of Manchester, occupied the chair on the occasion, and at the request of the master he examined the class that sat next to him on the grammatical and logical construction of a passage which he took at random from a book which lay before him. The noble Lord expressed that they were acquainted not only with the rules of grammar, but with the elementary principles of logic.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, RICHMOND.—The annual examination of this excellent institution took place on Tuesday last, in the presence of the Right Hon. Earl Manvers, President; Vice-Admiral Lord Norwich; W. Fitzroy, Sir Henry Baker, Bart., Countess Manvers, Lady Fitzroy, Lady Baker, and a number of the gentry of the district. The pupils, 82 in number, were examined in history, geography, geometry, French, and drawing, principally by the Rev. J. Hales, minister of the parish, and acquitted themselves in a manner which elicited the warm praise of all. One of the most striking features of the examination consisted in the performance of the musical classes, under the direction of W. C. Ayre, illustrating the results of a system of simultaneous instruction practised by that gentleman, which has been attended with the most pleasing results about 40 young ladies, after having passed through a rigorous examination on the theory of musical composition, proceed to the practical part of the science, and display admirable precision and neatness of execution, from the works of Osborne, Handel, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Czerny. After short addresses from the Rev. J. Hales and the Hon. Captain Maude, the proceedings terminated with prayer.

ASYLUM FOR AGED FREEMASONS.—The thirteenth annual festival, in aid of the funds of the Asylum for aged Freemasons, took place on Wednesday evening in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The object of the contemplated asylum is to provide that shelter and support in his latter days for the worthy, aged, and decayed Freemason, which many of the present age have already done for those connected with their happier hours, and dependent on their benevolence. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Hon. Col. George Anson, M.P., took the chair. The company, after enjoying the pleasure of a concert upstairs, separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday afternoon the second annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged School Established in Grotto-passage, High-street, Marylebone, was held at the Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square, and was attended by a large number of the neighbouring gentry. Lord Ashley, M.P., took the chair, and said he had no doubt whatever that ragged schools would soon receive Government aid. (Hear, hear). From what had passed in the House of Commons, and from private communications he had had with Government, he knew that a certain number of those poor, destitute, and helpless children who had obtained certificates of good conduct at the schools, and were qualified by a certain amount of education, would be transplanted to a soil where they might industriously, honestly, and happily pass the remainder of their days. (Hear, hear.) Sir George Gray, the Colonial Secretary, said to him (Lord Ashley) a few days ago, "If you take care to attend to the moral training of those children, imbue them with religious principles, and give them a knowledge of some industrial occupation so as to fit them for labour, then I do not hesitate to assert that the means at the disposal of Government will be employed to convey them to the British possessions abroad." The report was read and adopted, and the meeting separated.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING, ENLARGING, AND REPAIRING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—On Tuesday the Society held its regular meeting at their chambers, No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, when the Lord Bishop of London took the chair; and among the members present were the Bishops of Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, and Norwich; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Rev. C. L. Courtenay; the Very Rev. Archdeacon Hale; Rev. Dr. Spry; Dr. Wordsworth; H. R. Harris and J. Jennings; Joshua Watson, Esq.; C. F. Barnewall, Esq.; R. J. Barchard, Esq.; James Cocks, Esq.; A. Powell, Esq. The meeting commenced business by issuing orders for the payment of grants, amounting in nearly £3000, voted previously, to twelve parishes, for the building of five new churches, and the enlargement of seven other churches or chapels. The committee then voted fresh grants of money to twelve other parishes or districts, for the erection of six additional churches; the rebuilding, with enlargement, of three existing churches; and the increase of accommodation, by various means, in five others; and we learned some interesting information with regard to some of the places assisted. The proposed new churches are intended to be erected in the following districts; viz. St. James's, Devonport, one of the new districts constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the populous parish of St. Dunstan, with 5000 inhabitants. It comprises the poorest part of Morice Town; the population increases rapidly, chiefly in consequence of the establishment of new docks for the accommodation of war steamers and the formation of a railroad. The greater part of these people do not attend any place of worship, and live as pagans and heathens. Numerous public-houses have been licensed, and are growing up without any sort of useful education. Thorpe (the next in rotation) is a hamlet adjoining the city of Norwich, with a population of fifteen hundred persons. Sheeon is a new district formed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the parish of Cadorton, near Neath, in Glamorganshire, with a population of 2250 inhabitants. Headington Quarry, situated near Oxford. Neast, a district in the parish of Dean, containing two hundred hundred inhabitants, very many of whom are mariners. And, lastly, the newly-constituted district of St. Luke, in the island of Jersey, containing a population of 3250 persons. The churches to be rebuilt are—at Foulness Island, near Rochford, Essex, the present church of which parish is built of wood. The other two are at Llanfairfechan, near Bangor, North Wales; and at Wolsingham, in the county of Durham. These churches are all in a very dilapidated condition. The churches to be enlarged, &c., are, at Redbourne, near St. Albans, Rywell, St. Peter's, near Gateshead (Yorkshire); and Leigh, near Reigate. By means of the above works, to which the Incorporated society has thus contributed, upwards of 3800 sittings will be obtained, all of which *are for the use of the poor*, "free and unappropriated," and of these sittings no less than 1036 will be for children.

## *IRELAND.*

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.—The formation of clubs throughout Dublin and the provinces is progressing rapidly. In Dublin alone there are no less than 40 clubs, each composed of 300 members, making in the aggregate 12,000 men.

All the Dublin Confederate Clubs are to hold an open air meeting on Sunday (to-morrow), at Donnybrook green.

Lord French has come out as a thorough advocate of the proposed union of Young and Old Ireland. A letter from that nobleman, who has been heretofore a decided "Moral Force" man, appears in the *Freeman's Journal*. His Lordship thus concludes: "The voice of the country seems to demand this union; and I concur in the general expectation that the proposed 'Irish League' will demonstrate with firmness and dignity, that the Irish people fully understand the value of their constitutional rights, and that they are resolved to vindicate those rights against infringement."

EJECTMENTS IN TIPPERARY.—We believe that a larger number of persons have been this year ejected than within any similar period within the oldest remembrance. In this county the number never reached half the amount it has arrived at within the last twelve months. Almost daily the sheriff, or his deputy, is engaged in the sad and melancholy work of levelling the houses of the rural population, who have no resource except the workhouse—not even the workhouse in many unions now, as, with few exceptions, all those institutions are densely crowded. During the present week the deputy-sheriff was engaged in Borrisokane, Portrue, &c. On Wednesday he ejected ten families from a place called Belleen; and it is stated that he has several other similar calls for the ensuing week.

## PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

### CHAPTER VI.—LONDON PIC-NIC PARTIES.

OUR Londoners, besides being the first business people in the world, are dear lovers of holydays at such "times and seasons" as when they can, without much inconvenience, lay aside the graver considerations of money-making. Whether it be the gay party in the chesnut avenues of Bushy Park, under whose shade our artist has pictured them, or the merry group which that prince of humourists—PHIZ—has portrayed in our page as having landed from their wherry upon one of the swan-haunted aits beside the Thames, the same good-nature will be found amongst them all. You would scarcely believe that it could be the same Figgins, who so narrowly scanned your banking account the other day, that was there seated on the green-sward, drinking to everything and everybody in sparkling champagne. And you would almost doubt your eyes when you looked upon that laughter-loving young lady who was so ready to sing or play whatever you pleased to request; for you can scarcely conceive that she is the same stately Juliet, whom the other night it was so difficult to persuade to strike a note. Buckle, who belongs to the City Artillery Band, and who has received no end of petitions, both by post and hand, from numerous old ladies in the vicinity of Finsbury-square, begging of him to blow his bugle in a lower key, here resolves to awaken every land and water-nymph with his echoes; but lo! not a note is heard, for some wag in the party has thrust a napkin inside the instrument. Buckle at first grows red with anger, but finding the laugh from all sides against him, he at last joins in it. Jones, who has been on the Continent, and cultivated a pair of moustachios, to give him a Frenchified look, seats himself on the hamper, as he says, to be our "over-looker," when two of the mischievous youths, encouraged by the sly look of their elder sister, draw away the seat, and Jones finds himself anchored in a pigeon-pie, with his feet stranded among no end of glasses and bottles. At this, Simpkins, who is a wealthy printer, laughs from under the umbrella he has put up to keep the heat off, and exclaims that "Jones is only distributing his *pie*;" but this pun, which would have told well in the office—is lost upon the majority. Clarkson, who has been head cashier in a banking establishment for a quarter of a century, and who can tell a light sovereign or a bad shilling in the dark, and is a kind of "juvenile antique," has retired under the spreading boughs with Jemima, and you may guess the tenor of his thoughts, when on his return he proposes, "All the single married, and the married happy;" and he becomes all at once smitten with the statistics of house-keeping, and thinks lodgings after all very uncomfortable—a strange discovery to make all at once, and after a large part of thirty years spent in the same apartments. But Jemima wears that pink bonnet somewhat jauntily, and for the life of him Clarkson cannot take his eyes from it. He has told Buckle that he thinks he shall leave off taking snuff.

It is marvellous what pretty faces, seen amid fluttering leaves, and in the open sunshine, make amongst our hard-headed money-getting citizens: the consequence arising from a pic-nic party we have now awakened the solemn slumber of Lombard-street, and the enquiry on Change all next day has been the reason why so-and-so drawn so many thousands amount of his banker. The whole calculations of long years, devoted to celibacy, by those sworn never to take the vow matrimonial, have been upset between London and Bushy Park; and this we whisper only into the ears of match-making mothers, who find it difficult to catch any of the wealthier fish for their daughters—so try a pic-nic party on a handsome scale, in some such rural spots as those given in our engravings. The very whispering of the leaves does half the business; there is a kind of "haste and marry me" in the singing of the birds, and it is so natural for the young couple to say, "Isn't that delicious?" and "Oh, how sweet!" If very bashful, plant them close beside the edge of the water, and there they can look down at each others shadows until they get used to it; it is excellent practice, and depend upon it, that from the image they will get to gazing upon the reality. Then the objects mirrored below furnish so much matter for conversation; the blue sky lends naturally to some remarks on the colour of eyes, the white pearly clouds may even furnish a hint about a dress of the same colour, and the flowers that hang downward are pretty sure to be the means of introducing their emblems. Only fancy Clarkson himself, on presenting Jemima with a forget-me-not, which he gathered on the edge of the island, passing off the following verses (which we can swear is the coinage of our own brain) as his own.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forget thee, love? no, not while heaven | It hangs its head, and from that hour |
| Has its starred vault across the sky; | Droops only unto death, as it. |
| Oh! may I never be forgiven, | So may I droop, by all above me, |
| If once I cease thine heart a sigh! | If once this heart doth cease to love |
| Sooner shall the flower forget | thee! |
| Shun the fringed brook by which it | |
| grow, | |
| And pore for some sequester'd spot | The turtle-dove shall lost its mate, |
| Where not a silver ripple flows | Hides in some gloomy grassy |
| By the blue sky that bends above me, | shade, |
| Dearly and fondly do I love thee! | And there alone mourn o'er its fate, |
| | With plumes for ever disarray'd. |
| They fabled not in days of old | Alone, alone, it there sits cooing! |
| That what we love we ever cherish, | Deem'st thou, my love, what it doth |
| That what we love we ever perish, | seek? |
| For when the sun neglects the flower, | 'Tis death the mournful bird is wooing, |
| And the round pearly dews forsake it, | In murmurs though its plaintive |
| | words be weak. |
| If in this world I cease to love thee! | |
| | So will I mourn, by all above me, |

Who cannot see by glancing at Clarkson, as he sits with averted face, and his arm round Jemima's waist, that the verses are not without their effect; there is a quiet delight depicted even in the length of his nose—a lovely elongation.

Let those who wish to visit the scenery in Bushy Park either go by the steamboat to Richmond, or by the railway to Kingston, or to Hampton Wick, and they will soon reach the most splendid avenue of chesnuts that ever the eye alighted upon. There is something grand and cathedral-like in this mighty range of "tall great senators" of mighty woods, which at the close of spring are hung with millions of pyramidal silver flowers. The throwing open of such beautiful scenes as these to the public is an answer to all the murmurs about the seclusion and retirement of Royalty; and we much question if in any part of Europe there are more parks or so vast a range open to the lovers of rural scenery, as there are about the domains of our own Sovereign: true, they are some distance from the metropolis, but space is now of little moment compared to what it was under the old modes of travelling.

The crowds we see borne out of the smoky city in summer-time by pleasure-vans, and which we meet wandering about in the green glades of the Royal parks, or gazing in wonder at the Picture Gallery of Hampton Court, show a great improvement in the tastes of the working classes during the last few years. Such amusements are a great march beyond the dog and cock-fights and wrestling matches, which were so common, a quarter of a century ago; and are far preferable to the rude merriment of our country wakes and feasts, where jumping in sacks, and wheeling barrows blindfolded, mounting poles, and hunt-

A PIC-NIC.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

ing pigs with scaped tails, formed the chief of these boorish delights. The increase of visitors to our Museums, National Galleries and other places of amusement and instruction, which are thrown open without charge to the public, are footmarks in the right direction, swerving as they do from the old beaten and barbarous road.

Many a mile of rich scenery stretches along the river by the Surrey side beyond Vauxhall-bridge, which thousands of our smoke-dried citizens have never yet traversed, although it is the old highway trodden by our ancient Kings. We have often lifted up our voice and endeavoured to persuade our City neighbours to make a few more pilgrimages to the green shrines of Nature, where the tall trees rustle on the one hand and the river makes an unceasing murmur on the other; where the far-off bell falls with a music unknown to our crowded streets, and the cawing of the rook, as it hastens woodward in the descending twilight, strikes the ear with pleasing solemnity. A [illegible] even a hard-hearted bailiff delay a day or two before issuing his warrant or distress; it causes a lawyer to linger a little longer before he can screw up his "unnatural" courage to send out a writ; for they find nature so fair and beautiful, the green of the earth so soothing, and the looks of the blossoms and flowers so full of tenderness, that the very remembrance of such softening scenes fills them with the "milk of human kindness."

The very man who scarcely condescends to give you a civil answer if you inquire your way in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, will, while [illegible] in a pic-nic party, begin to "babble o' green fields" as if he [illegible], for such is the change wrought by Nature's wonder-working [illegible].

[illegible] Bushy Park, and Hampton Court are, on account of their [illegible] hallowed ground. But, beside [illegible] endeared to us by the ties of genius. In Richmond Church sleeps the poet of the "Seasons," James Thomson. Richmond Hill is immortalised by Scott in his "Heart of Midlothian;" even Jeannie Deans, with all her ideas of utility and love of the majestic mountain scenery of Scotland, could not look on the rich pasture laid at her feet, without exclaiming that "It was braw rich feeding for the cows." Bushy Park [illegible] the two great [illegible] Court brings before our eyes the learned Cardinal, the "butcher's dog who preyed on England's noble harts." A meditative man cannot mingle in the rural merry-makings, which are held amid such scenes as these, without catching the tone of their "old solemnities." We tread the glens and glades which have been trodden by departed greatness—where the feet of beauties (famous in their days) have danced and where others will thread the mazy measure when we are no more and all are but at last "footsteps in the sands of time."

## SPLENDID CANDELABRA FOR HER MAJESTY.

THE M[illegible], Oslor, of Oxford-street, have just completed a pair of superb Glass Candelabra; they were manufactured by command of his Royal Highness, for presentation to the Queen, on her Majesty's birth-day, and are to be placed in the principal drawingroom at Osborne.

[illegible] feet high; the prisms composing the shafts [illegible] fifteen lights. They [illegible] from [illegible] at the Manufactures' [illegible] Street.

PERHAM CATHEDRAL.—A number of the most exquisitely carved stalls, the workmanship of a resident artist, have recently been erected in the choir, during which operation the slab of Bishop Beaumont has been discovered. As [illegible] at have been the largest tombstone of its kind [illegible] stage of the plates has gone, only the matrices remain. Beaumont was a *protegé* of Isabel, "she-wolf of France."

## THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE.

AFTER the storm that raged for two nights with such unmitigated fury at Drury Lane, the *troupe* of the above house at last found a haven at Mr. Mit[illegible] the first pe[illegible] represented [illegible] ront doubt, [illegible] e drama is taken. The piece commenced, as does the book, with the arrival of the *Pharaon* at Marseilles, and the appointment of *Edmund Dantes* to the [illegible]

The mate, *Danglars*, [illegible] is beloved by th[illegible] works upon the [illegible] *Fernand*, and, [illegible] [illegible] t which guides him to the [illegible] s wealth of the island of M[illegible] and the [illegible] o the Mediterranean [illegible] ece, so f[illegible] ed, is its length [illegible] our dramas, to [illegible] itutions; and all these five [illegible] t have been conveniently condensed into two.

It was admirably performed. As *Dantes*, M. Melingue fully bore out [illegible] opinion we passed upon him last w[illegible] that we have nobody who can com[illegible] near him in melodrama: he [illegible] union of Mr. T. P. [illegible] M. James W[illegible] His fine [illegible] piece, was admirably [illegible] h his broken spirited and [illegible] as the prisoner of the [illegible] al he was mo[illegible] red throughout. M. Bontin, as the Scotch tailor, *Cadrousse*, gave a perfect "bit" of acting in his drunken scene at La Reserve. Nothing was overdone, and his inebriated notions gradually becoming entirely clouded, and maudlin sorrow set forth shouts of laughter. M. George was most effective, also, as *Fernand*; the hatred of *Dantes* and love for his cousin be[illegible] throughout. [illegible] est praise upon Mad[illegible] for her exquisite [illegible] ation of the Catalan girl. [illegible] t meeting *Dantes* [illegible] *rnand* were charm[illegible] nd in her interv[illegible] th *Villefort*, the Procureur du Roi, she pronounced a pow[illegible] t upon the sympathies of the [illegible] Mademoiselle Jouve, who i[illegible] rt little cabin-boy, was encore[illegible] All the other members of the [illegible] f they had but a message to [illegible] hat careful attention [illegible] which is so well known a[illegible] of the French actors.

The loud applause throughout must have been highly gratifying to the per[illegible] [illegible] nounced for this evening.

M. MELINGUE OF THE THEATRE HISTORIQUE, AS "MONTE CHRISTO."—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

## GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

### FANCY SALE IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday [illegible] in aid of the Building Fund and Endowment of the Aged Governesses' Asylum," was held in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, at Chelsea. The grounds are admirably suited for such a *fête* and the fittings for the occasion were well arranged. The large space [illegible] river-front of the Hospital was provided with marquées and tents by Mr. [illegible] ington, whose co-operation was secured by Mr. Belshaw, the active agent of the committee. The centre of the ground was occupied by a handsome circular tent, opening into corridors of canvas on either side. In the centre tent were the stalls of the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness

FANCY SALE IN THE GROUNDS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL, IN AID OF THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INS[illegible]

of Alesbury, the Marchioness of Blandford, and the Viscountess Jocelyn, the latter jointly with Lady Ashley and Lady Robert Grosvenor. The corridors were also filled with well-stocked counters; and among the fair holders we observed the Countess of Antrim, the Viscountess Massareene, the Lady Charlotte Calthorpe Gough, the Lady Charlotte Egerton, the Lady Guernsey, the Lady Brabazon, the Lady Charlotte Guest, the Lady Katharine Stewart, the Lady Caroline Bathurst, the Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the Lady Caroline Stirling, the Lady Kathven, the Hon. Lady Pearson, the Hon. Mrs. George Anson, the Lady Shelley, the Lady Beecher, the Lady Strange, Mrs. Blamire, Mrs. Henry Cliscold, Mrs. S. C. Hall, &c.

The stalls of the Marchioness of Londonderry and the Marchioness of Alesbury, and of the Viscountess Jocelyn, and her sister, Lady Ashley, jointly with Lady Robert Grosvenor, were much frequented throughout each day.

At about four o'clock on Tuesday, Mademoiselle Jenny Lind paid a visit to Mrs. Hall's stall, and made several purchases; but, being inconvenienced by the crowd of spectators, took refuge in the Governor's house. "Here," says the *Morning Post* report, "an interesting incident occurred.—The youthful band of the Caledonian Asylum were upon the lawn, in front of the mansion, and Mdlle. Lind, observing them, expressed a desire to hear them play a Scotch reel. Captain Forbes, who was present, at once gave the necessary instruction, and the boys played a reel with great spirit, accompanying the music with the peculiar figure of which it is so thoroughly suggestive. Mdlle. Lind was greatly pleased; and, by her own request—this day having been introduced to the saloon in which she then was—she sat down, and, accompanying herself on the piano, sang for their especial amusement one of her favourite Swiss airs. The juvenile musicians were, of course, highly delighted at this act of kindness and condescension on the part of the 'lyric queen.'" The band of the Royal Artillery and of the Fusilier Guards were in attendance during each day, and everything went off admirably.

We have not heard the result of the two days' sales. One fair and distinguished lady, it is said, received at her stall nearly 100 guineas.

## *THE THEATRES.*

### HER MAJESTY'S.

There was a brilliant array of fashion on Saturday night to witness Mdlle. Lind's performance of *Lucia*. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the theatre with their presence for the first time since the death of the Princess Sophia.

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was revived with Lablache as the old bachelor; Belletti, *Dr. Malatesta*; Labocetta, *Ernesto*; and Madame Tadolini, *Norina*. This opera was written for the Italian Opera, in Paris, in 1843, expressly for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. It was Donizetti's sixtieth opera, and was his last but three, namely, "Maria di Rohan," "Don Sebastian," and "Caterina Cornaro." It is a complete comedy, the story treating of the resolution of *Don Pasquale* to marry and to disinherit his nephew, *Ernesto*, on account of the refusal of the latter to marry a rich lady of his uncle's selection, whilst he is attached to *Norina*, a lively widow of limited means. *Dr. Malatesta*, *Ernesto's* friend, relieves the lovers from their difficulties, by passing off *Norina* on *Don Pasquale* as an unsophisticated novice from a convent; and, by signing a fictitious contract of marriage, the lady becomes herself such a vixen to *Don Pasquale*, that he is at last too glad to receive the explanation of the trick which he has been subjected to, and to unite *Ernesto* and *Norina*. The dramatic situations are highly diverting, especially the scene of courtship between *Don Pasquale* and *Norina*. The entire weight of the drama may be stated to fall on *Don Pasquale*. It is one of the most admirable assumptions of Lablache. He is comic to the fingers' ends: if he had never been the great basso he is, he would have gained glory as a consummate comedian. His making-up as a young fop, to be introduced to the presumed novice, was admirable. His "indescribables" were of a gigantic check and striped pattern, with an inflammatory *tournure*, and a party-coloured cravat to correspond. The audience were convulsed with laughter at his strange antics, his eccentric action, and his inimitable by-play. But great as was his delineation of the character, his singing of the music was not less remarkable. His rich powerful bass notes in the concerted pieces told with powerful effect; and his wonderful skill in throwing in his deep tones seemed for the celebrated quatuor, "Bonsmajo," its essence. Amongst the fine points in which his histrionic genius was manifested—soaring at once from broad comedy to the regions of high tragedy—was that in which *Don Pasquale* receives a blow from *Norina*: the indignity seemed to overwhelm him more than the supposition of her dishonour. The *Don Pasquale* of Lablache is one of those memorable performances which may be ranked as derived from the finest dramatic and musical perception.

There was no lack of spirit in the *Norina* of Madame Tadolini; but her action is of the abrupt, exaggerated, Italian school, and is not sufficiently refined for our connoisseurs. She sang unequally as portions of the opera, proving that her great reputation in Italy and Germany was richly deserved, but evincing too frequently a laboured style, and fatigue in the upper notes. She was encored, with Lablache, in the duo, "Via, sia spento," in the third act; and a rondo finale, which she introduced, was also demanded twice. The *Dr. Malatesta* of Belletti was judiciously acted and sung, and he gave the elegant melody, "Bella siccome un angelo," expressively. The tenor, Labocetta, does not improve on acquaintance; his voice is hard and harsh, and in the concerted music is scarcely audible, from deficiency of power. The popularity of the melody, "Com' è gentil," ensured its encore, but not without dissent.

The orchestral accompaniments in "Don Pasquale" are full of charm and elegance, but require very delicate and discreet colouring. The stringed instruments and wood band were not sufficiently heard, owing to the undue predominance of the brass. The principal performers appeared before the curtain at the close of the opera.

On Thursday (the extra night) Meyerbeer's "Roberto Il Diavolo" was revived. The house was crowded to excess. It was in this magnificent work that Mdlle. Jenny Lind, on May 4th, last season, first startled the town, by her first appearance in this country. On that occasion Mdme. Castellan enacted the *Princess*, Fraschini *Robert*, Gardoni *Rambaldi*, and Staudigl *Bertram*. A great change has taken place in the cast this season. The character of the *Princess de Isabelle* is suppressed, and consequently the second and fourth acts, and the opera has been reduced to three acts. Gardoni is now the *Robert*, which he has played in French at the Grand Opera, Paris; and his part of *Rambaldi* is given to Labocetta. Belletti replaces Staudigl in *Bertram*. On these changes, transformations, and liberties taken with the composer's score, we shall not comment. Let justice be rendered to the transcendant talent exhibited by Mdlle. Lind in her beautiful delineation of *Alice*. Of this exquisite creation it has been remarked that *Alice* is a part whose character partakes too much of the angel to be that of the woman, and has too much of the woman to be that of the angel. She was received with immense applause, encored in the air in the second act, and called for repeatedly. The Queen and Queen Dowager were present.

### LYCEUM.

Thursday week was a great night for the Lyceum. "The Beggar's Opera" was produced with a strength of cast that we do not remember to have seen equalled, and succeeded beyond expectation, promising to be an attractive feature in the bills for some time. The popular name of Mr. W. Harrison, appeared for the first time at the Lyceum, in his original character of *Captain Macheath*, the part in which he first made a decided impression upon the public. His reception was most enthusiastic, and upon every occasion of his coming greeting him for some minutes after his appearance, and this was continued throughout the opera, after all his songs, several of which were lonully encored. He was in excellent voice, and sang the music beautifully. An interesting feature in the opera was the *début* and triumphant success of Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, as *Polly*. She appeared to be a little nervous at first; but this soon wore off, and she gave the charming airs allotted to her with great taste and feeling. Her beautiful fresh voice, and unaffected style, created a great sensation. Certainly she accomplished more than she has yet done on the evening, rapidly as she has established herself as a favourite with the London audience. Madame Vestris gave a very clever impersonation of *Lucy*, sung the music correctly, and keeping everything alive by her charming acting. She looked remarkably well. Mr. Selby was excellent as *Filch*, and Mr. Leigh Murray, *Mrs. Peachum*, Mr. J. Mathews, *Peachum*, Mr. Harley, *Lockit*, Mr. Granby, *Locket*, and Mr. Meadows, the *Beggar*, in the introductory programme, to show how remarkably the parts have been distributed.

At the fall of the curtain the cheering from all parts of a very crowded house was most vehement; and it was gratifying to see several of the gentlemen who had been conspicuous in applauding the French company at Drury Lane, doing their efforts in making the house ring again with their hands and voices, as Mr. Harrison and Miss Fitzwilliam—then Harley and Madame Vestris—came before the curtain to receive the congratulations of the audience.

The costumes were of the last century, and the same exquisite taste observable in all the details, which distinguishes this admirable management.

Mr. Emery, so well known as an excellent actor at the Lyceum during Mrs. Keeley's management, announces his benefit on Monday, at the OLYMPIC, when Mr. Brooks will perform *Othello*, and Mr. Woolgar (the father of the above young lady at the Adelphi), *Iago*. The Misses Williams will sing; and the *bête-féroce* will perform *Vanderdecken* in the "Flying Dutchman," one of the most effective of our romantic dramas. No actor has a greater claim upon the public than Mr. Emery. He is much esteemed on and off the stage; possesses talents of no ordinary character; and in the family circle is known to be a kind-hearted and honourable gentleman. In patronising him, it is right that the admirers should know that there are several little mouths dependent on him for support, in turn.

It is said that her Majesty and Prince Albert have signified their intention of being present at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's approaching benefit, at the HAYMARKET. Mr. Kean, we regret to say, continues indisposed.

"The Confederacy" brought Mrs Julia Bennett a bumper on Tuesday evening. This clever young actress was never seen to better advantage; and Mrs. Keeley covered herself with honours by her inimitable personation of *Poppaea*.

There is a report that a Mr. F. Cooper is about to open Drury Lane for a week, for legitimate drama. If this be true, we can anticipate the result of the speculation.

The HAYMARKET is announced to close on the 10th, and it is said that the Adelphi company will come there to play during the repairs at their theatre.

LADY John Russell gave a *soirée* on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of Lord J. Russell, in Downing-street. The invitations comprised the members of the Royal family, the diplomatic corps, and several hundreds of the principal nobility and gentry.

## *MUSIC.*

### CONCERTS.

UPPER SINGING CLASSES.—The last of Mr. Hullah's Choral Concerts was given on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, being the anniversary of laying the foundation-stone of the New Music Hall, now building in Long-acre. We have had occasion to notice the growing improvement in Mr. Hullah's vocal classes of singing, accomplished by their judicious intermixture with professional persons. The quality of the entertainments provided by Mr. Hullah has been much ameliorated; the schemes have been large and comprehensive, and free from bigotry as to school of composition. The whole of Mendelssohn's music to Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream" was presented on Wednesday, with Mendelssohn's quartet in D, played by twenty instrumentalists, led by Willy. This was done in imitation of a practice at the Conservatoire Concerts in Paris, and we question its policy. Weber's "Jubilee" overture, and a pianoforte solo played by Sterndale Bennett, were also in the programme. The vocalists were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Rainforth, Howard, Duval, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Lockey, Sims Reeves, H. Whitworth, and Weiss. Mozart's chorus from the "Flauto Magico," "Peasants Numi," the two parts songs, "Daybreak," by Moscheles, and "For the Woods," by Mendelssohn,—were well sung as choral pieces.

MR. JOHN PARRY.—The annual entertainment of this popular singer was given on Monday night. The Hanover Rooms were crowded to excess, to greet the originator of a new school of comic singing in this country. Many imitators have sprung up since Mr. John Parry first took the field, but he is still without a rival. He combines many advantages for his representations. He is a thorough musician, having been trained as a basso. He is a most expert pianist, and he is a consummate comedian. He possesses, besides, a voice of extraordinary range. Whilst he can descend to the deepest notes of the *basso*, his tenor notes are always at command, and by the use of a falsetto, he can sing soprano music with facility. He has unexceptionable taste; indeed, the entire freedom from vulgarity in his style, has made him the favourite of all the ladies—from the grave and stately matron or governess, to the young and vivacious girl of the boarding-school. The most severe guardians and rigid parents countenance John Parry's whims and drolleries; and if they try to be serious, whilst the juvenile ones are giggling beforehand, the moment Parry's serio-comic visage is expressing some conceit or ludicrosity, then do the muscles of their stern faces relax, and hearty hilarity breaks forth, the stronger because of the habitual restraint. John Parry favoured his patrons and friends with a new scene, "The Rehearsal of an Operetta." It was completely successful. John Parry personates at the piano *Miss Thrush*, a prima donna; *Mr. Rose*, a tenor; and *Mr. Reeves*, a bass, while he officiates as conductor, with the *bâton* in his right hand. His amusing accompaniments are thus principally accomplished with the left hand, with a skill worthy of a Dreyschock. In the varied registers of three characters he was really wonderful. If he did not give the *Ut de poitrine* of Duprez, we had the B flat from the chest of Roger and the double *Ut* of Staudigl, "in the lowest depths deeper still." His imitations of the bravuras of the *prima donna* was a capital burlesque. The operetta was immensely applauded; and as it would have been too fatiguing to have accepted the encore, he substituted "Jeannette and Jeannot." He also gave Albert Smith's natural scene, "The true History of England." Benedict and Negri conducted the two parts, the other vocalists being Mdme. F. Lablache, Miss E. Lucombe, Miss Rowland, the Misses Williams, the Misses Pyne, Mdme. Sabatier, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. W. Farren, junior, Mr. J. Calkin, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The Instrumentalists were the Distin family, on the Sax Horns; Mdme. Dulcken, Messrs. W. H. Holmes, and S. J. Nobbs, pianos; Regondi, concertina; and R. Blagrove, viola.

MISS STEELE AND MR. BRINSLEY RICHARDS.—The Hanover-square Rooms were crowded at the concert of this clever vocalist and rising composer and pianist. Miss Steele was assisted by Wallace's pretty ballad in the first part and Sterndale Bennett in the second, with Willy as leader. Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Mr. B. Richards's clever overture in F minor, and Mr. Bennett's "Naiads" were performed. Mr. B. Richards played with admirable skill Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto in G, and gleanings from the same composer's songs without words, besides Mr. Richards's own elegant compositions, an Andante and a Nocturne. Original Regondi executed a concertina fantasia with great ability. Miss Steele, the fair *beneficiaire*, sang in her customary classical style, and was encored in "Where the bee sucks." Encore was also insisted upon for Miss Rainforth's rendering of Wallace's pretty ballad, "Love and Music Sing;" for Mr. Sims Reeves in "Fra poco," from "Lucia;" and John Parry in his "History of England," when he gave "Jeannette and Jeannot." Miss Birch, Mdme. D'Okolski, the Misses Williams, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and Mr. Calkin were the other vocalists, besides Mdlle. Molina de Mendi (the cousin of Mdme. Viardot), who sang Donizetti's "Tyrolienne," from "Betly." "In queste semplice," in the most captivating manner. The Duke of Newcastle, the Ladies Clinton, and Lord Robert Clinton occupied the Royal box.

MDME. DULCKEN.—One of the fashionable events of the season is the annual concert of this popular and accomplished *pianiste*. It was given at the Royal Italian Opera with great *éclat*; although we regretted to observe the absence of three eminent artists—Mdme. Castellan, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Sabatier, Signor Marras, and Herr Pischeck, without any attempt at explanation. There was, however, quite sufficient attraction in the Covent Garden company. Grisi was in fine voice, and with Mario sang the duet, "Ah! Oggi," from the "Favorita," in impassioned style. The prince of tenors was also encored in Morodante's romance, "In terra ci diviseo." Mdlle. Alboni and Madame Persiani secured there customary encore for their "Non più mesta," and the latter in the polacca from "Linda," "Oh! luce di quest' anima." Mdme. Viardot got also Balfe's cavatina from the "Maid of Artois," with Italian words, in the most brilliant style; and her singing of "Dunque io son," with Tamburini, will pique curiosity to hear her in *Rosina*. Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Corbari, Salvi, and Rovere were the other vocalists. Between the parts, Wallace's national hymn, "Scots wha hae," was sung, conducted by Benedict. The composer, Mr. Genge and Miss Temple taking the solos. The audience rose loyally at this hymn. The instrumental attraction was strong. Mdme. Dulcken performed admirably Weber's Concertstück, in F minor, and the two last movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto, and (with M. Charles Hallé) Mendelssohn's Duo Concertante in B flat. Mdme. Dulcken's own compositions are airs and the overture to Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris," and Sir Henry Bishop's March. Lucas conducted the band in the "Fidelio" and "Freyschütz" overtures, and the concert generally, with ability.

BEETHOVEN QUARTETS.—The seventh meeting, on Monday night, Haydn's 82nd in F, Mozart's 5th in A, Mozart's 2nd in D minor, and Beethoven's 13th in A flat were the selected quartets. Molique, Sainton, Hill, and Hausseker were the executants. The cavatina and the presto, in Beethoven's fiery work, ably led by Molique, were encored; as was also the minuet and trio in Mozart's, led by Sainton. There was a full attendance

MISS BINFIELD WILLIAMS.—This *pianiste* gave her concert at the Princess' Rooms, and played several classical works with artistical intelligence. She was supported by Mr. J. Barnett, Mr. Oury, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Chipp, Mr. Hill, and Mr. H. Chipp (violoncellists), with Messrs. Lucas, Mellon, Mori, Lazarus, Cubitt, Lindley, T. Lucas, L. Lucas, Barge, Reed, Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, John Lucas, and H. Lucas in the wind department. Signor Garcia and Mr. C. H. Horsley were the conductors.

MESSRS. H. AND R. BLAGROVE.—The third quartet and solo concert of these violinists took place on Wednesday night, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, assisted by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Chipp, and Signor Piatti, violoncellists.

MDLLE. ANSCHUTZ.—This lady, who has been so distinguished in the fashionable circles as a most accomplished amateur, gave a morning concert on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Mdme. Caradori Allan and E. Deinfield, Esq., whose elegant villa was attended by nearly 400 persons of the fashionable circles. Costa, Piatti, and Benedict officiated as accompanyists. The vocalists in addition to Mdlle. Anschutz were Mdme. Castellan, Miss Rainforth, Mdme. Caradori Allan, Mdme. Stefanoni, Signori Salvi, Mei, Paglieri, Ferrari, and Marini (from the Royal Italian Opera), Collett, and Mdme. Sabatier. The solo instrumentalists were Mdlle. Anschutz (harp), Tomelli (bassoon), Piatti (violincello), Remusat (flute), and Biletti (clarionet).

MR. WILSON.—The concert on Tuesday night at the Music Hall, and at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday morning, this Scottish vocalist's last public entertainments, which were fully and fashionably attended, as usual. At the London Tavern, on Tuesday night, a superb silver claret jug and salver were presented to Mr. Wilson, at a dinner party given by the admirers of the commemoration of his successful exertions in reviving the public taste for the beauties of Scottish songs."

MADAME SALA.—This vocalist gave her Annual Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-rooms, under Royal and distinguished patronage. Mr Lavenu and Herr Ella were the conductors. The vocalists were Mrs. Bishop, Miss Bassano, Miss S. Flower, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Madame Sala, Madame de Lozano, Miss Nelson, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. W. H. Seguin; Mr. Barker, Mr. W. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Messent, Mr. John Parry, Miss Kate Loder, and Mr. Jewson, pianists, Mr. Bulsir Chatterton, harp; Miss Rose Collins, violinist; and Mr. Julian Adams, "*harmonicon*;" contributed their instrumental talents. The programme was judiciously selected, and gave the utmost satisfaction to a fashionable auditory

MADAME SCHWAL.—On Wednesday night, at Crosby Hall, this *pianiste* gave her annual concert. Mercadé and Lemmens Sherrington were the conductors. Herr Siegfeich (horn), Mr. Goffree (violin), and Mr. Pratten (flute), were the solo instrumentalists. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Pyne, Miss L. Pyne, Miss A. Williams, Miss Hartford, Miss Bassano, Miss Hawes, Herr Becker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Burdini, Mr. Gregg, Signor Ciabatta, and Mr. Bodda

HERR KRAUS.—This ingenious pianist-*improvisator* gave a morning concert on Wednesday, at 42, Great Marlborough-street.

MESSRS. J. AND R. CIEBRA.—These unrivalled guitarists gave a concert on Wednesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by performers equally celebrated. They were assisted by Mr. Silberberg, violin, and Mr. J. Clinton, flute; and Mdlle. Molina de Mendi, the charming singer of Spanish songs; the Misses Macnamara and Mdlle. Rosa, Spanish dancers, also contributed.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—A fresh band of "Nigger" Serenaders called "Bigge's Virginia Harmonists," have made their *débuts* in London, and a "Rock and Steel" band, the players executing their music on pieces of rock and steel, is amongst the musical novelties or vagaries of the day.—On Monday next will be the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert, which will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.—Benedict's concert will take place the same morning, at the room at Her Majesty's Theatre; and Madame de Lozano, at Willis's rooms, has a *matinée musicale*.—Mr. Wilson's last Scotch entertainment for the season will be given at the Musical Hall on Monday night.—On Tuesday afternoon will be the Director's Concert, at the Musical Union.—On Wednesday will be the fourth and last of Mr. Blagrove's quartet parties.—On Thursday, a concert in aid of the family of the late Julian Kench will be given at the Freemasons' Hall; and on the same morning Berlioz, the composer, will have his concert at the Hanover Rooms.—Amongst the arrivals in London, has been that of Manuel Garcia, the celebrated Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire in Paris. He is the brother of Malibran and Mdme. Viardot, and was the teacher of the latter, as well as of Mdlle. Lind. The Swedish Nightingale, on learning the arrival of M. Garcia, immediately went to pay a visit to her master.—We learn that Mr. J. L. Hatton proposes to visit the United States in the autumn. He is one of our best English composers and a most accomplished pianist. He is an admirable singer, whether as a serious bass or as a comic vocalist. Mr. Hatton is one of the best musicians of the age; for he is thoroughly versed in the old and classic masters, as he is intimately acquainted with the modern school: he composed the opera of "Pascal Bruno" expressly for Staudigl in Vienna. We wish him every success in his Transatlantic trip.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G. A. H.*," *Leeds.*—*Your solutions. If we remember rightly, were all correct. The initials referred to another correspondent.*

"*C. B. N.*"—*The position named is one by S. Loyd, of Berlin. Place the men carefully as follows:—White: K at his R 4th; B at Q 3rd; P at K Kt 5th, K B 3rd, and K 3rd. Black: K at his B 4th; P's at K Kt 3rd, K 5th, and Q 3rd. White is now to play and mate in five moves. If you fail to discover how, we will show you.*

*Solutions by "S——, Y." "Sopracitis," "Woodcockiensis," "P. N. W.," "J. R.," "M. K." "A. K. B. F." "F. G. R." "The Anonymous," "F. R. S.," "M. P." "E. G. D." "A. D." Gand;" "J. L. S." "G. A. H." "Gilbertson," "H. S." "W. L., jun." "Indemagnier," "Keturah," Sheffield;" "J. W." Wells;" "J.," Chester, are correct.*

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 230.

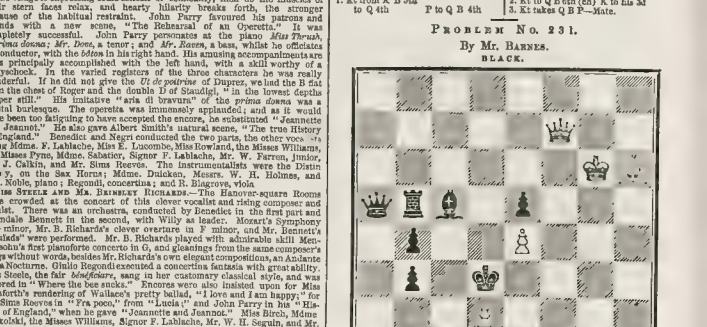
In three moves.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt from K B 5th to Q 4th | P to Q B 4th | 2. Kt to Q B 6th (ch) | K to his 3d |
| | | 3. Kt takes Q B P.—Mate. | |

### PROBLEM NO. 231.

By Mr. BARNES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 329. By A. J.——N, Holkham.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his R sq | K at his 4th | Kts a 1K R 4th and | K at Q B 5th |
| R at Q 8 sq | Q at K 2 sq | Q at K 3d | K B P 6th, K |
| R at Q Kt 3d | Bs at Q R 4th and 7th | Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 2d, and Q B 3d | 6th, Q B 3d and Q R 3d |
| B at K Kt 8th | | B 2d | |

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 330.—An instructive end game.

| WHITE | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt 8q | K at his R 3d | B at K B sq | B at K B 3d |
| Q at her Kt 8th | Q at K R 6th | Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 3d, K B 2d, K Kt 2d, and K 3d | Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 2d, K B 3d, K Kt 3d, & Q 4th |
| R at Q R sq | B at K B 6th | | |
| R at Q K sq | B at K B 8th | | |

Black, having to play, gave mate in five moves.

No. 331.—By M. BOWE.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K at his Kt sq | K at his Kt 6th | Kt at Q Kt 4th | |
| Q at K R 5th | | White to play, and mate in three moves | |

## *COURT AND HAUT TON.*

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alfred, the Princess Helena, Princess Alice, and attended by Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, the Equerries in Waiting, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Royal children took their usual airings.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Buckley, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also visited the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Miss Macdonald, took an airing in a carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena took an airing in a carriage; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Louisa took their usual airings in the pleasure-grounds of the Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company in the evening, at the Waterloo Banquet, given by His Grace at Apsley House, attended by Major-General Bowles, Colonel Buckley, and Col. Bouverie. The Royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Earl Fortescue, Earl of Desart, Lord James Murray, and Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The Equerries in Waiting, Colonel Buckley and Colonel Bouverie, were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took an airing in a carriage and four. Prince Alfred, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa took their airings in the garden of the Palace.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Buckley, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. The Royal children took their usual morning exercise. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Royal household, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Augusta Peel, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and Viscount and Viscountess Mahon.

On Thursday her Majesty held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was most numerously attended. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Great Officers of the Household, arrived at St. James's, from Buckingham Palace, shortly before two o'clock. The Royal cortège consisted of four carriages, and was escorted, as usual, by a detachment of the Life Guards. The day being beautifully fine, a great crowd collected in the Park, anxious to obtain a view of the Royal procession. Her Majesty and the Royal Consort were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. On arriving at the entrance to St. James's Palace, the band of the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards played the National Anthem; and the scene was altogether one of great animation and loyalty.

THE LATE INDIA COMMAND. The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B., K.H., &c., left, on Tuesday, by the mail packet from Southampton for India; the Admiral was accompanied by his Secretary and Flag-Lieutenant, and will, on arriving at his station, hoist his flag on board the first British man-of-war he falls in with. His flag-ship, the *Hastings*, 72 guns, and 600 men, Captain Wm. Morgan, is nearly fitted out at Portsmouth, and will be complete, it is expected, by the end of the present month.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners in issuing a circular letter, directing certain relief to be given contrary to the provisions of the Act. After an explanation from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, and a short conversation, the noble Lord withdrew his motion.—Adjourned to Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### WEST INDIES.—SUGAR DUTIES

Sir J. PAKINGTON stated that, as the plan proposed by the Government as a remedy for the West India distress had given so much dissatisfaction to the country, he had come to the resolution to substitute, for the amendment of which he had originally given notice, one to the effect that the House, considering the evidence taken before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee, was of opinion that the remedies proposed by the Government would neither avert the ruin with which our possessions in the Mediterranean are now threatened, nor check the stimulus given to the slave trade by the operation of the Act of 1846.

Lord J. RUSSELL hereupon asked if he was to understand that it was the intention of the honourable member to propose any alternative to the plan of the Government?

Sir J. PAKINGTON replied that his object was to move a direct negative to the noble Lord's proposition.

Mr. CARDWELL suggested that, as the country should have time to consider this question maturely, it might be well to pass a temporary bill to continue for a short time the duties now in force on all sugar.

Mr. ELLICE considered that, great as was the alarm caused by the statement of the Minister, delay in deciding the question would aggravate the mischief.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had considered the question of delay, and had decided that nothing could be worse. The right honourable gentleman expressed his regret at the determination come to by Sir J. PAKINGTON, not to move a distinct differential duty of 10s., in conformity with the recommendation of the West India Committee.

On the motion that the house resolve itself into committee to consider the resolutions on the sugar duties,

Mr. ELLICE appealed to the government to explain their views of the future prospects of the colonies, the policy to be adopted towards them, and the other measures in contemplation for retrieving their condition. He believed that the days of protection, as protection, were gone by; but, in the peculiar circumstances of the times, and when we had adopted the policy of low prices and high taxes, from which there was no chance of escaping, he thought that some substantial assistance ought to be afforded to the colonists. The right hon. gentleman, amongst other remedies, suggested that the whole system of colonial government should be reformed. He could not say whether he should vote for going into committee to consider the ministerial resolutions or not, until he could hear the explanations he required.

Lord J. RUSSELL declined to enter into a general course of making the general explanations asked for, and thus anticipating the discussion to be raised by Sir J. Pakington's amendment. With respect to that amendment, the noble lord said, that in his opinion its adoption would place the colonies and the house in an embarrassment; because, if the proposal of the government should be rejected, and no other plan substituted, the existing Act, and the changes to take place under it in July, would remain in operation.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, as an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House the plan proposed by the Government would neither afford a remedy for the colonial distress nor check the stimulus given to the slave trade by the Act of 1846. The hon. Baronet said that in his opinion it was the duty of the House to express their decided approbation of the plan proposed by the Government. This was a question that did not belong to the category of the Free-trade questions, but was one apart, and that should be considered on its own merits. The hon Baronet proceeded to give a picture of the depressed condition of the West Indies and of the Mauritius, which he proved, from the evidence taken before the committee, from the governors of the several colonies, and from the memorials of some of the Legislative Assemblies, to be the sole consequence of the Act of 1846. He contended that this Act, so destructive to our sugar-producing colonies, had produced no advantage to our home manufactures, and that it would ultimately lead to an increased price to the sugar consumers. He then turned to the consideration of the subject as it bore on the slave trade, and demonstrated that there had been a frightful increase in the importation of slaves to the Brazils during the last few years, and that the Act of 1846 had revived the slave trade in Cuba, which, at the passing of the Act, was nearly extinct. In conclusion, he appealed to the House and to the country not for a faction fight against the Free-trade theory, or for the problematical saving of a penny a pound on sugar, to continue giving encouragement to the abominable slave traffic; and he implored them, as they valued the great independencies of the British Crown, and as they valued the honour, the reputation, and the consistency of this Christian land, to retrace their footsteps, and so shape their legislative course as to place our free-labour colonists in a position to compete with slave-producing countries.

Sir E. BUXTON seconded the amendment. If he could, he would have slave-grown sugar entirely excluded from the British market; but as he could not hope to obtain that at present, he would support the amendment for the abatement of slave produce. He lamented that the high principle which had formerly distinguished this country had been supplanted by the very inferior principles of cheapness and free trade.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that slavery could never be put down except by the successful competition of free labour. The blockade of Africa had proved utterly ineffective in putting an end to the slave trade, and all other previous efforts with the like intent had also failed; therefore nothing remained but to try the efficacy of free competition. The principle of permanent protection to the colonies had already been given up in 1846, and the evidence taken from the West India Committee did not go further than a temporary protection; whereas the amendment of the honourable gentleman asserted the principle of permanent protection or left the question quite undecided. The right hon. gentleman, at great length, argued that the course taken by the Government was the true one, and that any other would defeat the cherished object of effectually putting down slavery.

Mr. KER SEYMER was favourable to a protective duty of 10s. against all foreign producers, but, in accordance with his sentiments set before the house, he had only then to declare against the plan proposed by the government. The hon. member denied that free labour was cheaper than slave labour, and that protection had proved injurious to the colonies.

Mr. HUME said that the annals of legislation did not furnish a parallel for the shameful treatment by England of the West India colonies. Every engagement made to them, every pledge given to them, had been completely broken. The hon. member branded the Colonial Office as a nuisance, and charged Lord Grey and Mr. Hawes with knowing nothing of colonial affairs. Mr. Hume insisted that those colonies were entitled to protection, and that unless the House was prepared to give the adequate protection it would be better to let them die at once and perish under the existing law. He supported the amendment, taking it for granted that, in case it should be carried, Sir J. Pakington would be prepared to submit some distinct proposition for the consideration of the house.

Mr. MOFFATT moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. CARDWELL pointed out the difficulty in which the House would be placed, whichever side prevailed in the debate, in consequence of the shortness of time between this and the 5th of July. He again urged the advisability of passing a short Act continuing the present duties.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday

The Public Health Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—Dr. BOWRING inquired of the Master of the Mint whether any progress had been made with the decimal coinage, and when they might expect to see issued the tenth of a pound piece? Mr. LABOUCHERE said that some delay had unavoidably taken place in making the coin. There was a commission at present sitting on the subject, and until that commission should have made its report, it would be very difficult to enter into a new contract with the company called the "Money Office," which was indispensable.

ENGLISH WORKMEN AND THE FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.—Mr. B. COCHRANE wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office whether any compensation had recently been made to those English workmen who had been turned out of France without having received the sums they had deposited in the French savings banks. If no such arrangement had been made, he wished to ask whether there was any objection to lay before the House any correspondence that might have passed between himself and the British Ambassador at Paris upon that subject; and also whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to demand redress for the very great injury which had in that way been done to British subjects?—Lord PALMERSTON said, that communications had passed between the Marquis of Normanby and the French Government upon that subject; and the French Government had promised that the deposits of the English workmen should be restored to them in full, although a different arrangement had been ordered with regard to French depositors. No information had reached the foreign Office to the effect that those deposits had been actually paid. He believed, however, that the French Government and the gentleman would see that it would not be expedient to produce any correspondence upon the subject until the matter should have been definitively arranged.—Sir DE LACY EVANS said he believed that many of the workmen in question, who were at present in great distress, would immediately emigrate to the colonies if they had the means of so doing. He would therefore suggest that the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office, and the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office, should take into their consideration the expediency of making some moderate advances to those poor men, in anticipation of the realisation of their claims on the French Government, so as to enable them at once to emigrate.—Lord PALMERSTON said he fully comprehended the object of his hon. and gallant friend, and he would take his suggestion into consideration.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

A great number of petitions were presented from all parts of the kingdom in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and for a more equal apportionment of members to population.

Mr. HUME said that, after such an exhibition, he might be permitted to say that the country did feel an interest in the motion which he was about to submit to the consideration of the House, and that an answer had been given to the speech of Lord John Russell on a recent occasion, when he asserted that the people did not wish for the reform contemplated by himself and those around him. The motion he had to submit was conceived in the following words:—"That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people; and it is, therefore, expedient, with a view to amend the national representation, that the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include householders; that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the apportionment of members to population shall be made more equal." He was not one of those who thought we ought to have no military establishment for domestic purposes, but he thought we had far exceeded in this respect the requirements of the country. To obtain a reduction of this wasteful expenditure, it became necessary to give the people a greater influence over Parliament. The Reform Bill had not answered his expectations in this respect. He (Mr. Hume) proposed that every householder rated to the poor should be entitled to be registered and to have a vote, and that every lodger should have a right to be so rated if he should think proper, and to a vote also, after twelve months' registry and residence. They had, therefore, ready to their hand, all the machinery for carrying the plan into execution—a plan which would add two millions of voters to the constituency, drawn from a class the most politically honest and intelligent of the community—classes inaccessible alike to bribery and the good things which gentlemen on the Ministerial benches might have to offer for their votes. The hon. gentleman then explained his regard to dividing the country into electoral districts, subsequently advocated the necessity of adopting vote by ballot, and finally contended that the duration of parliaments should be limited to three years, and that all property qualifications for members of Parliament should be abolished. In conclusion, the hon. member said, the object of his resolution was to pledge the House to an extension of the suffrage, and in the means he had described of exercising it; but that, when his bill should come before the House, every member should be at liberty to endeavour to have it altered as he might think proper. No one should be considered as pledged to its details.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND followed Mr. Hume. He was in favour of an extension of the suffrage to all who have property, and he should be glad to advocate the necessity of shortening the duration of Parliaments, for he thought it would be well if hon. members were thrown back oftener upon their constituents, which would be only reverting to our ancient constitutional system. He was opposed to the system of electoral districts, thinking that large constituencies sent members to that House who certainly represented their local interests and feelings, but who by no means represented the interests and feelings of the empire at large.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that he rose thus early in the debate, because the House was entitled to see an explanation from him of his views with regard to the honourable gentleman's motion. But, first, as to the petitions presented to the House, it did not appear that, except for the Charter, any great number of petitions had been presented during the early part of the session, with regard to those which had since been presented, and to the meetings which had been held to support the motion of the honourable gentleman, they were attended by two remarkable incidents in the first, a studied misrepresentation of what had fallen from him about a month ago; and the other, that, although the meetings were called to support the honourable gentleman's motion, they generally ended with a vote in favour of the Charter, or by forsaking the question altogether. His declaration had not been against all reform; nor could meetings so convened and so terminating be regarded as a movement in favour of the hon. gentleman's plan. He concurred with Mr. Hume that to the Reform Bill was chiefly attributable the peace of the country in the present crisis. But the honourable gentleman had made an admission of the power of the electors, under the Reform Bill, to return to Parliament members who might fairly represent them, which should induce the House to pause ere it listened to a proposal for further reform. The hon. gentleman's plan, as detailed to the House, did not accord with the abstract propositions which he enunciated at the heads of his scheme. One of these propositions contended for the right of voting without qualification. But the hon. gentleman himself proposed a qualification. And if there might be one qualification, why not another? And what was there in that proposed by the hon. gentleman which showed it to be preferable to the existing qualification? The proposition submitted was vague and indefinite, pointing out distinctly, neither how were to be excluded in, nor those who were to be excluded from, the franchise. He differed entirely from the hon gentleman as to the foundation of his whole scheme. In his opinion, what every person at full age was entitled to by his country was, as well, indeed, as the whole population, was the best possible Government, and the best legislation which it was possible for it to give them. The mixed constitution of England had for a long period provided for the happiness of its people. It had always felt how difficult a matter it was to alter in any way the adjustment of the different powers of the State. He besought the House therefore to approach with the greatest circumspection the question of any change in the elective franchise. Viewing the matter from this point, the question for them to consider was, whether a Parliament elected by householders and lodgers would be likely to represent more fairly the property represented by the present body of electors. If they conceded universal suffrage, he could not see how they could avoid the division of the country into equal electoral districts, and he had no doubt, and said so in saying that, that would be the result from such universal suffrage. The inequality which characterised the distribution of the representation, and the anomalies existing accompanying it, were, in his judgment, rather subject of many advantages. He could not follow the honourable gentleman in detail through all his propositions. As to the ballot, he thought that it would be no effectual remedy against intimidation. As to triennial Parliaments, whilst it might be advisable that members should be frequently thrown back upon their constituents, it was also desirable that there should be some stability in the policy of the country. The present constitution of Parliament was, in his opinion, gave it that stability. If they were to change that duration at all, he thought it would be better to take one year instead of three years, the latter being about the worst proposition, in the remembrance of the House. He was satisfied with the present duration of Parliaments, and would certainly give no vote in favour of departing from it. He would also put the question raised by the honourable gentleman to another test, which he could not refuse to subject it. The reform of Parliament took place in 1832. Had the House of Commons showed itself since that time to be the mere tool of the aristocracy—a class afraid to enter upon any reform, or indifferent to the necessities of the time, who considered the changes which had been effected since that time, could justly lay such charges against the reformed House of Commons. What Mr. Hume proposed would effect a great change in the constitution. He, on the other hand, was for gradual reform. Since 1832 no great change in the Reform Bill had been projected or proposed. But the public mind was now turned to the consideration of such subjects, and the time might not be far distant when some reforms might be usefully effected. They might soon be in possession of sufficient information to enable them to extend the franchise, without compromising the basis of our representative system. He was, therefore, not disposed to say that they could not and might not usefully and beneficially improve the Reform Act. But, if he were asked whether he was prepared to vote in at the present moment any measures for that purpose, he would unhesitatingly reply that he was not prepared to introduce any considerable measure for such a purpose. He could not agree with Mr. Hume that there was a good time for the introduction of a large measure of reform. The House represented, and, since the Reform Bill, had faithfully represented, the nation; and it was due to the nation on that occasion that it should give a determined negative to the proposition just submitted to it.

Mr. W. J. FOX said it would be gratifying to the country to know that the noble Lord was not opposed to further organic changes in the representation, vague and indefinite as had been his intimation of the nature of the changes that might be anticipated from him. The hon. gentleman contended that the franchise should be extended to the labouring classes, who had, at least, a property in their labour, which Parliament should not refuse to recognise.

Mr. DISRAELI replied to the speech of Mr. Fox, contending that the plan of Mr. Hume raised new obstacles in the way of the very class of society whose interests the hon. gentleman had just been advocating. In reply to the argument that a reform was necessary, owing to the extravagant expenditure of the country, he pointed the attention of the new speaker to a fact stated by Mr. Mackay, amidst continued laughter and cheering from all parts of the House. The movement, he contended, was a middle-class movement, and for middle-class purposes; and he was opposed to any movement tending to give a predominance of power to any class of the community whatever.

Mr. B. OSBORNE moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was, after some discussion, accordingly adjourned to Friday.—The House then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to five o'clock.

BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM.—Mr. A. STAFFORD moved the issue of a new writ for the election of a member for this borough, in the room of Sir Willoughby Jones, whose election has been declared void.—Mr. MOWATT said the House, by refusing to issue the writ, was assuming the powers of the three estates in the realm. He thought some further information should be given of the intentions of the government, so as to enable them to say if the question was one upon which every hon. member must exercise his own judgment; and it was not therefore necessary that all the members of the Government should vote the same way. He would himself vote in favour of the motion, for he could see no sufficient grounds for witholding the writ. After some observations from Mr. ANSTEY and Mr. GORING, Sir J. HANMER opposed the motion, and said that the number of cases of bribery established was no criterion of the extent of the evil, for the petitioners were never anxious to increase their expenses by diving into superfluous cases. Mr. ADDERLEY said the bribery established in this case had been very partial, and he hoped the House would not withold the issue of the writ. After some further discussion, the House divided, and the motion for the issue of the writ was carried by a majority of 89 to 47.

TENANT RIGHT.—On the question of going into committee on the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, proposed by the Hon. H. DRUMMOND, a discussion ensued, it being supported by Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Anstey, and Mr. Fagan, while it was opposed by Sir W. Somerville, Mr. S. Herbert, Colonel Conolly, and Sir G. Grey. Eventually the bill was withdrawn.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS The House went into committee on the Parliamentary Electors Bill. On the first clause proposing to do away with the necessity of paying the assessed taxes, as well as the municipal rates, a short discussion took place, which terminated in a division, affirming the clause by a majority 59 to 47.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

#### SPAIN

Lord STANLEY inquired whether any further communications had been received from the Spanish Government, at the Foreign-office, after the departure of M. Isturitz from this country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that no further communications had been received, because diplomatic relations between the two countries had ceased to exist.

Lord STANLEY further asked whether application had not been made by some of the parties connected with the Spanish embassy in London to have despatches which had arrived from Spain, after the departure of the Spanish Ambassador, received by the Foreign Office.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that application had been made, but that the despatches could not be received as diplomatic relations had been broken off.

The Criminal Law Consolidation (No. 2) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

COPYHOLD TENURE.—On the order of the day for the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Extension Bill, the Marquis of SALISBURY opposed the bill, which, he contended, would have the effect of destroying all copyhold tenure, and he moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months

After some discussion, the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 31 to 16.

The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill was re-committed, and some amendments affecting the machinery of the measure were agreed to on the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—Mr. COBDEN gave notice, on the part of Mr. Hume, that the adjourned debate on the motion for Reform, which had been fixed for Friday, should be postponed to Friday the 30th inst., which day the Government had agreed to give up to the discussion.

BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.—Mr. GORING moved that a writ be issued for the election of a member for this borough, in the room of J. Jarvis, Esq., whose election had been declared void.—The JUDGE-ADVOCATE opposed the motion, which on a division was carried by a majority of 54 to 30.—The writ was accordingly ordered to be issued.

SUGAR DUTIES.—THE WEST INDIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

After a somewhat desultory conversation on the probability of Irish distillers being injuriously affected by the proposed reduction of the duty, the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. MOFFAT, who opposed the measure of the Government, on the ground of its being a retrograde movement in the direction of protection.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the measure of the Government, on the ground that the West Indies presented an exceptionable case to free trade, as the contrast which, at the time of negro emancipation, were entered into by this country with the colonies, had been broken by our Government.

Mr. WILSON strongly advocated the policy of the Government measure.

The debate was then adjourned, and the House shortly afterwards rose.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

Thus, usually, when he was asked to sing,
He gave the different nations something national:
To
Him music owed the largest
His main debt of increment of anything
Even more than his lyric fame in his own rational:
If Pindar sang horse races, what should hinder
Himself from being as pliable as Pindar?
DYER.

*"Liberté! Fraternité! Egalité!"* Here are three words which savour to the million of marrow and fatness, while "the twice two thousand that the world was made for" relish them as the human stomach is said to receive "cold porridge." Of course, in very imposing instances of pomp or circumstance office increment to our muse; for that reason, and seeing, moreover, that service may come of it, we will gossip a little—with your leave and license.

Now, you would expect all to say upon velvet in the Park—but it is not reasonable: according to Virgil it didn't do so with the mythology of Olympus. But that beings, whether human or inhuman, should, from sheer taste for such costume, "go about with their backs" [as a social phrase] is of very difficult solution. Is especial, that this peculiarity should attach to societies expressly constituted for the purpose of practising and promoting our great National Sports must mere the utmost wonderment. That such has been—and, we had almost said, will be the case—is not, unfortunately, news for the meanest who dabble in such details. There used to be a *casus belli* every season for one cause or another—or for no cause—between members and the Leagues of the Jockey Club. First they put some right honourable—or honourable—or other member into Coventry—and then comes retaliation: they threaten to turn A. off the heath if he does not behave himself; and B. promises to send them to the right-about unless they manage to mend their manners. Then they go to loggerheads with some plebes—and lo! he finds a knight that takes him in hand—and woe is me! they bite the dust. Fact—but in general terms. Now "the chivalry of this bright age" came off second best in these encounters. How shall it fare, peradventure, with those gentlemen who champion "the dangers of the seas?"

On the gallant shore of West Cowes fashion loveth to promenade what time galleys muster in that most learned of bays. Well did the begetteh a like spirit, and many a pleasure mariner crammeth his "gig," or "dandy," to make one of the festive throng. For seamen in enamelled buskins and patent polish, mud and shingle are unmeet: so the Government had placed—as it was stated: at the disposal of the Royal Yacht Squadron a certain landing-place of fair granite, hight the Ordnance Steps. Hereupon would its members disembark from their gilded shallops—there being taken to fit it for each foot by means of daily courses of scrubbing-brushes and bees' wax. Thus things were on for a time—indeed, until, by some extension of courtesy, the same privilege against mud and shingle, by the same means, was awarded to the *sobs* of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. This was not a popular step. In face of a European revolution, was it proper to expose a toe familiar with Almack's to possible contact with tribes which frequent Fleet-street, and are common to

Wapping or the Strand?

Need the sequel be told as they say in the Minerva Press? The Secretary of the Royal Thames Yacht Club is in receipt of a cartel to the effect that henceforth the Squadron repudiates the Ordnance steps; and hinting that if the Royal Thames Yacht Club has any interest in preserving its purchased seat it contemplates a descent upon West Cowes—it had as well provide its own brushes and bees' wax. There will, of course, come ill blood of this. We have heard a rumour that what we call the Royal Squadron will not venture to say more at present than that the charge will most probably be sounded—by Adams's Band.

Reader, gainsay us not our gossip—we set out by pleading pliability of theme.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We are enabled to submit a very fair list of favourites for the various stakes now in the market, but have no changes of any moment to announce.

| GOODWOOD STAKES | |
|---|---|
| 10 to 1 aget Diplomatist | 25 to 1 — West India |
| 12 to 1 — Chat | Planter (t) |
| 20 to 1 — Hydrangea (t) | |
| 25 to 1 aget Vandyke (t) | |
| GOODWOOD CUP | |
| 7 to 4 aget The Hero | 6 to 1 aget Comedy (t) |
| 4 to 1 aget Van Tromp (t) | |

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft; for two-yr-olds, colts, 8st 7lb; fillies 8st. 4lb; the second to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen subs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir C. Monck's br c by Touchstone, out of Garland .. (Templeman) | 1 |
| Lord Eglintoun's Belus (5lb) .. .. .. (Marlow) | 2 |
| The Hotspur Stakes of 25 sovs. each, p p., with 100 added, the second to receive £50, for three-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. Once round Skitters subs | |
| Mr. B. Green's Flatcatcher .. .. .. (Wintringham) | 1 |
| Lord Eglintoun's Faphos .. .. .. .. (Marlow) | 2 |
| The Tyro Stakes of 10 sovs each, p.p., with 30 added. | |
| Mr. B Green's Westow .. .. .. (Wintringham) | 1 |
| Lord Zetland's Castanetto .. .. .. (Bumby) | 2 |

WEDNESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Eglintoun's Eagle's Plume (allowed 3lbs) .. .. .. | 1 |
| Mr. Anderson's Oscar (allowed 5lbs) .. .. .. | 2 |

The Northumberland Plate of £200, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs. ea ch.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Merry's Chanticleer, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb .. .. .. | 1 |
| Mr. S. L. Fox's Executor, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb (including 6lb extra) .. | 2 |

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Three miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Podley's Cockermouth, 3 yrs. 7st 2lb .. .. .. | 1 |
| Mr. Merry's Pilot, 6 yrs, 10st 8lb .. .. .. | 2 |

THURSDAY.

The Gold Cup.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chanticleer .. .. .. .. .. .. walked over | |

The Members' Plate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Otterburn .. .. .. .. .. .. walked over | |

The Tyne Stakes.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Probe .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Eggleatone .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |

The Gateshead, or Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with £50 added.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Cookson's Camphide .. .. .. .. (Merson) | 1 |
| Mr. Stephenson's Cannibal .. .. .. .. | 2 |

SPECIAL CONSTABLES ENTERTAINMENT ON CLAPHAM-COMMON.

## CLAPHAM SPECIAL CONSTABLES' DINNER.

On Tuesday evening, the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, a public dinner was given at Clapham, which was attended by about 550 of the special constables of the district, who volunteered their services for the preservation of the public order, on the memorable 10th of April, 1848. A marquee was erected for the occasion in a field adjoining the Chase on Clapham-common. It was decorated with flags and evergreens, and on the tables were from splendidly piled with the choicest fruits. The dinner was excellently served by Mr. Robert Nash, of the Bowyer Arms Tavern, Market-road, Clapham. The chair was occupied by John Thornton, Esq., the senior resident magistrate, who was supported by other magistrates, the rector, and clergy, and Mr. Bowyer Atkins, the lord of the manor. A large number of the inhabitants were present as guests or spectators.

The fine band of the Coldstream Guards attended, and greatly enhanced the festivity of the scene. The following toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm:—"Her Queen," "The Queen Dowager" and "Royal Family;" "The British Constitution," "The Industrious Classes," and "The Friends of Good Order."

At the termination of the after-dinner proceedings, the company rose, and proceeded to Clapham Common, where the band continued to play, and the guests performed for some time.

The celebration of a constitutional demonstration, such as was that of the 10th of April, is novel, striking, and memorable. It was adopted, not as a reward for services which our country has, at all times, a right to expect from her sons, but to commemorate the signal loyalty and energy exhibited by all classes of our fellow-subjects, who came forward to aid in upholding the ancient institutions of the nation against the attacks of misguided men, seeking to profit by a period of general convulsion in other countries of Europe, to disturb the peace and good order of their own.

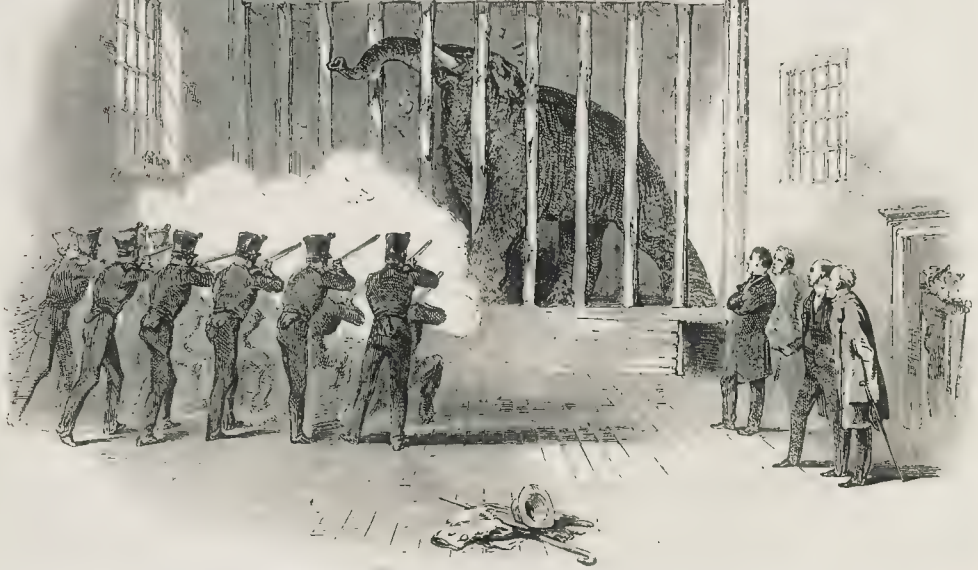
## FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LIVERPOOL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

On Saturday morning, Richard Howard, one of the keepers at this establishment, had occasion to correct, for some disobedience, the stupendous elephant Rajah, when the infuriated animal struck the poor fellow to the ground, and then crushed him to death with his foot. The Messrs. Atkins, the proprietors of the beast, immediately resolved upon destroying the animal; and for this purpose two ounces of prussic acid and twenty-five grains of aconite were administered to him in a bun. Within two minutes after he ate some grass, and beyond a slight uneasiness he did not seem affected by the poison though it would have been enough to kill instantly 3000 men!

After three-quarters of an hour, as the poison did not take full effect, it was resolved to shoot the animal. For this purpose, a detachment of the 32nd Rifles (stationed in Liverpool) was sent for. On their arrival, fifteen men entered the passage before the den, and having waited their opportunity, fired; the elephant staggered, and leaned against his den. Fifteen other men then fired at him, when he fell on his left side and died instantly. As a precautionary measure, immediately on the death of the keeper, Mr. E. Atkins repaired to Mr. Dowling, at the head of the Liverpool Police, and obtained an order for two 6-pound cannons from the Albert Dock, which he placed against the elephant's house, in case of an attempted escape.

Among the gentlemen who were present when the animal was destroyed, was Van Amburgh, who is at present fulfilling an engagement at the Theatre Royal. There were also several medical gentlemen in attendance, to aid in dissecting the animal.

The elephant is said to have been the finest in Europe; he cost £800 eleven years since, but was estimated to have been worth more than £1000. This above was the second keeper he had killed; yet Rajah was ordinarily tractable, and walked about the gardens on gala nights with a car behind him.



SHOOTING THE ELEPHANT "RAJAH," AT THE LIVERPOOL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES QUATRE SAISONS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

OUR Illustration is taken from the new *divertissement* of the "Quatre Saisons," which we spoke of last week as having been produced with such great success at Her Majesty's Theatre. We were compelled from want of room to be very brief in our notice; but we can now return to the subject at greater length

The scene is remarkably beautiful, and represents a lovely conservatory with a fountain and exquisitely laid-out garden, about which are statues of rural and floral deities disposed in admirable taste. There is evidently great rejoicing and festivity going on—the garden teems with lady guests, rivalling the flowers in beauty: and all wears the air of a *fête*. Presently the four principal ladies meet, and plan a masque. These four are Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, Rosati, and Marie Taglioni; and they agree, in the above order, to assume the characters of *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*. Nothing can be more delicious than their appearance in their costumes, nor more appropriate than the very effective manner in which these are arranged, with the symbols and trappings of the season of the year they represent.

Followed by a train of nymphs, arrayed in similarly attractive guise, they perform a series of the most charming groupings we ever remember to have seen. Endless combinations of tints and *poses*, each of which seems to have exhausted the strange invention of Perrot, only to be followed by something more beautiful, form a perfect human kaleidoscope, if we may be allowed the simile; and then a grand *pas de quatre* takes place, for the four goddesses of the dance. This surpasses all, and raises the enthusiasm of the audience—as well it may—to the highest possible pitch. They first dance singly, Cerito bounding round in her own inimitable style, catching up flowers from baskets presented to her, and throwing them above and around her with most joyous *abandon*, and Carlotta looking more lovely and dancing with greater eloquence—for every attitude speaks for itself—than ever. Rosati performs all her choicest feats, and Marie Taglioni does wonders in her peculiar line. At last they all unite in an *ensemble*, and the delight of the spectators reaches its climax, the applause coming like a thunder-storm upon the festival.

The "Quatre Saisons" is a Terpsichorean achievement of the highest order, bidding fair to eclipse all that Perrot has hitherto done, great as have been his triumphs. We expect, however, that he must have attained the highest pitch of success; if he ever surpasses this, we shall deem him more than mortal. Apart from the agreeable nature of the subject in itself, the whole idea is worked out with consummate skill and artistic taste. A vein of high poetry runs through every *pose* and combination formed, and the eye is unceasingly delighted by some of the most beautiful effects of colour and graceful disposition of charming forms that it is possible to conceive. On no account should the opportunity be lost of witnessing it.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was given for the second time on Saturday, with its powerful cast, and went off with infinitely greater spirit than on the preceding Thursday. It is a work exacting a great combination of talent to render effective, and it has been most carefully mounted on this occasion. The *Anna Bolena* of Grisi is one of her finest impersonations: the indignant exclamations in the scene in which *Henry VIII.* orders her trial, always excite the auditory prodigiously; and her picture of woe in the execution-scene is touching and dramatic. *Santos* has an elegant romanza, "Dehl non voler," in which Alboni is always encored. Our artists depict her singing this air of the *Page*, sitting on a stool, with a harp, in presence of the Queen and Court. Mdlle. Corbari sang the music of *Lady Jane Seymour* most charmingly, but she is wanting in animation in her acting. The *Percy* of Marlo, and the *Henry VIII.* of Tamburini, with Tagliafico as *Rochford*, combine an admirable *ensemble*. The vestibule, or Tudor-hall of the chamber, where the council is assembled, is a magnificent scenic display, as much in actual construction as in the painting. The burst of the military band, outside the prison-walls, just as *Anna* is to be conducted to the scaffold, is one of those highly dramatic effects, so carefully attended to by Mr. Costa in his musical direction. The splendid scenery and gorgeous appointments—the musical, as well as pictorial beauties, of "Anna Bolena"—are evidences of historical accuracy, judgment, and good taste, in every respect to be commended.

On Tuesday night "Norma" was given, with Grisi, Corbari, Mario, and Salvi; and the comic scene from "Betly," with Alboni.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Rossini's ever popular opera, "La Gazza Ladra," was revived with an unprecedented cast, Grisi being the *Ninetta*; Mdme Bellini, *Lucia*, the mother of *Giannetto* (Mario); Lavia, *Isaaco*, the Jew Pedlar; Tagliafico, *Fabrizio*, the farmer; Polonini, *Giorgio*; Soldi, *Antonio*; Tamburini, the soldier *Fernando*; Marini, *Il Podesta*, the wicked magistrate; and Alboni, the generous hearted *Pippo*. The interesting story—familiarly known to the public as the pathetic drama of "The Maid and the Magpie," played by Miss Kelly in former days with such power—the scientific harmonies, canons, imitations, and masterly construction of the concerted pieces, and the exquisite melodies of the "Gazza Ladra" bring into play every variety of lyric perfection." The overture, with its martial introduction and fiery allegro, is alone worthy of hearing, as interpreted by Costa's band. It was rapturously encored. It was in *Ninetta* that Grisi first made her *début* in this country in 1834, and her supremacy in the part has been absolute. It taxes severely the histrionic and vocal powers, as *Ninetta* is scarcely absent from the stage from the beginning to the end. The joyous movements in the introduction, the air of Mario, the Drinking Song of Alboni, the quaint air of the Jew, the masterly trio, "Oh, Nama," the duo between Tamburini and Grisi, the wonderful trial scene, the touching duo between Grisi and Alboni, "Ebben per mia memoria," and the affecting march and prayer in the execution, were superbly rendered. The second and last acts of "I Capuletti," with Viardot's magnificent acting in *Romeo* and Castellan's masterly *Juliet*, were given after the "Gazza Ladra." The house was fully and fashionably attended.

SCENE FROM "ANNA BOLENA," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a magnificent banquet in honour of her Majesty's Ministers, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house. Covers were laid for 170.

Active preparations are being made for the reconstruction of the railway bridge over the Usk, lately destroyed by fire, on the same plan, and with wood, as before.

Near the Britannia-bridge, Chester, a lobster, weighing fourteen pounds two ounces, was caught this week.

In 1776 the Duchess of Charteris beat her husband in a foot-race of 200 yards, for 200 guineas.

The Lord Chancellor has presented to the vicarage of Rede, near Bury St. Edmund's, the Rev. Mr. Turner, incumbent of St. Lawrence, Exeter.

The formation of 900 battalions of moveable National Guards, composed of unmarried men, between 18 and 24 years of age, who may be remain in their domiciles until called on to serve, is proposed by the French Government.

The gallant members of the Junior United Service Club contemplate giving a grand entertainment to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., the late Governor of Scinde, to celebrate that gallant General's return from the scene of his eminent services in India.

During the past year grants from the Literary Fund, amounting altogether to £1230, were made to 36 distressed writers, of whom twenty-six were authors and twelve authoresses.

It is understood in naval circles, that in the respective dockyards of this Kingdom extensive reductions among the artisans now employed therein are about to take place.

Mr. Watt, Jun., of Birmingham, recently deceased, has bequeathed to Lord Brougham £50,000. The £30,000 left some time ago to his lordship by Mrs. Flaherty, of Hammersmith, he generously gave to his brother, Mr. W. Brougham.

M. Olozaga, the Spanish Progressista deputy, has succeeded in effecting his escape from Spain. He has arrived in London, having taken refuge on board the *Trafalgar*, when that ship touched at Lisbon.

His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh received a distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday, at his mansion in Charles-street, St. James's.

The Archbishop of York is so far sufficiently recovered from his recent severe accident as to have been able to leave town for Bishopthorpe, the archiepiscopal palace near York, where his grace held his first ordination on Tuesday, instead of at the Minster at York.

On Sunday, the *Fire King*, a Gravesend steamer, came with such force against the City steam-pier, Temple-bar, that it forced the dummy against a pile, which entered its keel, so that it filled with water, sank, and dragged down the whole pier with it, in consequence of which the passengers by all the steamboats had to embark from, and land upon the Waterman's pier.

A new dance, "La Valse à Pivot," has been invented by M. Aubusson. At a rehearsal of it which took place last week in the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of a distinguished party, it was greatly admired for its lightness and elegance.

On Saturday last, at the Sovereign Mill, London-road, Preston, a boiler burst, killing five persons, and severely wounding several others. Such was the violence of the shock that the steam was forced through the windows of the warehouse, at a distance of 20 yards, and the windows of each story were completely shattered.

The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo occurring this year on Sunday, the customary banquet given by the Duke of Wellington to his gallant companions in arms was celebrated on Monday evening last.

A deputation from the Dissenting Deputies had an interview with Viscount Morpeth, on Monday, at the Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on the Health of Towns Bill.

Meetings in favour of the New Reform Movement were held during the week, in Westminster and Marylebone in the Metropolis, and in the country at Kingston-on-Thames, Andover, Canterbury, the Staffordshire Potteries, Upton-on Severn, Darlington, Wakefield, Winchester, &c.

Dr. Chambers, the eminent physician, has, it is stated, been obliged to retire into the country on account of ill health. It is feared that he will never be able to take an active part in the arduous labours of a physician of his rank and practice.

It is generally understood that, as soon as the works in Holyhead harbour are completed, the Admiralty intend that port to be the station for the West India mail steamers, as being the most central in the kingdom, instead of Southampton.

Mr. Holmes, "the father of the Irish Bar" in consequence of the continued refusal of the benchers of Queen's Inn to admit Dr. Gray and Mr. Dunne, Repealers, to the bar, has resigned his membership.

Christ Church, Bermondsey, was on Monday consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It contains 980 sittings, of which number 600 are to be free. This is the fourth new church erected in Bermondsey.

The Bishop of Exeter, on Monday, commenced his triennial visitation, and delivered a very lengthy charge to the clergy of his diocese. He dwelt especially on the powers of Convocation and the policy of reviving its official duties—the government of education and the terms on which their support shall be received by the Church—the new heresy test bill, making the 39 articles the sole standard of orthodoxy -and the discipline bill for the correction of clerks.

On Saturday last, M. de Rothschild had a meeting with the five members of the French Executive Commission of Government. The conference lasted three hours. The subject of the conference was the projected loan, and the means of meeting the public engagements.

The Provisional Government of Venice prohibited, on the 7th instant, the exportation of gold, silver, and copper, whether coined or otherwise, to any Austrian harbour

When the old soldiers of the Imperial army, at the Hôtel de Invalides, heard last week that the National Assembly had voted for the admission of Prince Louis Napoleon, they, under the influence of enthusiasm inspired by the name of their former Emperor, fired four of the cannon mounted on the esplanade of the Invalides.

The following journals have been, within the last few days, started in Paris, in the interest of Louis Napoleon, viz:—*Le Buonapartiste, Napoleon Républicain, Le Petit Caporal, La Constitution Buonapartienne, La Restiegne Grise, Le Napoléonien, &c.*

The emigrant ship *Omega*, which was supposed to have foundered after the emigrants had been taken out of her, has been passed perfectly sound 10 miles west of Scilly Lights, by the bark *Franklin*. Not a soul was on board, and the vessel was drifting with the current, leaving little doubt that had the emigrants remained on board every one would have been saved.

The late Mrs. Matthewman, of Harrogate, has by her will directed the entire residue of her property, £25,000, to be applied by her trustees in promoting within the borough of Leeds divine worship according to the liturgy and usages of the United Church of England.

For the future, four lieutenant-colonels are to command the Moveable National Guard of Paris, under the orders of the General of Brigade. Each is to have at his disposition under his jurisdiction.

The Sicilian Government has appointed the celebrated ecclesiastical orator, father Ventura, envoy to Rome.

At Rugby School, the gold medal presented by Her Majesty the Queen for the best historical essay was awarded, on the 10th instant, to Edward Parry, son of Captain Sir E. Parry, R.N.

Achmet Cheriff, late Bey of Constantine, in Algeria, submitted to the French authorities, on the sole condition of preserving his life and property.

By the death of "Tom Tresle," O'Connell's "Head Pacificator," Charles Studdert, of Newmarket-house, in the county of Clare, Esq., comes in for an estate of £1000 a year, including the picturesque demesne of Cullune, situate in the county of Limerick.

Messrs. Bakers, of Beaufort-street, Chelsea, have just added to their collection of aquatic birds, that rare and valuable species, the Mandarin Duck, one pair of which arrived from Whampoa, in China, per ship *Minerva*, E. I. Docks; the only specimens in the country.

A deputation appointed at a public meeting in St. Pancras, on the subject of protection from fire, waited on Sir George Grey, at the Home-office, on Tuesday, and had an interview with the right honourable baronet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "W. W." £10 on account of "an error in the calculation of income-tax;" and from "P. G." the remaining half of the sum, or £10. The respective sums have been paid over to the Receiver-General of Taxes.

Mr. Councillor Briggs, of Sheffield, a well-known Chartist leader, and one of the delegates of the late National Convention, died mad, on Tuesday, in the Sheffield Lunatic Asylum. The immediate cause of the malady, was, in the opinion of his medical attendant, the dread of a Government prosecution for a seditious speech delivered by him at a Chartist meeting on Whit-Monday.

The *Tay*, West India packet, brought this week, on freight, 402,485 dollars in silver, 1873 doubloons in gold; £1156 British coin; 272 bars of silver; 1006 20-franc pieces; 1 bar of gold; 10059 of silver; 330 oz. of gold; 496 oz of gold dust: total value, £742,692.

The British brig *Brothers* was wrecked on Tampico Bar on the 3rd of May, and it was feared would be a total loss. Her cargo was valued at 150,000 dollars.

Among the bankers who are winding up their affairs in Paris, at present, owing to the general want of confidence in the situation of the country, is M. Goudchaux, one of the popular representatives of the capital, and late Minister of Finance

The Mayor of Paris has, by an ordinance deprived several clubs of the public buildings in which they were accustomed to hold their sittings.

A deputation, consisting of the Earl of Harrowby, Dr. Copland, F.R.S., Dr. Lankester, F.R.S. had an interview, on Tuesday, with the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, on the subject of the present filthy state of the Serpentine.

The Lyons papers state that a political banquet, at 25c. (2½d.) the head, is being organised in that city. The number of subscribers already amount 20,000.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

### THE RECENT CHARTIST RIOTS.

Saturday last was specially appointed for the trial of the prisoners charged with rioting at Bonner's Fields. The prisoners placed at the bar were *George Cowling, William Maston, Dennis Callaghan, Charles Bingley, Thomas Jones, Henry Illman, Henry Wakefield, George Blackburn, John Kingdom*, and *Thomas Hoyes*. They were indicted for plotting and conspiring together and assembling together on Sunday, the 4th June, and with assaulting divers police constables in the execution of their duty. Evidence having been advanced in support of the charge, the Common Serjeant summed up, and the Jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, but recommended them to mercy, with the exception of Illman, who had struck a constable with an iron bar, and ought to be severely punished.

On Monday the remaining prisoners in custody were placed at the bar, charged on a similar indictment to that disposed of on Saturday. Their names were *Jeremiah Connolly, James Allen, Andrew Moore, Thomas Haynes, Richard Hall, Robert Magree, Samuel Strapps, Henry Stratford*, and *John Medge*. The indictment was supported by the evidence, and all the prisoners, save Medge and Stratford, pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them.

The whole of those convicted were then brought to ten, and were sentenced as follows:—Cowling, one year's hard labour; Bingley, three months; Dennis Callaghan, one year; Jones, two years; Illman, two years; Kingdom, six months; Hall, two years; Morton, one year; Blackburn, one year; Jones, one year; J. Conolly, six months, Tayne, one year, and Mallaline, eighteen months' hard labour in each instance to enter into sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for two years after the expiration of the sentence.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.—We understand that this hon. gentleman, who has been prevented from attending Parliament for some time, in consequence of severe and protracted indisposition, came to town on Monday for the express purpose of being present at the debate on Mr. Hume's motion. We are sorry to learn, however, that he experienced a severe relapse after his arrival in town, and has been interdicted by the highest medical authorities from attending the House of Commons at present.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.—The West India steamer *Thames* left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon, with the West India mail. She had been detained since Saturday for the purpose of carrying out the result of Lord J. Russell's motion regarding the sugar duties. It was supposed that she would have been further detained, but the Government have given way on Monday for the express purpose of being present at the debate on Mr. Hume's motion. We are sorry to learn, however, that he experienced a severe relapse after his arrival in town, and has been interdicted by the highest medical authorities from attending the House of Commons at present.

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## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat on sale to-day was limited fcbetest qualities of both red and white moved off steadily, at prices quite equal to those paid on Monday last. The foreign supply was moderate, and the demand for it was by no means active. From abroad 4310 quarters of wheat have arrived this week. Fine dry parcels were quite as dear, but all other qualities were a slow sale. Barley and malting maintained their value. Upwards of 14,000 quarters of foreign barley have come to hand. That article was excessively dull, at an fall in price of 1s per quarter. Malt was dull to sale, but not cheaper An immense quantity of oats has come fresh to hand, hence the trade was heavy, at a fall in value of quite 6d per quarter. Foreign beans were in lower, with a heavy inquiry. In peas, Indian corn, and meal next to nothing was doing. Flour as last advised

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3190; barley, 190; oats, 3360. Irish: oats, 9360. Foreign: wheat, 4310; barley, 14470; oats, 30,090 quarters. Flour, 2690 sacks. Malt 5010 quarters

*English*.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto, white, 49s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 46s to 53s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 26s to 31s; distilling ditto, 28s to 31s; malting ditto, 31s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s. Beans, Tick, Kingston and Waterbeach, 34s to 36s; Chevalier, 40s to 43s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, red and white, 32s to 34s; ditto, tick, 32s to 34s. Peas, Youghal and Cork, black, 26s to 30s; ditto, white, 31s to 32s; ditto, grey, 30s to 32s; grey, 30s to 31s; ditto, maple, 32s to 36s; maple, 32s to 36s; white, 32s to 37s; boilers, 37s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 42s; Suffolk, 34s to 37s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s per 280 lbs.

*Foreign*.—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, 30s to 37s per barrel. Indian barley, —s to —s per barrel

*The Seed Trade*.—Scarcely any business has been doing in this market since our last report, and prices have undergone no change to notice.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Wheat, 6d to 8d; barley, 4d to 4½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s, Hompeed, 35s to 36s per quarter Coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. Brown mustard, 5s to 10s; white, 6s to 8s per bush. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed, £36 to £36 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 5s, Irish, £10 5s to £10 10s. Rapeseed, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton. Canary, 72s to 76s per quarter English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt

*Arrivals*.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average*.—Wheat, 48s 10d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 36s 11d.

*The Six Weeks' Average*.—Wheat, 48s 1d; barley, 32s 0d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 36s 11d.

*Imports of Foreign Corn*. Wheat, 9s.; barley, 2s 6d.; oats 2s 6d.; rye, 2s 6d.; beans, 2s 6d.; peas, 2s 6d.

*Remarks*.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for all kinds of tea, and prices are well supported in every description. The stock is decreasing

*Sugar*.—Owing to the non-settlement of the sugar duties question, the demand is heavy yet prices are nearly supported.

*Coffee*.—We have no change to notice in this market, in which a fair average amount of business is doing

*Rice*.—The best parcels move off steadily, at full prices. The middling and inferior qualities are a slow sale.

*Provisions*.—Dutch butter is a very dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of 10s per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 80s; second quality ditto, 74s to 78s; and inferior, 66s to 70s per cwt. Butter is dull, at 70s to 74s per cwt; choicest, 80s to 84s per cwt. Bacon, 52s to 56s per cwt. Waterford, 54s to 58s; Tralee, 54s; Carlow, Clonmel, and Kiel, 56s to 58s; Limerick, 56s to 58s; Cork, 56s to 58s; Belfast, 56s to 58s per cwt. Hams, 60s to 70s per cwt. Lard, 48s to 50s per cwt. Rose Dorset, 88s to 92s; middling ditto, 84s to 86s; and fine Devon, 84s to 88s per cwt. Fresh, 9d to 11d per dozen lbs. Irish pork, 50s to 52s per barrel. Clover-seed, fine old, 40s to 44s; middling, 36s to 38s; inferior, 30s to 32s per cwt. Waterford, landed, 30s to 32s; heavy, 28s to 30s; Limerick, sizeable, 30s to 32s; heavy, 28s to 30s per cwt. In all other kinds of provisions very little business is doing

*Tallow*.—The market has become smaller P. C. on the spot at 42s 6d to 43s, and for forward delivery 43s per cwt

*Oils*.—The market is heavy this week, but we have no improvement to notice in value

*Spirits*.—Rum kinds of a little more inquiry, at 1s per gallon. In all other kinds of spirits a heavy trade

*Malt*.—Public sales of about 30,000 bushels have been commenced in London. Privately, next to nothing is doing in any description

*Potatoes*.—The supplies of home growth continue large and the trade is heavy, at prices varying from 60s to 120s per ton. New potatoes are coming freely to hand.

*Cattle Trade*.—Deptford, Monday, 19th Sept.—Wilson, Hall, and Gosforth, 14s 2d; Killingworth, 13s 9d; Rider Main, 14s 6d; Haswell, 15s 6d; Tees, 15s per ton

*Hops* (Friday).—Very favourable accounts having come to hand in-day respecting the growing bine, the demands for all kinds of hops is exceedingly heavy, and holders are sellers at further improved rates. Prime Sussex pockets, 2s 10s to 3s 3s; ditto Mid and East Kent ditto, 3s 3s to 3s 10s; fine ditto, 4s 4s to 4s 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 4s 4s to 4s 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 4s 4s to 5s 5s; Southdown (Sussex), 2s 10s to 3s 3s per cwt.

*Smithfield* (Monday).—Our market is this week well supplied with beasts, both as respects number and quality. Owing to the prevailing wet weather, the fairs, and consequently the buyers, the beef trade was excessively dull, at a decline in the quotations of Monday of 2d per 8lbs. The highest figure for the primest Scots was 3s 10d per 8lbs. The sheep trade in this stock was scarcely good, and nearly 500 Scots were on offer from Scotland, in excellent condition. Although the supply of sheep were to the fairness, the sale for that description of stock was steady, at full rates of currency. Prime Down lambs were in fair request, at extreme currencies. In all other lots very little was doing, the rates having a downward tendency. With calves we were heavily supplied; while the veal trade was dull, at barely late rates. In pigs next to nothing was done. Milch cows were dull, at from £19 to £21 each, including their small calf

Per 8lb to sink the offal—

Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; acorn ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s each; sucking pigs, 18s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1113; cows, 147; sheep and lambs, 12990; calves, 240; pigs 210. Foreign supplies: Sheep and lambs, 990; calves, 274.

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—We had a very heavy trade to-day, and prices were with difficulty

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

### BIRTHS

At Ipswich, the lady of Lieut.-Col Sitwt, of a son.—At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Dr. Lister of a son.—At Bishopsbourne, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Charles Hutchinson, of a son.—The wife of the Rev H Cotterill, Vice-Principal of Brighton College, of a son.—At Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Williams, of a daughter.—At Llangattock Church, the wife of Major Lindsay Nicholson, of a son.—At Tring-park, the wife of the Rev James Williams, of a son.—At the Vicarage, Lambeth, the wife of the Rev Charles Herbert, of a child, still-born.—The lady of W R A Boyle, Esq. of Church-street, Kensington, at Belgrave square, Lincoln's-inn-fields, barrister, of a daughter.—At Leighton Buzzard, the wife of the Rev John Thomas Davey, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst. Mrs J Riley, of a daughter.—On the —June 11, at the Grange, Banham, the lady of Captain Whittuck Andrews, 92nd Regiment, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

At St Peter's, Dublin, Frederick J. third son of Captain Vegesn. R.N. of Gosport, late Secretary to Rear-Admiral Inglefield, to Mary Rose Amelia, only surviving child of the late Major Peggy, Esq. of Ballinlough, near Castlepollard, county Westmeath.—At Kington, Herefordshire, Philip Wetson, B.A. of Long Whatton, Leicestershire, to Emily Lydia, only daughter of Frederic Bacon, Esq. of Kington.—At Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Thomas Wyndham Robinson, Esq., Assistant-Commissary-General to her Majesty's Forces, to Sarah Tidbury Capper, Esq. of Stoke Newington.—At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Wilson, of the Bengal Artillery, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Major-General Sir W Gillee, Bart, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Bart, formerly Governor of Bombay.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Henry, second son of Sir Robert Howe Brooke Leat, of Norton Hall, Yorkshire, to Augusta, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Malet, Bart, of Trinity Church, Bath, Captain Digbye St Lionel Hamilton, of the 82 Queen's Royals, to Mary Frances, only daughter of the late Rev Sackville Digby, of Green Park, Bath.—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col D Ewart, Bengal Artillery, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev Alexander Gen Ker Bellenden Ker Kinnaird, of Kinnaird, near Lincoln, on the 30th, by the Rev Geo Ellis, Mr. Thos Sampey, wine-merchant, of Hull, to Miss Jenner, only daughter of Mrs Butler, of Langworth Grange

### DEATHS

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 79th year of her age, the Lady Elizabeth Monerieffe.—At Isleworth, Middlesex, Mrs Mary Ann Hall, wife of Mather Hall, Esq.—At Valetta, Malta, aged 31, Arnold John Barmister, Esq., M.D.—At the Cottage, Bexley, Kent, Captain F Wetherell, R.N. aged 66.—At Ryde, Mrs. Price, relict of Dr. John Price, physician to her Majesty's Forces.—At Ilkeyrove Vicarage, Sussex, in the 87th year of his age, Archdeacon Webber, Canon Residentiary of Chichester.—At Harnagate, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Fraser, of Balnakeyan, Kincardineshire, aged 14.—At Richmond, Surrey, Major-General Sir James Follarton Dundas, Bart, in the 68th year of his age.—At Devonport, Harriet, wife of Captain Hinnington, Royal Engineers, aged 42.—At Bath, in her 100th year, Mary, relict of Francis Great Gordon, Esq. of Argyle House, London, and daughter of the late Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart, M.P for Nottingham.—Aged 19, William, second son of the Rev A Strachan, of Louth, county of Lincoln.—On the 11th inst. at his seat, Aldenham Hall, Hereford-shire, in his 71st year, Edmund Harcourt Palmshall, Esq, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County.—June the 20th, at Downton, Radnorshire, Mary Cornelia, fourth daughter of Sir William and Lady Cockburn, in the seventeenth year of her age.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The first report of the Select Committee upon the operation of the Bank Charter Bill is just issued. This report gives the result of the inquiry as far as relates to England, it being intended that Scotland and Ireland shall form separate subjects of consideration. Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Salt were the parties examined on behalf of the Liverpool and Birmingham interests; Mr. Gurney, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Bevan were called to give evidence with respect to London. Mr. Birkbeck represented the country bankers. Mr Pease furnished information regarding the northern coal districts. The Governor and Deputy-Governor, and also Mr. Horsley Palmer, and Mr. William Cotton, gave evidence respecting the proceedings of the Bank of England; and, lastly, Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd, Mr. Tooke, and Mr. Taylor were examined on account of their general connexion with currency and banking. After much contradictory evidence the great majority of the witnesses recognised the justness of the principles upon which the act is founded, and the committee arrived at the prudent conclusion, that "it is not expedient to make any alteration in the Bank Act."

All transfers to Consols being suspended until after the payment of the dividend, there was is now consequently limited to transactions for the Account. As the purchases on behalf of the public are, with few exceptions, made for money, and immediate delivery, at the present time the influence on the market usually produced by such purchases necessarily ceases. Added to this, an indisposition exists on the part of the speculators to deal, from the peculiar position of affairs. The balance of opinion is decidedly in favour of a contin ance, but *bulling* to any extent during the existing state of Continental politics—a rather a dangerous undertaking, while, on the other hand, the expectation for a fall dare not venture to deal on, from the knowledge of political prejudices existing, within the is sited interval of an account. These united causes have tended to limit business, and to render prices rather flatter, although the depression in Consols has not exceeded an eighth per cent during the week. On Monday the opening price was 83¾, but it soon receded, and remained during the day at 83⅝ to ¾ for Account. A slight flatness on Tuesday closed quotations at 83⅝. The market would have been heavy to operate to a greater extent, but a large purchase in Reduced supported quotations generally, contributing, at the same time, to equalise the prices of that stock and Consols. On Wednesday there was scarcely a movement during the day; but the dullness of the weather and the absence of depressing news influenced prices favourably on Thursday. Exchequer Bills are firm at about previous rates, and New Three-and-a-Quarters per Cents have advanced, upon a large purchase on behalf of the Bank of England. At the close of the week quotations stood as follows:—Bank Stock, 192½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 84; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 84¼; Long Annuities to expire January, 1860, 8¾; India Bonds, £1000, 3s; Consols for Opening, 83⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 40 p; Small, 37 p; Ditto Advertised, June, 32 p

The foreign Market continues without movement, the business transacted being on the most limited scale. During the week the greatest fluctuation has been a fall of one per cent. in Peruvian, the other stocks only varying to a fractional extent. In the Spanish market there was a little more firmness, and Mexican advanced upon the ratification of the treaty of peace. Prices of security actually dealt in are for Brazilian Bonds, Account, 66; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cents, 1842, Account, 87½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Certificates, 55; Five per Cent., 1845, 103; Ditto, Account, 103¼; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents, 32; Spanish Bonds, 1840, Account, 11½; Ditto, ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 22¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 55; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 64¼

Depression and diminution of business continue the leading characteristics of the Share-market. To the reduction of the traffic returns this may be mainly ascribed, the high-priced share quotations in the general decline. The heavy state of the market will be readily seen by the following quotations:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 18½; Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties, 9½; Caledonian, 3⅞ dis.; Caledonian, 30⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 14¾; Eastern Counties, 14; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 3; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 2, £9 13s. 4d., 4 dis; East Union, Scotch, 5 per Cent., 12½; East Lancashire, 18 x. n.; Ditto, 6 per Cent. Preference Quarters, 2½; East Lincolnshire, 20¾; Great Northern, 5⅞; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 21; Ditto, New, £40, 64; Great Western, 84¾; Ditto, Half-Shares, 44; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 4 Shares, 48¾; Lancashire and Carlisle, 51½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 4 Shares, 13; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 2½; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 5½; London and Blackwall, 4¼; London and Brighton, and South Coast, 30½; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 8½; London and North-Western, 118½; Ditto, New, 2½; Ditto, Fifths, 6¼; Ditto, Fifth (Oxford and B. C. & J. Extension), 1; Ditto, Western, £50, 20¾; Midland, 100; North British, 21½; Ditto, Half Shares, 9½; Ditto, Extension, 4; Ditto, Thirds, ½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; Royston and Hitchin, 24; Ditto, New, 5; South Devon, 18; South-Eastern, 23½; Ditto, No. 1, 14½; Ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Extension, No. 1, 17½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 14; Sambre and Meuse, 4

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 83⅝ ¾ for Account, but some sales depressed prices to 83⅝ ½, which was the closing quotation. The Foreign and Share Market displayed no feature of interest.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JUNE 20.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MARY BRUNTON, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, Draper.

BANKRUPTS

W WHEATLEY, Buxted, Sussex, wine-merchant. J TREVERS and J TREVERS, Junior, Ayre's-buildings, Walworth, sail-cloth manufacturers. F T and A SMITH, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Middlesex, builders. J WOOLLEY, Wednesbury, Stafford, ironmaster. J W CROUCH, Upper Chatham-street, Surrey-square, Lambeth, cabinet maker. T GRANNON, Upper Baker-street, Hall-a-pound, Clerkenwell, tailor. W HAM and S BLAKEMAN, Bristol, linen-drapers. J and H WILKES, Bristol, jewellers. H JAKEWARE, Pontypool, Monmouth, victualler. J and W WILKES, Hinks-mead, Ipswich. J HESLOP, Ripon, wine-merchant. H HUGHES, Liverpool, lieutenant O WILDE, Liverpool, musicseller.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 23.

6th Dragoons: Lieut A Lowther to be Captain, vice Maycock

12th Light Dragoons: Brevet-Col Sir G Y Macbean, Bart, to be Lieut Col vice J Lowrey, who retires; Capt J Hall, from the 4th Dragoons, to be Capt vice Macbean; Capt C E Doherty to be Major, vice Knox; Lieut H H Borrowes to be Captain, vice Doherty; Cornet C M B Gardner to be Lieut, vice Borrowes; A Massingberd to be Cornet, vice Gardner

13th Light Dragoons: Lieut-Col Sir Joseph Straton Radcliffe, Bart, to be Capt and Lieut Col, vice Vansittart; Ensign and Lieut H Jodrell to be Lieut and Capt, vice Perceval; Ensign F S Bowyer to be Lieut and Lieut, vice Gore

12th 3 col:—Lieut G C Bashopp to be Capt, vice Marcon; Ensign R Herrick to be Lieut, vice Bishop; C W Vansittart to be Ensign, vice Herrick. 19th: Cadet O A Gribbon to be Ensign, vice Burns. 31st: Captain R C Irwin, to be Captain, vice Fraser. 34th: Major C Browne to be Major, vice Moore; Capt W H Sewell to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J R Hyland; Lieut-Colonel H R Price to be Captain, vice Sotwell; Ensign B F Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Price; E Crozier to be Ensign, vice Blyth. 39th: Ensign J Agnew to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; B Harrison to be Ensign, vice Agnew: L B Sutcliffe to be Ensign, vice Crozier. 41st: Lieut R O Barton to be Major, vice Browne. 42nd: Ensign H M Burns to be Lieutenant, vice N H Flood. 74th: Lieutenant A H Bailey to be Captain, vice Williams. 76th: Sergeant Major J R Reading to be Quartermaster, vice T Sowerby. 86th: Ensign H M Havelock to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut W H Taylor to be Captain, vice J Boyd; second Lieut W Murphy to be Lieut, vice Havelock. 87th: Lieut J Jones to be Second Lieutenant, vice Murphy. 89th: Lieut J H Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice Mc Donnell. Capt G Greswell to be Captain vice Hay; W Miller to be Lieut, vice Hay. 91st: Lieut Colonel J W H Ross to be Lieutenant, Colonel, vice Lieut Colonel Stephenson, who retires

1st West India Regiment: Lieut J Cooper to be Captain, vice Lozack; Lieut R Hughes to be Captain, vice Keough; W N Watts to be Lieut, vice Craig; Ensign J Fanning to be Lieut, vice Hughes; English H Barrett to be Ensign, vice Fanning; A W Castrey, to be Ensign, vice Barrett

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

J BEAMAN, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer. W T GROVE, Arthur-street West, Londonwall, Middlesex, gentleman, dealer in sugars

BANKRUPTS

J BEAMAN, wrought-nail-maker, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer. W T GROVE, Arthur-street West, London-wall, dealer in sugars. A WILLEY, Leicester, cordwainer. Robert J C WHITFIELD, Bishopsgate, music-seller. R H WATSON, Victoria-terrace, Caledonian-road, Middlesex, gentleman. J MANN, Bristol, shopkeeper. J SMITH, Bristol, tailor and draper. J MYCOCK, Liverpool, flour-dealer. J SMITH, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. M ANDREW, Manchester, bookseller. R JONES, Liverpool, draper. G COWAN, Coventry, draper. J ADAMS, Bristol, victualler. J and J SMITH, Bristol, tailors and drapers. J JOHNSTON, Stratford, near Bristol, builder. J PERKS, Coventry, victualler. M HOLMES, Bolton, carpenter. J CHAMBERLAIN, Leicester, wine and spirit merchant. J HILSON, Lark-hall-lane, Clapham, boarding house-keeper. G WILKINSON, Louth, builder F K ADAMS, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, grocer and tea-dealer. J JOHNSTON, Stratford, near Bristol, builder, dealer in sugars

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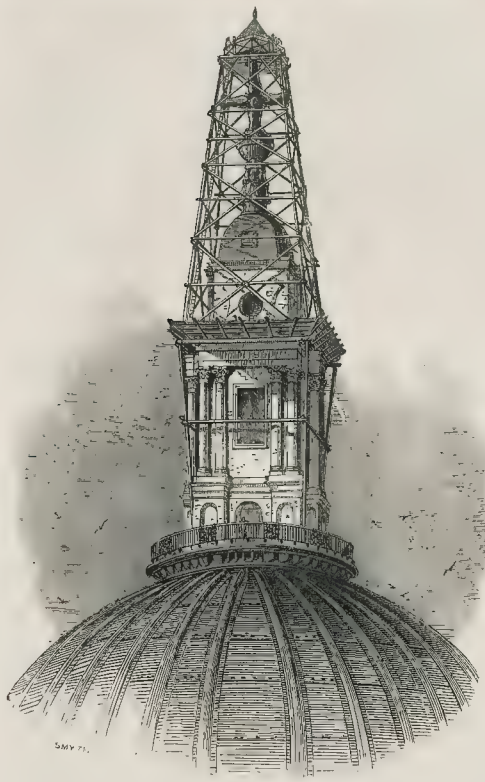


OBSERVATORY ON THE CROSS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

## ORDNANCE SURVEY OF LONDON AND THE ENVIRONS.

IN our Journal for April 22, we briefly explained this important work; and illustrated the subject with two Engravings—one, the observatory, or "Crow's Nest" upon one of the towers of Westminster Abbey. We then intimated that a similar construction was to be put up above the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral: this has been completed within the last few days; and, by the obliging aid of the officers concerned in the construction, we are now enabled to illustrate the subject more in detail than hitherto.

In order to conduct the Survey, it is necessary to select high buildings, as principal observing stations; whence "are taken angles with theodolites from the most commanding objects to the other remarkable objects, such as church spires, or towers, cupolas, factory chimneys, &c., for the purpose of ascertaining their relative bearings and distances."

St. Paul's Cathedral, by its position and commanding height, is, probably, the best station in or about London. Accordingly, there has been erected a scaffold from what is termed the Golden Gallery to the summit of the Cross, as shown in the first Engraving. Upon this scaffold is a stage, 10 feet square, which supports an observatory, within which is placed upon a tube a theodolite 18 inches in diameter of the circle. A railing, roughly but securely put up, surrounds the stage, which, with the observatory, is shown enlarged in the second Engraving.

The observatory is a hexagon figure, 3 feet in diameter, and about 11 feet high, with panelled sides and canvas roof. The interior is shown in the third Illustration.

The construction of the scaffolding and stage should be detailed. The former is of rough poles, and the stage itself has its principal bearing on the Golden Gallery, or top of the great cone. The four lower posts, which are 29 feet long, stand upon short planks bedded on the stone footway; and the top supports the angles of four horizontal planks, each 23 feet long, and bolted together at the angles. From these planks has been erected a screen of boards, to prevent materials, &c., from falling. The base of the four upper posts, (which are 53 feet long) rests on the angles of the above planks; and the scaffold, in addition to these posts, consists of four sets of horizontals, and four sets of transverse, braces, on each of the four sides, the whole being fastened together with spikes and ropes. Again, fifty-six feet of the uprights are double poles placed base and point, and bound together with hoop-iron and wedges, and bolts and hoop-iron at the splices.

The height from base to floor is 82 feet, and to the extreme top of the observatory, 92 feet. The ascent is by the inside of the tower or lantern to the circular openings; then passing to the outside to the foot-ladders, which are set at the north-east corner, parallel to the north-east principal post, inside the scaffold.

The whole of the materials have been drawn up from the floor by a permanent windlass (erected in the tower) to the Golden Gallery; and thence passed to the outside horizontally, through an aperture 22 inches wide; and they were further drawn up and put in position by purchase erected for the purpose. The greatest care has been taken to make the stage secure, and fit for the important use for which it has been constructed. It is about five tons weight; and, deducting the time for stoppages (during the performance of Divine Service in the Cathedral), as well as taking into account all the attendant difficulties, the raising has been by no means slow. The whole has been executed under the superintendence of Corporal Beaton, by direction of Captain Yolland, of the Royal Engineers.

The probable number of points to be observed is about 900; and the number of observations may be 1600 or 1800.

We subjoin a few additional details, explanatory of the Survey, from the *Builder*:

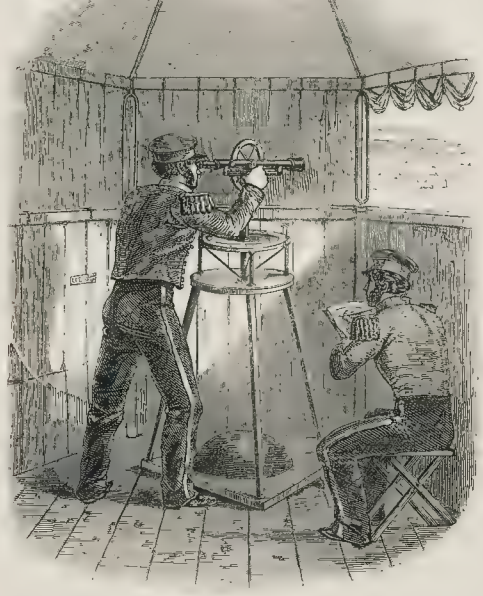
"In every extensive survey, conducted with a due regard to scientific accuracy, it is a matter of the first importance to determine with unerring correctness the relative distances and bearings of the principal or most conspicuous objects within the country or district to be surveyed. To effect this, the first operation is to measure a "base line"—that is, a straight or right line between two points, varying in length according to the extent of the survey and the facilities afforded by the nature of the ground for the measurement. For this purpose, glass rods, deal rods, steel bars, steel chains, compensation bars (that is, bars of different metals so arranged that, like Harrison's Gridiron Pendulum, they counteract each others expansion during changes of temperature), have been severally used in different countries in the operation.

"The base line being measured, the next step is to connect its extremities by means of angles taken with theodolites or other angular instruments, with all the conspicuous objects visible; the relative distances and bearings of which with each other, and with the base, become thus determinable by means of certain well-known trigonometrical formulæ. By selecting the most suitable of these observed objects for new observing stations, the calculated distances become, in their turn, base lines for expanding the operations of the 'triangulation,' until the whole country, by a connected line of observing stations, becomes united or interlaced by a perfect net-work of triangles,—the distances and bearings, the latitudes and longitudes of which are all unerringly ascertained.

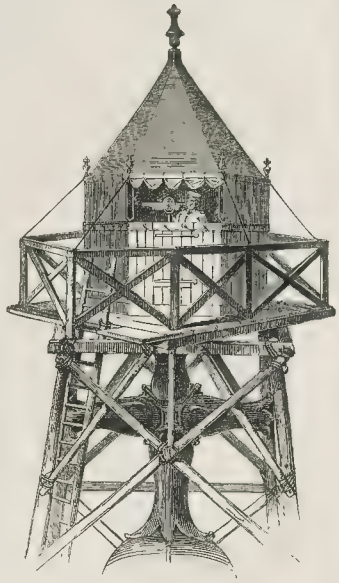
"This 'triangulation' forms the basis or groundwork for an accurate detailed survey of the entire district or country over which it has extended, and obviously affords accurate data for detecting or eliminating all practical errors of measurement or other *detail*—operations which may, and inevitably will, in the progress of extensive works, creep in, with the most careful surveyors. It also affords the means, and the only means, of making a connected survey of a country or extensive district; that is, of making (or giving the means of doing so) the several parts of which it is composed harmonize and fit together, which, without the binding power of a general triangulation, would be impossible.

"The area intended to be comprised in the metropolitan survey is something above 200 square miles, or nearly 130,000 acres, and as the map is to be constructed on the very large scale (for a district of such an extent) of 60 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 88 feet, which, when completed will occupy about 500 sheets 3 feet by 2 feet, or about 3400 square feet of paper or copper—it would be utterly impossible to make the survey and project the map on such a scale, so that the several consecutive parts or sheets shall combine and fit together to form one entire map of unquestionable accuracy if every possible precaution (and the number and extent of these precautions can only be known to practical professional men) were not rigidly attended to in the outset with the preliminary part of the work.

"But what (ask some simple-minded men) have the 'crows' nests' on the tops of the steeples to do with 'levelling' the ground for sanitary improvement? Nothing whatever, directly; but everything as forming an essential part of an indivisible whole. But correct levels are comparatively useless without a correct map to insert them on; a correct map cannot be produced without a correct survey; and the essential preliminary part of this correct survey is the 'triangulation.'



INTERIOR OF THE OBSERVATORY.



EXTERIOR OF THE OBSERVATORY.

"The London survey will be connected by its triangulation with the general survey of the country, and in its levelling with the one uniform datum plane to which the altitudes of the Ordnance six-inch map are referred. By this means, when the map is complete, the relative level of any two points within the eight-mile radius of the metropolitan survey, or of any part of London, and any part of the north of England, may be seen at a glance by those who require and know how to look for the information."

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.

THE ancient town of Winchelsea, added before the reign of Henry III. to the Cinque (or Five) Ports of the Conqueror's time, lies on the Sussex coast, between Hastings and Romney. It is a place of great antiquity, having been known to the Romans. It was, however, of no considerable importance till under the Saxon government. There is great doubt as to the original site of the town, as in 1287 it was totally destroyed by a sudden irruption of the sea. The greatest probability is that it was near Camber Point, near which are still the remains of Camber Castle, erected by Henry VIII., connected by subterraneous caverns with the Church and Friary, from which it is distant more than a mile.

The town was originally surrounded by a wall, built by Edward I., having three gates, which are yet remaining, though greatly dilapidated. The one in the best state of preservation is the Strandwell or Pipe-well Gate, near the watch-house, on the Rye road.

Of the three churches, one only—dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, or St Thomas of Canterbury—has a portion left, namely, the aisles and the chancel surmounted by a tower, which are used for Divine service.

Winchelsea, till the passing of the Reform Bill, returned two members to Parliament. It has a corporation, consisting of a mayor and twelve jurats, who have the exclusive privilege of the "silver ear," an authority held by the ser-

STRANDWELL OR PIPE WELL GATE,

jeant-at-mace, for the apprehension of any person on the sea, within three miles of the shore.

## INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Friday, 5 30 P.M.

The National Guard and the troops are fighting with the people. All is in confusion, and an awful sacrifice of life has taken place.

Our Correspondent writes "Everything has begun again" The Boulevard du Temple, up to the Place de la Bastille, is the scene of a collision between the National Guards and the people, (*ouvriers*). Barricades have been formed: one of them opposite the Porte St. Martin, has been taken by the National Guards. There has been some sharp firing by workmen from the roof and third story house of M. Jobrin, at the corner of the Boulevard, near the Porte St. Denis; (one of the guards, close by our Correspondent, was shot in the thigh.) but the house has been taken by the National Guard. For some time, not a single soldier of the troops of the line was to be seen; but crowds of National Guards were throwing down their arms, and running away in every direction; a few were standing on the barricades, and firing at the windows of Jobrin's house. At the moment of our Correspondent writing, the Boulevard had been swept by the National Guards, up to the Chateau d'Eau. The troops, cavalry, foot, and artillery, had come up, with General Lamoricière at their head.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 323.—Vol. XII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848. [Sixpence.


## RED REPUBLICANISM.

THE "Red Republicans" have justified their name. They have filled the streets of Paris with blood. They have enacted scenes unparalleled in the annals of civilisation. They have offered the world a more unhappy spectacle than has yet been recorded in history. They have perpetrated atrocities, which, if committed by nation against nation, would have excited the execration of the present and the immortal infamy of the future; but which, being committed by brother against brother, and by class against class of the same people, add sorrow and sympathy to our indignation and horror. Nor are these mingled feelings rendered less intense when we reflect upon the unhappy fatality by which the consummation was hastened, and on the overwhelming necessity which impelled the friends of order in France to crush at any cost, however stupendous, an insurrection, of which the success would have been more awful than the most awful possible form of its suppression.

The history of the sad calamity which will render memorable in all time the month of June, 1848, is by no means intricate. Its simplicity is as striking as its magnitude. The clue to all its windings is easily found. The catastrophe has long been foreseen. It sprang, as a necessary consequence, from the premises laid down in February. While every one must deplore, none can be surprised at it.

On the 24th of February the populace of Paris were victorious, not merely by their own efforts, but by the very apathy of the middle classes. The latter could not take up arms for a system of corruption like that of Louis Philippe. Moral strength and dignity were wanting to its support. It fell from the combined operation of the physical force of one class of society and the moral disgust of the other. But, on that very day, when the old system was overthrown, and a new one was installed in its place, a difference sprang up between the active and passive agents of the Revolution. The disunion arose in the very birth of their alliance. The operative and middle classes were at feud from the outset. They had embarked in the career of Revolution from different motives; and, in their intentions, aspirations, and ideas, were wide as the poles asunder. The working classes, or "Red Republicans," were imbued with the doctrines of Communism. They looked for a regeneration of society. They expected that a political change would bring about a social Revolution, that workmen should never more lack work, and that work should never more lack adequate pay in the happy land of France. They looked upon the old doctrines of political economy with distrust or abhorrence, and considered that, as every man had a clear right to his life from Nature, he had as clear a right to the means of living from society or the state. As the standard of this new creed, they raised the red flag. They called themselves Red Republicans, and those among them who were sincere looked for a social Millennium as the inevitable consequence of a Revolution founded upon their ideas.

The middle classes, however, did not share these ideas. They aided to overthrow a corrupt system—because it was corrupt; and they rejected Louis Philippe and his monarchy, because Louis Philippe inspired no respect, and because monarchy had been tried under every form in France, and under every form had proved a failure. They wanted no red flag, which was to them an emblem of terror alone. They were content with the old tri-colour, and with the ideas with which it was so intimately associated. These were ideas of political, and not of social change,—ideas of republicanism as distinguished from monarchism,—of an elective president, instead of an hereditary chief,—and of the old social instincts, governing free as well as despotic states, and which had hitherto been the guides of mankind in all the peaceful pursuits of modern civilization.

These two flags and two principles were brought, if not into physical, at least into moral collision, in the hour of their combined triumph over the monarchy. They met face to face upon the steps of the Hôtel de Ville. M. de Lamartine represented the one—the whole populace the other. In the midst of difficulty an danger, which might have appalled the bravest of men, but did not appal M. de Lamartine, he defended the *tri-colour* against the *drapeau rouge*. He used all the eloquence of which he is master. A thousand weapons were raised against him; but his eloquence prevailed for the moment, and red republicanism consented to furl its flag, and adopt the old standard of the Republic. But while the emblem was discarded, the thought remained. The orator had touched the imagination, not the heart of the multitude. Nevertheless a truce was sounded, and M. de Lamartine became the chief of the Provisional Government in the interest of the middle classes, of the old traditions of the Republic, and of the principles of political economy relating to labour, capital, and the industry of nations, which had hitherto guided the world. Men of his own principles were installed along with him. But by their side were found the men of the new ideas,—men who, at that hour of their triumph, were not to be shaken off,—men who looked for social, more than for political change. Albert (*ouvrier*), Louis Blanc, and Flocon were co-equal members of the Government in the interest of the working classes. They told the people by authority that the revolution which they had wrought should this time be turned to their advantage; that, though often deceived before, they should not be deceived again; and that work and pay should never more in France fail the heroic "*people*" who were the fathers of the Revolution. During the first few weeks of the Republic these men spoke—not merely with authority, but with power. Their ideas seemed to be in the ascendant, and, if not understood, were at all events acquiesced in by the other members

THE GREAT BARRICADE AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE, FROM THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.—(SEE PAGE 417.)

of the Government. The working classes—flushed with success—flattered by all parties—amused with *fêtes* and festivals of the most gorgeous magnificence—waited for the good things that were promised them, and defended the new *régime* with the same enthusiasm and zeal which had been so valuable in founding it. The national workshops were established by the consent of the whole Government. The tax-paying community—already over-taxed—were once again taxed, in order to support them. Although trade was at a stand, and although, as a necessary and inevitable consequence of such a convulsion as that which had swept over France, the middle classes were impoverished, and daily lost some portion of the hardly-earned rewards of their industry, enterprise, and economy, the "people" were not allowed to suffer. They were fed with large wages, and supported at the public expense either in total idleness, or in work which was of no productive advantage, and which diminished instead of adding to the wealth of society. Consequently, the re-action, which virtually began on the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, went on increasing. It could not do otherwise. The "Republic" itself was never really in question; all men of sense were agreed upon the necessity of giving it a fair trial; but the right of those who possessed nothing to live upon the substance of those who possessed something, was every day denied with bitter words by an increasing army of men engaged in trade and commerce, and who formed the true wealth, power, and intelligence of the community. The cry of "reaction" was raised by the conquerors of February. The working classes could not but see that the Revolution was in the hands of men who were not inclined to reconstitute society, however much they might be inclined to reconstitute Government, and who had not utterly discarded all the experience of past ages. The election of a National Assembly that was not Communist gave the finishing stroke to this feeling, and convinced the Communists, once for all, that their ideas and their friends had lost ground, and that they would find no future favour with the body that was to govern France in the name of the Republic. They knew that they had made one Revolution in February; they had been flattered and caressed for their pains: they attempted another in May, doubtless expecting a similar result. The attempt was premature, rash, and ill-conducted. The middle classes, no longer apathetic, were active. It failed, as a matter of course; and its leaders, Blanqui, Cabet, Raspail, Albert (*ouvrier*), and the other chiefs of the Red Republican or Communist factions, were transferred to the dungeon of Vincennes, to await punishment for the heavy crime of treason against the National Representation and the safety of the Republic.

The breach continued to widen. The feud between the Communists and the anti-Communists in and out of the Government, in the National Assembly, and in the streets, was rendered more bitter and more desperate by the result of the 15th of May. The one party prepared for a more vigorous attack—the other for a still more obstinate defence. The Red Republicans determined to found a Republic of their own, upon the overthrow of that previously existing; and the Moderates, or, as they were derisively called, the "Pale Republicans," determined, if once called to arms by the faction of Communism, to crush it for ever. The necessity for disbanding the immense army of workmen, amounting to more than 120,000 men—composed not merely of Parisian operatives, but of idle and dissolute adventurers, galley slaves, and plunderers who had flocked into Paris from all parts of the country, and who were consuming the very vitals of the Republic, at a period of commercial and monetary pressure brought the feud to a crisis. The sincere operatives, aided by the villanous plunderers—the whole of them well organised, commanded by resolute chiefs—designing men, whose names are as yet concealed, prepared in secret for the final struggle. Discarding all the cries of mere faction of the people—thinking nothing of Buonapartism, Louis-Philippism, or Henri-Cinquism—they commenced operations on Thursday week in the name of the "Red Republic—democratic and social." They fought obstinately. They were obstinately resisted. After a struggle of four days, unparalleled for its savage ferocity, they have been vanquished, but at a cost which it is fearful to contemplate. Three or four thousand killed, and double that number wounded, is the very lowest estimate of the loss.

The offensive operations of the insurgents were planned and executed with consummate skill. Their strategy has excited the admiration of men whose trade is war. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition; and they were aided by an amount of zeal, daring, and savage enthusiasm on the part of the lower orders of the population, male and female, which is perfectly marvellous. On their side the defenders of order manifested resolution, coolness, and perseverance; and the Garde National, the troops of the line, and the Garde Mobile vied with each other in bravery and self-sacrifice. The last-named body elicited the surprise as well as the gratitude of Paris. It is composed chiefly of lads under twenty years of age, mostly belonging to the working classes; and their zeal in defence of order was so great and so constant, and testified by so many acts of heroism, that, while it drew upon them the applause of the well-disposed inhabitants of the capital, it excited a feeling of intense hatred in the minds of the insurgents. The latter had evidently calculated upon their support; and their indignation was so much the greater, when they found that these "children of the people," as they called them, had turned their arms against the workmen. Whenever any of this devoted band fell into the power of the insurgents, they were slaughtered remorselessly; and among the many fearful episodes of the struggle, it is related that the heads of many of them were cut off by women and stuck on poles at the head of a barricade which they had lost their lives in attempting to storm.

Many such fearful episodes are narrated. Many more equally fearful will perhaps never be known. The death of the unfortunate Archbishop of Paris is perhaps the most affecting of them all. The venerable prelate, after having consulted with General Cavaignac as to the expediency of so doing, went forth from his residence, attended by another priest, to address words of peace and conciliation to the armed multitude on the Place de la Bastile. While engaged in this task, so touching and so appropriate to his high and sacred office, he was shot in the loins from behind. After lingering twenty-four hours, he expired of the wound. The bullet seems to have come from the window of one of the houses of the Place, and the insurgents earnestly denied all implication in the guilt of the catastrophe. It is generally looked upon as the result of accident, but is none the less affecting and remarkable on that account. Three or four members of the National Assembly have been killed, and many wounded. Ten or twelve general officers—more, it is said, than ever fell in any one battle, however sanguinary, under Napoleon, have lost their lives: while it may be truly said, that there is scarcely a family in Paris that has not lost a son, a brother, or a husband in this abominable struggle of a desperate faction.

The powers confided to General Cavaignac were necessarily dictatorial. It remains to be seen whether they will be continued for a while, for the very safety of society itself, in his hands, or in those of any other individual to whom it may be judged more politic to confide them. Let us hope that from so awful a lesson, the French people of all classes will derive instruction, and that it will prove of inestimable value to them amid the many and great perils that yet menace them. The desperate nature of the struggle shows that it proceeded from a deeply rooted conviction in the minds of those who commenced it at such odds, and carried it on for so many days, under such an amount of disadvantages. The Government, whether that of an individual, of a dynasty, or of a Legislative Assembly, which is compelled by an unhappy fatality to act with such terrible rigour, draws upon itself by its victory an amount of hatred not to be measured at the moment of its success. It is not possible but that the worst feelings should be excited in the breasts both of the victors and the vanquished in a war like this. We dare not hope that the worst is yet over. The old question of labour and food will still arise. There were 120,000 workmen receiving state wages. If 10,000 of them have been killed or taken prisoners, there will still remain 110,000 men, —a fearful army, clamouring for bread and work. What shall be done with them? That is the problem to be solved. A mighty and intricate one it is; and one which, we must confess, we see no solution that shall not entail additional misery upon unhappy France.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY. Letters from the Sardinian head-quarters at Vallegio, of the 19th, state that, since the commande to Verona, the whole army had remained in its old positions. A smart affair took place on the 18th ult., near Rivoli, between 2000 Austrians cut off from the river, and driven on the Montebaldo, and two battalions of Piedmontese, which ended in the defeat of the former, with the loss of 47 killed and 27 prisoners.

The whole army was set in march towards the Upper and Lower Adige on the morning of the 19th, but head-quarters still remained at Vallegio

The city of Venice was well prepared to defend itself from any attack of the Austrians, being supplied with a garrison of 13,000 men, composed of Neapolitans and Romans, under the command of Lieutenant-General William Pepe.

The blockade of Trieste still continued. The wealthy inhabitants had almost all fled; and it was said to be far from tranquil.

The Chamber of Turin was engaged with a project of law for ratifying not only the union of Lombardy, but also of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, to Piedmont. A decree was passed for an immediate enlistment of twenty thousand men. The Milanese Government has published an energetic proclamation, exhorting the people of Lombardy to extraordinary sacrifices and exertions. Through the German papers we learn that the Austrian Cabinet had accepted the mediation of England in the Italian question, and that negotiations for peace would be shortly opened at the Court of Sardinia. They are to be conducted on the following basis: That the provinces of Lombardy and a portion of the province of Venice be abandoned in exchange for a portion of the public debt of Austria.

ROME. Reinforcements to the Italian army, with arms and ammunition, are about to be sent to Rome. Ancona has offered 12,000 men ready armed.

Advices from Rome, of the 19th, state that the Ministry had resigned.

NAPLES. Advices from Naples, of the 17th, announce that the situation of the kingdom is so serious, the insurgent provinces having had some successes and refusing to lay down their arms, that he had spoken of abdicating in favour of his son; but (add the advices) it will be too late. The city of Naples was apparently tranquil, and the state of siege had been removed. The King's health was said to be very delicate.

SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament, sitting at Palermo, has published the list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (son of the Prince de Canino, Lucien Bonaparte), and the Prince de Scaturbaria.

### SPAIN

Accounts to the 23rd ult. have reached us from Madrid. The official organ of the Government had, on the preceding day, published a decree profoundly for the purpose of ameliorating the financial condition of the country, of which the first article commands a forced contribution of 100,000,000 reals, in anticipation of the taxes to be due in the year 1849. The second article decrees that a saving of 40,000,000 reals shall be accomplished in the public expenditure. A commission is appointed to revise the situation of the Bank, to be composed of wealthy capitalists.

A Royal ordinance appoints Manuel de la Pezuela, Marquis of Viluma, to be Royal commissioner of the Spanish Bank of St. Ferdinand, in place of M. F. Orlando. J. N. Calderon is appointed counsellor of the Spanish Bank of St. Ferdinand.

General Count de Mirasol had arrived at Madrid.

Senor Isturitz arrived in Madrid on the 22nd, and his appearance gave rise to a rumour that a change of Ministry was imminent. The declaration of Lord John Russell in Parliament, that Isturitz had been cancelled, created a good deal of alarm at Madrid, and entirely dispelled the comfortable effects of the *Heraldo's* assurance the day before, that the retirement of Isturitz was quite voluntary.

Mr. Webster, the Queen's counsel, arrived at Madrid on the 22nd, with despatches for Mr. Otway, of the British Legation, commanding the immediate departure of the members of the Legation. Mr. Brackenbury, the Queen's courier, was to remain with the despatches, and, should the case British subjects that still remained in the capital.

General Concha had received orders to organise a regiment of cavalry to replace that which revolted at Madrid

A Carlist rising was spoken of as likely.

### PORTUGAL.

Advices received this week from Lisbon state that numerous arrests of parties formerly connected with the Oporto Junta had taken place, and a great many more were concealed, for fear the police. Mr. Jackson, Secretary of Legation, at Lisbon, had received upon the evidence of parties they were said to have enlisted for an insurrectionary movement. The truth of these accusations was greatly doubted as regards some of the prisoners; and with respect to Mr. Jackson, the whole had been delayed beyond the time allowed by the charter. The editors of several of the liberal journals were amongst those seized by order of the Government. The Cortes were to open on the 15th of June, but the session was likely to be brought to a premature close for want of members.

### AUSTRIA.

Advices from Innspruck, the capital of the Tyrol, where the Imperial Court has been staying for some time past, mention that the Archduke John had left that town for Vienna, where he was to arrive on the 23d ult., and at once enter upon the duties of his temporary regency. The Ministers Dobloff and Wessenberg accompanied him. The majority of the *corps diplomatique* had gone to Ischl, to which place the Emperor had been advised to repair. His state of health is asserted to be very precarious.

In Vienna great excitement prevailed among the workmen, who, though employed and supported by the State, continued creating disturbances, and making the most unjust and exorbitant demands. In some partial outbreaks, the National Guards had acted with great energy, and captured some of the ringleaders. There were about 20,000 workmen kept by the State, and paid 25 kreutzers (10d.) each, which makes a total amount of wages of from 8000 to 10,000 florins per diem.

### HUNGARY

According to advices from Pesth, dated the 19th ult., the insurrection was still spreading in several parts of Hungary, particularly about Neusatz, where the discontented Servians and Illyrians were awaiting the attack of the Hungarians. It has been officially stated that 40,000 more troops are required to put down the insurrection.

Carlowitz had been bombarded by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Habrawsky. The town was completely destroyed, and was now one smoking heap of ruins. No trace was left of the splendid Cathedral and Archiducal Palace.

### BOHEMIA.

Letters from Prague, of the 21st ult., state that order is now restored in that town, that the shops are again opened, and that confidence is returning. Papers, which contain important information of the purpose and extent of the conspiracy, are in the hands of the Government, and a number of arrests have taken place, especially among the clergy

If we are to believe the German papers, whose statements, however, respecting any of the nations (Hungarian, Bohemian, or Polish) who are subjected to German rule, must be received with great caution, as being generally coloured, and often directly falsified, the insurgents had made a list of the names of 1400 Germans whom they had doomed, and the peasantry were prepared to assist in the butchery. Prince Windischgrätz is enthusiastically praised for his foresight, prudence, and energy, and it is added that almost all the Czechish leaders had an eye to the Bohemian crown, and that, if their sanguinary undertaking had succeeded, they would have fought for its among themselves. Baron Villani, Count Bonqui, and Fuster, a publican, were the principal candidates, each of whom had his party. Count Leo Thun, the head of the Czechish Provisional Government, was less an accomplice than a tool in the hands of these men. His life was in jeopardy during the insurrection, and he fled to the Hradschin (the citadel of Prague), where he still continued to remain, as the gate has since, though nobody thinks of obeying them. Prague is altogether in the power of Prince Windischgrätz and his troops.

### GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT. On the 24th ult., the Frankfort Constituant Assembly was still occupied with the discussion of the motion relating to the establishment of a central power. The great point of debate is, whether that power, when created, shall have a veto, or shall be obliged to promulgate the decrees of the Assembly. During the discussions, Herr Ravenna, the Cologne deputy and popular orator, spoke in warm terms of the Natzona. Assembly of France, and asked the members to rise from their seats in acknowledgment of the friendly behaviour and expressions of that body. Nearly all the members of the Constituent Assembly immediately rose up amidst loud and long-continued cheers from all parts, including the public tribunes. The debate was resumed on Monday, but the result has not yet transpired. It appears that Lamartine, the Minister of the French Chamber of Affairs, [illegible] Ravenna, and warmly thanked him for [illegible] with regard to the French Republic.

### PRUSSIA

M. Camphausen, the Prime Minister, having resigned, and M. Hansemann having failed to form a Cabinet, all is uncertainty respecting the formation of a Ministry. The latest accounts from Berlin, viz to the 27th ult., hold out a hope of Herr Auerswald being likely to form an administration of this kind: himself President of the Council; Kuhlwoller (of Aix-la-Chapelle), Minister of the Interior; Reidle, Minister of Commerce; Rodbertus, Minister of Public Worship; Von Schleinitz, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hansemann, Justice; Von Schreckenstein, War; and Maercker, Justice. The next post, however, may bring the intelligence that this combination has been broken up; for there is, according to all accounts, an immense difficulty in composing a new Ministry. Meantime considerable excitement prevails in Berlin; and the various political clubs display the greatest activity. The members of the Democratical Central Committee have received orders to quit the capital.

Twelve Counts, eighteen Barons, and several members of the lower order of nobility, residing near Königsberg, have forwarded addresses to the Ministry *pro tem.* at Berlin, in favour of the establishment of a First Chamber (a species of House of Lords), in the formation of which due regard may be paid to large landed property; and in support of their address, they refer to the English House of Lords as to an illustrious example, and declare that in that House the English people view the chief support of their rights and liberties

The ministerial crisis is said to arise from the reluctance of Camphausen and Minutoli (the Prefect of Police), and some other heads of departments, refusing to lend themselves to a reactionary policy. Camphausen's retirement, especially, is attributed to his refusal to permit any longer the business of the foreign department to be kept secret from the rest of the ministry.

### SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

From authentic intelligence, dated Malmo, June 20, we learn that the conference there was still going on at that place respecting an armistice, with a view to a treaty of peace

On Thursday week the troops of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz marched through Hamburg, *en route* for Schleswig-Holstein. The family relations between that duchy and the Danish Court render this step a very delicate one on the part of the former, the divorced wife of his Majesty of Denmark (a Mecklenburg Princess) receiving a handsome annuity from him. The duchy, however, as a portion of the Germanic Confederation, has been obliged to obey general orders.

### BELGIUM.

The newly-elected Chambers were opened at Brussels, on Monday last, by King Leopold. A more than ordinary interest was attached to this ceremony, occurring amidst the intense excitement produced by the appalling intelligence from Paris. It was, moreover, the opening of the first session of a Reformed Parliament, called together under circumstances of greater difficulty than any which the country had witnessed since her political regeneration.

The King, on horseback, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant, his eldest son, and attended by a numerous staff, left the palace at one o'clock; the Queen, the Count of Flanders, and the young Princess and suite followed in carriages. The royal party proceeded to the Chamber by the Rue Royale. On entering the house, their Majesties were received in the most enthusiastic manner by the assembled senators and deputies. The appearance of the house was extremely animated. Numbers of elegantly dressed ladies filled the galleries, and the diplomatic circle was filled with the various representatives of foreign powers, in their official costume. His Majesty then read the speech from the throne, which, after referring to the satisfactory relations of Belgium with foreign countries, thus referred to the cardinal point of the finances:—

"All our efforts, gentlemen, must tend to preserve a good financial position for Belgium. There its strength and security in a great measure lie. The ordinary budget of expenses shall be reduced My government is resolved successively to secure efficacious reductions.

"Several taxes must be modified in their basis. We will not lose sight in the distribution of burdens of the consideration owing to those who maintain their existence by labour only. We will continue to inquire, with a real solicitude, into all the measures calculated to improve and raise the condition of the working classes."

On the King concluding his speech, the cheers were deafening, and his Majesty seemed evidently affected

Their Majesties returned to the palace by the Rue Ducale, and the grand review took place.

### HOLLAND.

A new fundamental law or constitution was presented to the Second Chamber of the States-General on the 20th ult., and accompanied by a gracious message from his Majesty King William. This modified form of the old fundamental pact extends the liberal provisions of the constitution of the Netherlands, and would, it was supposed, give general satisfaction.

### RUSSIA.

The movements of Russian troops from one locality to another, in the vicinity of the Prussian frontier, have given rise to rumours of the wildest kind in the German papers, respecting a supposed Russian invasion of the German States. These rumours are quite groundless

### UNITED STATES.

By advices received this week from the United States we learn that intelligence had reached that country of the confirmation of the treaty was received at New York, by telegraph, on the morning of the 10th ult. At the great National Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, General Taylor was nominated for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice-President of the United States: and it was deemed probable that those gentlemen would be successful candidates for the highest honours of the States

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the American army from Mexico.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape Town papers to the 23d of April. If the press can be taken as an exponent of public opinion, Sir Harry Smith continues to give universal satisfaction, for all the journals, of every shade of opinion, conspire to chant his praises. It appears that the Governor's proclamation, announcing the system on which he intends to govern the colony, had been misapprehended by some of the Dutch occupants of the out-lying settlements. As soon as Sir Harry learned this, messengers were despatched to these settlements, to give the inhabitants every explanation and assurance that might be requisite. A measure of Sir Harry's—the encouragement of Kaffir youth to spend some years in the colony as apprentices—intended to serve the double purpose of augmenting the labouring population and accelerating the civilization of Kaffraria—had given rise to some discussion. On the whole, however, the measure appears to have been favourably received. Those who at first demurred to it, have latterly modified their opposition into representations that its adoption will render an improved law of vagrancy expedient.

## *IRELAND.*

### THE PROPOSED REPEAL LEAGUE.

Mr. John O'Connell has written a letter to the people of Ireland, stating that he feels he cannot reconcile it to his sense of duty to join the Irish League; but that he will work in conjunction with it. Of Repeal's sons. The letter at great length sets forth the hon gentleman's "doubts and fears" as to the dangerous consequences likely to result to the cause of Repeal from the doctrines and proceedings of the Leaguers, together with the "moral force" reasons for refusing to join the new body, and thus concludes:—

"Under the circumstances I cannot join the new 'League.' Meantime, as the majority of the country seem bent upon it, the experiment may, of course, be made. I cannot, with the fears that are upon me, advise the people to it; but I shall oppose no obstacle to their will. In conclusion, I must distinctly declare that I am not a man deep and considerate enough to be easily persuaded that if I acted otherwise than I am doing, I should, in so far as I have any influence with the country, endanger the safety of the people and the success of the cause I have the guilt of disregarding the best interests of both, and abnormous to the charge of abandoning our only real hope—that of peaceful, legal, and constitutional agitation. The principles which my beloved father taught, and which I advocate, do not constitute a policy suited to bygone times and different circumstances. If they did so they would be degraded to the level of expediences. But being principles, they are of universal application, and they shall be, until they shall be tested (which I declare that they have not been), and shall be fully proven to have failed, I can never part with them, modify, or change them. At the same time I distinctly guard myself against being supposed that I censure others, who are willing to join the League, of any desire to abandon those principles They do not see matters in the same light that I do. They may be mistaken, or I may be mistaken. Events will decide; and I have only further to say that no one will more fully and readily acknowledge and retract his error than I will if it shall appear to me that the mistake has been on my side.

"I am, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant,

"JOHN O'CONNELL

"P.S.—By way of postscript I add that I should perhaps not have used the word 'refinement,' but rather that of 'refusal,' to join the new League. I trust to labour still for Ireland as a member of Parliament, and at home by writing, where I am precluded from speaking."

THE CLUBS.—The following is the mode of proceeding with respect to the formation of clubs: Whenever twenty Repealers, or upwards, reside in one neighbourhood, it is recommended that they unite and form a repeal club. The mode of doing so may be this:—The first twenty to form themselves into a provisional committee, undertaking to work for a few months at the formation of the club. This provisional committee to select a place of meeting for the club, choose out of their own number a vice-president or vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary, leaving the choice of president for a more advanced period. That the following, or some similar rules, with such by-laws as the committee may think necessary, be posted in the place of meeting, and that the committee watch over their execution: RULES.—I. That every Repealer residing in —— shall be entitled to be a member of this club, on undertaking to comply with its regulations, and on being proposed and seconded by two members of the club. II. That the following be the officers and committee for the local management of the club for the first six months:—Vice-presidents, treasurer, readers, collectors, secretary, committee, with power to add to their number. III. That the rooms of the club be open to members from —— o'clock until —— o'clock, each.—— IV. That in the absence of [illegible] presidents (or presidents), the members of the committee take the chair in rotation, to preserve order and method in the conduct of the proceedings. V. That

no sectarian discussions be allowed in the club-rooms, under any pretence whatever. VI. That no member be expelled from the club without a hearing, and the vote of a clear majority, at a regularly summoned meeting; but that any member appearing in the club-rooms in a state of inxication, le thereupon at once expelled from the club. VII. That all proceedings of the club be open, and that all secret signs and pass-words, or any other concealment, be strictly prohibited. The roll should be called aloud at each regular meeting, and ought be kept in the following form (which is given). Each member ought to be called upon, in turn, to bring in a new member to the club, till its number is completed. The club, when completed, might consist of 720 men, divided into six divisions of 120 men each, so that each division might have the exclusive use of the club-rooms for one night in six nights. Each division should have two vice-presidents, a sub-treasurer, and a secretary; a division might be subdivided into six sections of 20 men, living in the same locality, with a collector and assistant-collector, whose duty it would be to hand the numbers' subscriptions every week to the treasurer, and a reader who would read books or newspapers when called on. The objects of the organisation are to unite and maintain their rights, and to spread amongst them the principles of toleration and brotherhood.

THE REPEAL PRESS. The *Irish Felon*, Monday a meeting of the united Repealers of Clonakeagh, Dundrum, Donnybrook, Sandymount, and other suburban districts, was held or Donnybrook Green, a demonstration in favour of "the League The clubs were present in great force, and several resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously passed.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the adjourned meeting of the committee held on Sunday afternoon, at the Corn Exchange, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the committee deeming it advisable that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish League, have agreed to adjourn the next meeting of the Repeal Association to Monday, the 10th day of July next."

THE CONFEDERATES AND THE POLICE.—The presiding magistrate at Celbridge-street police-office was engaged for two hours on Monday, in the hearing of several charges preferred by the police against certain parties for rioting, assaults, and violations of the peace, consequent on the meeting of the Confederate Clubs at Donnybrook-green on the preceding day. A motion was adopted binding nature, arising out of the interference of the police with the procession of the Confederates. Two only were sent for trial.

GOVERNMENT is about strengthening Clonmel, which commands Kilkenny and Waterford. It is the key of the latter. Guns are to be mounted and new barracks to be erected capable of accommodating 1000 men. When the new barracks are constructed, it is generally supposed the head-quarters of the 9th will be transferred from Cahir to Clonmel.

GENERAL HONOURS TO MR. STEELE. In the early part of the week preparations were being made to give a fitting reception to the body of Mr. Steele. Conciliation Hall, in which the corpse was to remain until Friday, was hung with black drapery, and a *catafalque*, the same which bore the corpse of his leader, was erected in the centre of the Hall. A procession was to attend the transfer of the body from the steam-ship to its temporary abode.

## CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

PARIS has again become the theatre of one of the most sanguinary struggles that even its blood-stained streets have ever witnessed. Nothing approaching the carnage of the last few days has, it is said, occurred in that capital since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The *ouvriers*—the workmen of the national workshops—have constituted the plague-spot on the Republic, which has developed itself into this frightful disaster. We mentioned in our last Number that the Government had determined on sending out of Paris to the provinces such of the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux* as had come up to the capital since the revolution of February, attracted thither by the wages offered by the Government. This circumstance led to the outbreak which took place on Friday (last week). We give the details of each day's events as they occurr:

THURSDAY

Twelve thousand of those *ouvriers* who had been required to return to their departments, were advised by their comrades to resist, being told that they would be maltreated on their arrival. On Thursday morning (last week), a body of about 400 went in procession to the Luxembourg, requiring to speak to the executive commission. M. Marie having consented to receive a deputation, five of them were admitted. One of them attempted to address M. Marie, but he refused to hear him, as he had been an active party in the affair of the 15th of May, and, addressing another, he said, "You are not the slaves of that man; you can stain your own grievances." After having listened with attention, M. Marie assured them that the Government was occupied with their wants. On going back to their fellows, they distorted the expression of M. Marie, and said they had been termed "slaves." The mob then cried, "*A bas Marie!*" "*A bas la Commission Executive!*" "*A bas l'Assemblée!*" Some of them forced their way into the church of St. Sulpice, probably with an intention of sounding the tocsin, but the doors were speedily closed. They then went to the quays by the Rues de Condé, Colombier, and Jacob, and commenced their work of organising as they proceeded. In the evening they stationed themselves in the Place de la Bastile, and at the Barrière du Trône. Some commissaries of police endeavoured to disperse them, but they cried "*Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! A bas Marie! Nous resterons!*"

Barricades were formed at the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin. The Government now ordered out some troops.

Before midnight the *attroupements* augmented at various points. The environs of the Hôtel de Ville, of the Luxembourg, the Boulevards, and the quarters of St. Martin, St. Denis, and Le Temple, were all thronged with multitudes of operatives.

At eight o'clock the square of the Panthéon was filled with several thousands, who arched with banners to the Faubourg du Temple, where they were joined by large bodies of ouvriers

Measures of precaution were taken during the evening. The National Guard were called out by "*convocation a domicile.*" Numerous detachments of troops were stationed at the Luxembourg At ten o'clock a squadron of dragoons and several companies of the troops of the line were marched on the place de l'Hôtel de Ville. At eleven o'clock a battalion of the line took possession of the court of the Prefecture of Police. The perisyle of the Palais de Justice was guarded by the Garde Mobile. The Assembly was filled with troops. A service of "*surveillance extraordinaire*" was established around Paris. Everywhere the armed force was very numerous

FRIDAY.

The night (Thursday) passed over without any violence. The insurgents, however, in the course of Friday morning threw up barricades in various quarters on both banks of the Seine, and at noon were to be seen in all directions the formidable nature of the preparations which they had made for the coming contest, which was of a totally different description from that of which the result was the revolution of February. In February the insurrection, sharply it broke out in the same part of the city as the present, the Porte St. Denis, spread towards, and was, in fact, almost confined to, the portion of Paris occupied by the mercantile and richer classes. The quarter of the Tuileries, the Bourse, the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Chaussée d'Antin, and the rich outskirts of all that great district, were the scenes of the revolt. It was, in fact, an insurrection set up by a *bourgeoisie* dissatisfied with their Government in the determination of getting reform; and if it turned out afterwards into a republican revolution, the result was one certainly not intended by those who were the authors and chief actors in it. The insurrection of the past week has been quite different It was confined entirely to the working classes, to the 100,000 *ouvriers* who have for some months been employed in the *ateliers nationaux*, and who, being dissatisfied with the nature of that employment, their only means of support, at a period when all the ordinary sources of labour were destroyed, were driven by the desperation of hunger into rebellion. No doubt there were also in the insurrection many of those who had other and far more culpable views, and who urged them to their destruction; but the real combatants were the labouring classes, and their hope and object was the fulfilment of the promise of "guaranteeing labour to all." On Friday the only flags shown were those of *les ateliers nationaux*, with the inscription of "*Le travail ou la mort.*" There were very few party cries. In the whole course of the day the cry of "*Vive Napoleon!*" or "*Vive Henry V.!*" or even "*Vive la République!*" was very little to be heard on the side of the insurgents. The great cry was that of "*Le travail à Paris!*" so that whatever may arise ultimately from the recent insurrection, the cry for bread and the dread of starvation were its real origin. It must not, however, be supposed that there were no cries but those for bread and labour. The exasperation of the people naturally led them to execrate those whom they considered the authors of their evils, and occasionally "*A bas le Pouvoir Executif!*" "*A bas l'Assemblée Nationale!*" "*A bas Marie!*" (who was peculiarly unpopular, from the false report that he had called the *ouvriers* slaves) were to be heard, mixed with cries of "*Vive la république vouge!*" and "*Vive Barbès!*"

The aspect of Paris, too, in the late contest differed much from what it was in February In February the fighting was, as already mentioned, in the richer districts, while the Faubourg St. Antoine and the other portions of the capital occupied by the labouring classes were perfectly quiet, and apparently indifferent as to the result. The Quartier Latin and the Faubourg St. Marceau were also quiet on that occasion. On the late occasion the fighting was entirely in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Faubourg St. Michel, the Faubourg St. Marceau, and the Quartier St. Jacques, or, in other words, the poorer districts of the capital. The Rue de la Harpe, the Rue St. Jacques, and the innumerable and close streets in the same neighbourhood, were from the beginning of the fight barricaded in every direction, and dotted the 50,000 troops of the line and the numberless National Guard of Paris for several hours

The insurgents' plan of operations displayed great strategetic skill and correct military judgment, and they fought with the former with a determination which the experience of men. The insurrection extended on the right bank from the Faubourg Poissonnière to the Seine, embracing thus the whole Faubourg St Antoine; on the left bank it occupied the Faubourg St. Marceau, the Quartier Latin, and the lower part of the Quartier St. Jacques; these two positions were connected by the occupation of many points, such as the church of St. Jervais, a part of the Quartier du Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the Pont St. Michel

The church of St. Severin served as head-quarters, and the Faubourg St. Antoine as a magazine. This plan was ingeniously conceived, for the insurgents were thus masters of an immense semi-circle which formed nearly one-half of Paris. In case of check, the nature of the houses and the narrow streets created difficulties almost insurmountable to the troops, and afforded certain chances to the insurgents of retreat; in case of success, the position of St. Severin, which served them for head-quarters, and that of St. Gervais, which directly menaced the Hôtel de Ville

The measures taken by the authorities cost a great number of lives; but that end result was inevitable, from the savage energy with which the insurgents defended themselves.

The aspect of the Boulevards, and the neighbourhood of that classic ground of revolutionary barricades the Portes St. Martin and St. Denis, on Friday after noon and one o'clock, is thus described by an eye-witness:—"I found the shops in the whole line of the Boulevards all closed, the streets crowded with people anxious to know what was doing, the drums under the escort of strong piquets beating to arms, and strong bodies of National Guards gathering on the Place de la Bourse, the Boulevards, and the *mairie* of the 2d arrondissement. On approaching the neighbourhood of the Porte St. Denis, I was surprised not to see a single soldier in National Guard, but, on the other hand, I was equally surprised to find several thousands of the conspirators in possession of the whole of the district, and already strongly entrenched in barricades of the most formidable description. Across the boulevard, and quite close to the Porte St. Denis, was an immense barricade, formed of four or five omnibuses, several carriages, a huge waggon, and paving-stones taken from the streets, which were torn up for a considerable distance on both sides. The whole was so high as to be sufficient to be a powerful defence against a *coup de main*. The end of the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis was also closed up with a huge barricade, which prevented the egress of troops from the outskirts. The Rue St. Denis, the Rue Vieilleuve Bourbon, the Rue de Cléry, and the other streets abutting on the spot in possession of the conspirators, were similarly defended, and thousands of persons were industriously working with pikes and muskets tearing up the streets and adding to the defences

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"The barricades were defended by some hundreds of the people in *blouses*, of whom many were not armed, or at least did not show their arms They had a great number of tricoloured flags stuck upon the top of the barricades, with the words '*Liberté ou Mort*' inscribed upon them, and some other words which I could not distinguish. The Porte St. Denis, which was in the hands of the conspirators, was decorated with a black flag, and on the top of it were arranged heaps of paving-stones, apparently for the purpose of being thrown upon the heads of those who might attack it. The whole scene was a very curious and busy one. Every one seemed bent on completing the defences, and there was no appearance of alarm, anger, or any excitement, beyond that of the anxiety to complete their work.

"While this was going on, the alarm was suddenly given of the approach of the military. In the distant part of all the streets abutting upon the Porte St. Denis, dense columns of troops were to be seen advancing. There was a sudden movement among the conspirators, a few of whom took to their heels, but the greater part of whom remained at their posts. A large body of troops

measures to meet the extreme gravity of the state of affairs. In the course of the morning the Executive Government met at the Palace of the Luxembourg. The President of the National Assembly joined them soon after ten o'clock, and it was at once arranged that the Minister of War, General Cavaignac, should be invested *d'urgence* with the chief command of all the troops of the line and other military force in the department of the Seine. He at once accepted, but on condition that he should be allowed to take all the steps of a military nature which he thought proper, without interference on the part of the civil power. The following order of the day was accordingly posted on the walls:—

"'By order of the President of the National Assembly and the Executive Government, General Cavaignac, Minister of War, will take the command of all the troops, National Guards, and Garde Mobile. Unity of command and obedience therein will be strength, as therein is right.

'The President of the Assembly, M. SENARD.

'The members of the Executive Government,
'ARAGO, GARNIER-PAGES, LAMARTINE, LEDRU-ROLLIN.'

"M. Bonjean and M. Bixio, on learning at the Assembly the disorder in Paris, said that the members of the Assembly should be the first to expose themselves to the fire. 'Our place (said M. Bixio) is at the head of the National Guard, to stop, if possible, the effusion of blood;' and borrowing the scarf of one of the members, he immediately left the Chamber to carry out his declaration. M. Bixio was only too true to his glorious aspirations; he was shot in the breast, and it was feared mortally wounded. M. Clement Thomas received a ball in the thigh. General Bedeau was wounded in the left thigh. M. Dornès, a representative, and editor of the *National*, who accompanied General Cavaignac, was also wounded. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, had his horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. During the greater part of the day Lamartine accompanied General Cavaignac to all the scenes of contest.

"A foundry of balls was established on the Place Cambrai."

The following absurd and lying proclamation, which shows in a strong light

CARRYING THE WOUNDED.

the low state of political morality among public men in France, was issued by the Mayor of Paris in the afternoon. No man knew better than M. Marrast that he was uttering a falsehood in attributing the insurrection to the machinations of foreigners; but he believed it necessary to assign some cause for the frightful catastrophe resulting from the incompetency and folly of the men who have endeavoured to administer the affairs of the country since the Revolution of February. M. Flocon, too, the Minister of Commerce, and M. Garnier Pagès, one of the Executive Commission, were not ashamed to proclaim the same fallacy in the National Assembly:—

"PARIS, June 23, Three p.m.

"CITIZEN MAYOR,—You have been a witness from the morning of the efforts made by a number of disturbers to cast the greatest alarm into the midst of the people. The enemies of the republic assume all disguises. Foreign agents join them, excite, and pay them. It is not only civil war which they seek to light up amongst us, but it is pillage, it is social disorganisation, it is the ruin of France which they prepare, and it may easily be understood with what views. Paris is the principal seat of these infamous intrigues. Paris shall not become the capital of disorder. Let the National Guard, which is the first guardian of public peace and of property, understand that it is, above all, their interests, credit, and honour which are brought into question. If they desert themselves, it is the whole which they will give up at every hazard—it is property and family which they will leave exposed to the most frightful calamities. The troops of the garrison are under arms, numerous and perfectly well-disposed. Let the National Guards station themselves at their quarters at the sides of the streets; the authorities will do their duty—let the National Guard perform theirs.

"*Salut et fraternité.*

"Representative of the people, Mayor of Paris, A. MARRAST."

The aspect of Paris during the night of Friday was strange and saddening in the extreme. Those who witnessed it, state that none, save those who have been in a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. "After ten o'clock the movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle, of the most serious nature, were manifest. The *generale* continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was everywhere spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the Boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the street: the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. Towards the approach of early dawn, the soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome with fatigue, were to be seen, extended everywhere on the footpath sleeping, having their helmets and swords laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who in thousands occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued until three o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and infantry formed, and marched off to another scene, to commence the battle of Saturday.

SATURDAY.

In the course of half an hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard.

THE CONFLICT IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

Early in the morning the neighbourhood of the National Assembly was strongly occupied. The Place de la Concorde was crowded with cuirassiers, lancers, and artillery.

Those troops, with infantry of the line, and the Garde Mobile occupied the Champs Elysées, the bridge opposite, the Chamber, and the quays on both sides, were similarly filled. The gardens and palace of the Tuileries, and the Place Carousel, were filled with National Guards. The esplanade of the Invalides was occupied in like manner as well as all the streets debouching from the Palace of the Assembly. From nine till twelve o'clock the Boulevards continued to be patrolled by troops.

Members of the Assembly, in various numbers, also patrolled the principal streets about noon, each escorted by detachments of National Guards. At one o'clock, notice was given by these functionaries and others, that the capital was declared in a state of siege, and all individuals except those in arms as National Guards were ordered to remain in their houses. It was announced at the same time that the Executive Commission had abdicated, and that General Cavaignac was appointed Provisional President of the Republic, with the powers of a dictatorship.

The following are the terms of the decree by which the National Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege:—

"Art. 1. The National Assembly remains *en permanence*.

"Art. 2. Paris is in a state of siege.

"Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General Cavaignac."

The National Assembly also voted unanimously a decree, by which the wives and children of the citizens who have fallen or may fall in the defence of order are to be adopted by the country."

After this decree was passed, the Executive Council resigned its powers in the following letter, addressed to the President:—

"Monsieur le Président—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public

INTERIOR OF A CHAMBER.—A FAMILY OF INSURGENTS PROTECTING A BARRICADE IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

BARRICADE AT THE CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD, RUE MAZAGRAN, NEAR THE PORTE ST. DENIS.

... it withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In remitting to it the ... with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the National As... to devote ourselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety ... Republic.

"LAMARTINE, ARAGO, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER-PAGES, MARIE, the Members of the Executive Commission.
"PAGNERRE, Secretary."

"24th June.

The extreme left was strongly opposed to this proposition, and a number protested against Paris being declared in a state of siege ... al Perrot was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of ... vice.

Although the fight was resumed in various quarters at daybreak on Saturday morning, the severest struggle took place in the district of the Cité and St. Jacques. From one o'clock A.M. until four o'clock P.M., the fusillade and cannonade continued incessantly. The insurgents had thirteen pieces of cannon. Three were taken. ... who were surrounded on almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery. About ten o'clock this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place. At the same hour the insurgents of the Faubourg St. Antoine were marching to operate in junction with the column of St. Jacques, and an armistice until eleven o'clock was proposed by General Cavaignac, who declared that after that hour the most energetic terms would be adopted.

"The insurgents refused to surrender, and the combat was resumed. Shot and shell were used against the insurgents, the centre of whose operations was at the church of St. Severin. The battle raged without cessation the whole day in this quarter, and thousands, it was computed, fell on both sides.

"At half-past three P.M. the insurgents were driven to the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought desperately and with a courage which would be admirable if devoted to a just cause; and at five o'clock the Pantheon was recovered from them after three hundred discharges of cannon.

"The conduct of the Garde Mobile during this fearful struggle was most heroic, and they were well supported by the National Guards.

"During the engagement on this (the left) side of the Seine a dreadful act of butchery was committed about one o'clock by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the Garde Mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force, they determined to abandon the barricade. But at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the Garde Mobile came up.

"This act had the effect of exciting the most intense exasperation, and particularly amongst the Garde Mobile. Shortly afterwards 1800 of the insurgents surrendered on the Place du Panthéon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the Garde Mobile, who were then guarding the Palace and gardens, being unable to restrain their desire for vengeance for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the body thus passing, and killed upwards of 100.

"Prisoners were brought in from time to time to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty-five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most active in supplying ammunition to the insurgents, and a republican guard, who had been prominent amongst the insurgents.

"Some conception may be formed of the carnage in the Quartier St. Jacques, when it is mentioned that during fifteen hours the fire never slackened.

"When the assault on the Pantheon was determined upon, the 11th Legion first advanced to the attack, but it was received with such a fire from the colonnade of the Pantheon as to be forced to retire on the Rue St. Jacques. Two hours afterwards the Garde Mobile endeavoured to take the houses in construction which surround it. The fire was most murderous; more than a hundred of the Mobile fell under the balls of the insurgents, who forced them to intrench themselves in the Ecole de Droit. It was not till about one o'clock that the troops of the line arrived to the assistance of these brave young fellows, and that they were able in concert to break through the railings of the Pantheon, and gain the interior, where the insurgents had established their head-quarters. But to take the Pantheon was only a quarter of the task; there remained the barricades of the Rue Vieille-Estrapade, Rue Neuve Saint Geneviève, Rue de ... A.

... hours the artillery continued to be heard; a frightful carnage took place; great losses were suffered on either side; and it was not till four o'clock that the streets were free, and that M. Payer, representative of the Ardennes, whose house had been invaded by the insurgents, was able to get to the Assembly. Along with the horrible scenes which he witnessed during the 12 hours which he was confined to his house, M. Payer related facts which prove that a great many of the insurgents were unfortunate men who had been ... ; and if many of them had money in their pockets and excited the ... by every description of false report, the greater number of them were, nevertheless, workmen in despair, borne down by the misery which, for four months, had crushed them. If you demanded of them why they fought, their only reply was, 'Better to die from a ball than from hunger.' Not one of them, on being offered it, would take wine without water; and one of them having slain a Mobile who had wounded him in the hand, he sat down and cried like a child.

*Mesures* sought without cessation to excite them, by seeking to ... strong liquors among them, and repeating to them every kind of false ...

It was also remarked that the *Mesures* were almost all hatted as ... in *redingotes*, and without arms, never exposing themselves, and always disappearing at the least danger.

When the Pantheon was taken, the troops found that several of their officers, who had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, had been hanged.

In the course of the day (Saturday) the Archbishop of Paris received a wound

(*Continued on page 426.*)

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC, LAMARTINE, CAUSSIDIERE PIERRE NAPOLEON, AND STAFF.

MRS. E. JENNY LIND.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 6th 1848, on which occasion MDLLE. JENNY LIND will have the honour to appear in one of her Favourite Characters; with various attractive Entertainments in the Ballet Department, comprising the talents of Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Cerrito, Mdlle. Rosati, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, Mdlle. Carlotta Zanfretta, &c. &c. The Free List is suspended (the Public Press excepted). Pit Tickets may be obtained, as usual, at the Box-office of the Theatre, price 10s. 6d. each, where stage and can for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets are to be had.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. M. THALBERG has the honour to announce that his CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, JULY 17th.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—On THURSDAY next A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will be observed for the [illegible] on which occasion will be performed the Second Act of LUCREZIA BORGIA, in which Mlle. Cruvelli will make her first appearance this season, after the Opera will be added the last scene from LA CENERENTOLA [illegible] Lablache, Tamburini, and Ronconi. [illegible] Full particulars of which will be duly announced.—Admission to the Pit [illegible] Amphitheatre 5s. 6d., to the Amphitheatre Stalls, 8s.—The performances will commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Private Stalls, and Boxes for the Night or Season, may be had of Mr. Beale, at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Ten o'clock till Five, where all Half-past Seven.

BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.—THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—It is respectfully announced that, by special command of Her Majesty, on MONDAY NEXT, July 3rd, will be presented the First Act of [illegible] AS IT LIKES IT, which will be followed by the Play of [illegible] Full of Cardinal Wolsey. After which will be performed (for the First Time) a Comedy, in Two Acts, called THE JEALOUS WIFE. Being the Farewell Benefit and Last appearance of Mr. MACREADY previous to his departure for America. On MONDAY, July 3rd, Prices of Admission.—Second Circle Stalls, [illegible] Second Circle, 3s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Dress Circle is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen in Full Dress. Places for Private Boxes, Stalls, and Private Boxes, may be had of the Box-keeper at the Theatre, and of Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that HIS BENEFIT will take place at the Theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th, on which occasion will be presented two [illegible] Evening, commencing at Half-past Eight. The Performances of the present Season [illegible] places, he will repeat his MATINEE FANTASTIQUE on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 5.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROBERT HOUDIN continues to attract crowded and fashionable audiences at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, to witness his extraordinary and original SOIREES FANTASTIQUES, which he will repeat every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, commencing at Half-past Eight. The Performances of the present Season [illegible] places, he will repeat his MATINEE FANTASTIQUE on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 5.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fourth Week of Pitashi a new and completely successful Spectacle. First Night of Fanchi's Peculiar Mechanism of THE TRAVELLERS' SUPPER. MONDAY, July 3, the Entertainment will commence with Fitzball's Spectacle, founded upon Sir Walter Scott's romance of Peveril of the Peak, and entitled MARMION; or, The Battle of Flodden Field. To conclude with the Equestrian and Gymnastic Exercises of the Arena. To conclude with, First Time at this Theatre, Fitzball's admired Melodrama of THE TRAVELLERS' SUPPER. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, July 11th, Half-past Three o'Clock.—LAST MEETING of the SEASON.—Quartets in Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven's Sublime Salvation Style, by Messrs. Blagrove, Hill, Hallé, Molique, and Piatti. Vocalists, Herr Hallé, Madame Viardot, and Mr. Hyde-park corner.—The Gallery is now OPEN [illegible] until the close of the Meetings from 2 to 6.—Tickets for the 11th July, to be had, 10s. 6d. each, at Mr. Ella's Musical Union, 6, New Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of Important and Novel Experiments in ELECTRICITY, by Isaac Boggs, Esq., illustrating the Phenomena of [illegible] Light, and Heat, and the Laws of Light, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock, and on the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachhoffner, on Chemistry, as hitherto, every Evening. New Diving Bell Operations, with Descriptions of the Apparatus. The Diorama of CHROMATROPE and MICROSCOPE, as shown on the Stage also. Experiments with the DAVIS LIVING HEAD. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, Juvenile Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTION for the FREE EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, Hyde-park corner.—The Gallery is now OPEN [illegible] until the close of the Season. Monday from Ten to Six, Tuesdays from Seven to Ten.—SATURDAYS EXCEPTED when the admission will be One Shilling each.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The LAST EXHIBITION this Season will take place on WEDNESDAY next, July 5th, and will include FRUIT as well as Plants and Flowers.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows), price 1s. each, on the Day of Exhibition, 2s. 6d. each.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted, WITHOUT ORDERS, on MONDAY in every week, at SIXPENCE each, on the [illegible] ONE SHILLING each. Children at Sixpence. The Band of the 1st Life Guards performs every Saturday at four o'clock. Admission One Shilling, except on Days when entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—GREAT ATTRACTION.—Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday [illegible] Labourer, who dared by Miss [illegible] Baker, Barrett, Bowman [illegible] Bayliss, and others. [illegible] R. DUCROW will keep the [illegible] and a Dead [illegible] Extraneous Measure. Shakespeare [illegible] Father previous, concluding with [illegible] fleet's Display of Fireworks, representing the Coronation, during the Holy Week, at Rome [illegible] Grand Finale, being in Doors open at Ten, and Feeding the Animals, at Five. Juvenile [illegible] Quarter past Six. Fireworks, Half-past Nine. N.B.—The Solos are varied each evening.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Unprecedented Success. The most brilliant [illegible] ared the Gardens to witness the unparalleled [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Grand and Full [illegible] the celebrated Negro Player, and his corps of Ethiopian Serenaders. Grand Equestrian Entertainment. Engagement of Mr. T. BARAT, the popular Clown. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Coloured Lamp Concert, [illegible] Illuminations and Fireworks. [illegible] Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, [illegible] Private Boxes, only 1 guinea. [illegible] Admission 1s. Children under the Patronage of the Queen Dowager, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family. [illegible] Concert [illegible] Monday, July 3, a Brilliant Fête, [illegible] Thursday, July 13.

CREMORNE AQUATIC TOURNAMENT on the THAMES.—A grand and magnificent Water Pageant.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 3rd and 4th.—[illegible] that the next Aquatic Entertainment will take place as above, on the Days [illegible] in front of the Royal Gardens, Cremorne, [illegible] Lots of water, and splendour, combining anything of the kind ever attempted in the Metropolis, and which will be attended with [illegible] the like attractive character. [illegible] Fêtes, next to this year's entertainments, arrangements have been made with [illegible] Messrs. Beet

COVENTRY SHOW FAIR 1848 — THE GODIVA PROCESSION.

## COVENTRY SHOW FAIR.

## THE THEATRES

## MUSIC

## CHESS



## POSTSCRIPT

## THE WEATHER.

## CHESS

## COURT AND HA[illegible]TION

## LITERATURE

## CHESS MATCH

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Certificate for Killing Hares Bill, and the Certificate for Killing Hares (Scotland) Bill, passed through Committee.
The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF DESPATCHES.

Mr. HAWES made a statement explanatory of the charge brought against him by Lord G. Bentinck, of having either been troubled with the shortest memory of since the days of Theodore Hajocchi, or else guilty to the guttings up of ante-dated minutes on the back of the despatches withheld from the Sugar Committee. The hon. member asserted that it was he and Lord Grey's intention that the despatches should have been produced, and he referred to many collateral facts to prove that there had been a systematic attempt on the part of the Colonial Office to suppress the truth, and to keep back from the debates in Parliament, and from the Sugar Committee, evidence that told against their own theories. The charge he (Lord G. Bentinck) made against Lord Grey and the Colonial Office was that of politically holding back, for political purposes, documents most material for a fair verdict on the West India question—he did not charge them with any sordid fraud. As an independent member of Parliament, it was his duty to arraign high Ministers of State whenever he found them guilty, and to prove that they had forfeited their claim to the confidence of the people.

Lord J. RUSSELL required the noble Lord to state distinctly whether he maintained the charge that the minutes had been fraudulently concocted, or the alternative, that Mr. Hawes had the shortest memory since the days of Theodore Hajocchi.

Mr. DISRAELI thought that Lord G. Bentinck had admitted that the circumstances relative to the making of the minutes were correctly stated; but it was still an extraordinary fact that three despatches had been withheld from the committee. The Government were obliged to plead guilty to that charge they said they had committed a blunder, but not a crime—their only defence being to throw the blame upon two gentlemen in the Colonial Office. That was one of those cases that peculiarly called for investigation. The honourable member then instanced a declaration made by Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, relative to a mournful fact from certain proprietors and lessees in Jamaica, and charged his Lordship with having used this memorial to lead to the inference that a remonstration had taken place in Jamaica such as to hold out inducements for the investment of British capital, whereas the words of the memorial were, that they could not cultivate their sugar plantations for another year. The hon. Member said he could not find a term sufficiently strong to designate his condemnation of such mistaken and misrepresentation of documents by a high Minister of State.

After remarks from Mr. V. Smith, Sir J. Pakington, and Sir G. Grey, Lord G. BENTINCK said he remained of the same opinion, that Mr. Hawes's memory was of the shortest and his apprehension of the most obtuse kind during his examination before the Committee.

Mr CHARTERIS and Mr. NEWDEGATE offered a few observations, and the subject dropped.

In a question from Mr. B. Osborne, Lord PALMERSTON replied that the only channel of communication in London at present, between the Spanish and British Government, was the Consular agent.

### SUGAR DUTIES.

The adjourned debate on the motion to go into committee to consider the Sugar Duties, and Sir J. Pakington's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. G. THOMPSON, who opposed both the proposition of the Government and the resolution moved as an amendment. He believed the Ministerial plan to be a change which would give no advantage to the colonists, and an unnecessary departure from the principles of the Act of 1846; he should, therefore, vote against it. Principle compelled him to vote against the amendment.

Mr. BERNAL spoke several of the statements made by Mr. Wilson and other members of the committee of the House, and adduced a large amount of facts, derived from personal experience, to show the injury done to the West India Colonies by past legislation, and to demonstrate the perfect inability of the remedies proposed by the Government. The hon. member concluded his speech by declaring his intention to vote for Ministers—an announcement that convulsed the House with laughter.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had given an unwilling assent to the Act of 1846, but as it was passed, after a full consideration of all its consequences by both Houses of Parliament, he considered it had settled the question of our policy with respect to sugar. When he found Mr. Disraeli boast that no prophecy of ruin from free-trade policy was about to arrive; when he heard Lord Stanley in another place propose a prolongation of the time within which the Corn Laws shall expire; when he found Mr. Herries give his own time for the duration of protection amounting to prohibition could effectually benefit the West India Colonies, when he heard the Duke of Richmond enthusiastic "cheapness" in articles of consumption declared, these were the circumstances of intention to take the first step towards that reaction which had been prophesied; and as he felt satisfied that a reversal of the policy lately adopted would be impracticable, impossible, all the reasons of general principle he would oppose the amendment before the House, and vote for the motion to go into Committee and consider the proposal of the Government.

Mr. CALLAGHAN supported the Ministerial proposition so far as sugar was concerned, reserving himself on the question of spirits.

On the motion of Sir E. Lees, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The Public Works (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Prisons Bill passed through committee.

The committee on the Highways Act was nominated —Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MISSING DESPATCH.

Earl GREY drew the attention of the House to certain despatches from the West India Islands, and entered into a lengthened statement with a view to exonerate the Colonial Office from the charge preferred against it by Lord George Bentinck, in the House of Commons, of having wilfully and with a view to deceive the West India Committee, withheld these despatches from the committee and from Parliament. He admitted that a mistake had been committed in connection with some of these despatches by the subordinates of the department, who had been instructed to lay the despatch of Governor Grey before the Committee. He then indignantly repelled the insinuations of political fraud made against himself and Mr. Hawes, and deplored the recklessness with which some members of the other House of Parliament had recently indulged in charges of the gravest character against parties connected, in different capacities, with the Government, a course which he deprecated for many reasons, but more particularly for the danger which such a practice involved to the efficiency of the Government and the *prestige* of our institutions. He concluded by moving that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place between the Colonial Department and the sugar-growing colonies of the Crown.

Lord STANLEY carried that any personal imputation was cast on the noble Earl—the charge was against the Colonial Office, and the noble Lord who made it was as free from any personal imputation as the noble Earl himself. He did not believe that any documents had been purposely withheld from the Committee by the noble Earl; but the circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to demand explanation, and to shield those who demanded that explanation from any charge of having been actuated by malicious or sinister motives.

Lord BROUGHAM exonerated Earl Grey from any improper conduct whatever, and regretted the time of the House should be taken up with a matter entirely foreign to the business, and which bore relation to the amount of information furnished to a committee of the other House.

Earl GREY said that Lord G. Bentinck was apt, in advancing great questions, to attribute unworthy motives to his opponents. He vindicated the observations of Lord J. Russell towards the noble Lord, although those observations were misunderstood. What his noble colleague meant to say was, that the statement which the noble Lord was compelled to entertain while investigating the transactions of the turf, he carried with him when challenging the proceedings of a totally different class of society.

Lord STANLEY reiterated his disclaimer of any personal imputation on Earl Grey, but insisted that documents had been brought imperfectly under the notice of Parliament.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the matter had been set at rest by the speech of his noble friend at the head of the Colonial department, and deprecated the acrimony which had characterised the debate on the subject.

After some observations from Lord REDESDALE, the motion was agreed to, and the subject dropped. Adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At four o'clock, there being but 31 members present, the House stood adjourned to the following day.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

JOHN MITCHEL.—Sir G. GREY took an opportunity of stating that there was no truth in the rumour that John Mitchel had breakfasted at the mess of the officers of the Conservator.

DUBLIN [illegible]ty to a question from Sir E. Inglis, Sir G. GREY said that he had made inquiries respecting the legality of Derby sweeps, and found that, by the 42nd Geo. II. cap. 19, they were illegal. They were also illegal by the 6th and 7th Wm. IV.; and instructions had been issued to the Excise to take the necessary steps to put a stop to them in future.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. GORING moved, as an amendment, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the bill on that day fortnight.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir H. Willoughby, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sergeant Jolland, Mr. Newdegate, and Colonel Conolly took part; after which the House divided and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 103 to 76.

The House then went into Committee, and some very close divisions took place, in one of which an amendment moved by the Attorney-General was only carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. Very little progress was made in Committee.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The report on the Ecclesiastical Unions and Divisions of Parishes (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

LAW AND EQUITY BILL. This bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed. Adjourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—At the request of Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. HUME consented to put off the adjourned debate on his motion upon its subject from the next day (Friday) to Thursday next.

SUGAR DUTIES.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Sir R. H. INGLIS commenced the debate. The hon. gentleman opposed the Government measure, on the ground that it was part of a scheme of policy which encouraged slavery and the slave-trade.

Mr. BARKLEY also opposed the measure of the Government, and contended that a fixed differential duty of 10s. on slave produce for a few years would effect more good for our colonies than the present scheme.

Mr. LABOUCHERE strongly advocated the Government plan.

In the debate which ensued, Mr. CHARLES LUSHINGTON supported the amendment, while Sir R. PEEL supported the measure of the Government.

On a division, the proposition of the Government was carried by a majority of 260 to 245.

Adjourned.

## NATIONAL SPORTS

> How heartless are relations! how charming cheats
> Companions are! how false are friends!
> Of foes, of vipers, all we know!
> Weigh not the first nor wish the last—
> But of the kindred seek where you may find
> Some likeness, watch the glittering gems combines
> Of modern, reigning, sterling, staple stamp—
> Yet ready money is Aladdin's lamp.
>
> BYRON.

If it be a gracious philosophy to find "sermons in stones," it will not be objected against essays of this nature, that occasionally they point a moral. Those who watch the progress of our National Sports cannot but remark that their changes are singularly akin to the operations of matters of higher social account; that a greater character "grows with their growth and strengthens with their strength;" that the vernal of sporting, like the spring-tide of those who adopt it, is a season of flowers and blossoms—but that both the harvest and the reapers come in due time. The simple wreath of evergreen—which Pindar sings was the first prize presented by the people—and the silver ball, the bauble which constituted our own racing prize in the early age of the turf. We have no authentic records of the substitute for the "chaplet of wild olive" but our "cup" presently became a "bowl," anon a "cup;" then a vase, or piece of plate, or shield, or candelabrum, or some such ornamenta. contrivance.

In the course of last year, a professional proprietor of race-horses won more cups, vases, shields, candelabra than his horses could hold: trophies intended to decorate the castles and banquet-halls of those who formerly represented the cause of our National Sport—the turf. Similar prizes awarded to the skill and spirit of the Queen's Ships. But the running of the marine model—he was soon exhausted, and nothing remained to him in the fact or fable of the sea whence to design an appropriate reward for master navigators. Still, rather than grant amphibious chivalry "with common dross," recourse was had to the domestic circle: and we have witnessed a naval triumph crowned with "a silver teapot, sugar-bowl and cream-jug to correspond." . . . . Britain [illegible] From glory down to a complete tea-[illegible]

Like the turtle, during the past season one gentleman carried off "tin" enough to furnish a serviceable shop: his cabin had all the air of a butler's pantry—preparing for company. But this gentleman's wager-yacht was no more constructed upon the principle of yacht-sailing, than the banker's house upon that of the noble's mansion. His wager-craft was a species boat—running but ribs and spars: made to sail—as the razor-rogue's blades were made to sell. Now the commentary on these facts is the unique manner they are the cause and the consequence. Speed is fast becoming a substitute for honourary prizes. The Royal Thames Yacht Club now give money in lieu of "cups;" and the turf, instead of more problematic plunder in pewter and plate, roubleau, and bags of dollars, comes to it as the harvest-time of sporting. Thus, in the barren interval, this week of most unwelcome ease, when neither Doncaster nor Ascot—the sanctuary of set-enjoyment—is in the ascendant, we have taken occasion to point out the loss of sporting as it at present prevails. Stewards of races, regattas, and revels of all sorts and societies, are now to look upon themselves as the executors of the sporting exchequer. They must eschew the ornamental, and bestow on their duties attentions of "a *Merlin* stamp."

### TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY. Some little business was done at the undermentioned prices, most of which will be found to agree pretty nearly with those last quoted:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JULY STAKES | | |
| 6 to 4 agst The Flying Dutchman | | |
| LITTLETON CUP | | |
| 10 to 1 agst Gravesend (t) | 20 to 1 agst Vampyre | 20 to 1 agst Montpensier |
| [illegible] | | 25 to 1 — Lightning |
| GOODWOOD STAKES | | |
| [illegible] | 15 to 1 agst Tartar | 20 to 1 agst Baron de Bode |
| [illegible] | 15 to 1 — Gaiety | 25 to 1 — Milwood |
| [illegible] | 20 to 1 — Affection (t) | 25 to 1 — Chevalier (t) |
| [illegible] | 20 to 1 — Chanticleer (t) | 30 to 1 — Watsonian |
| GOODWOOD CUP. | | |
| 2 to 1 agst The Hero | 4 to 1 agst Van Tromp | 5 to 1 agst Cossack |
| [illegible] | 7 to 1 — Ion | |
| 10 to 1 agst Surplice | 12 to 1 agst Spring Jack | 16 to 1 agst Junior to Ireland |
| DERBY | | |
| 25 to 1 agst Ethiron | 30 to 1 agst Brown | 33 to 1 agst Saxey Dick |
| 25 to 1 — Honeycomb | 33 to 1 — Uriel | 33 to 1 — Ostorog |
| 33 to 1 agst Judas | | |

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

The early news from Paris on Monday leaving the issue of the sanguinary struggle then existing in a state of doubt, caused the opening prices of Consols to be quoted at a fall of about ¼ per cent. The first quotation was 84¾ for the opening, and after a slight rally some bargains were done at 84⅞. On the publication, however, of the second editions of the morning papers, announcing the gradual defeat of the insurgents, prices rapidly advanced, and 84⅞ was the closing quotation. The continued success of the French government induced a further advance on Tuesday. During the day Consols fluctuated only between 84⅞ buyers and sellers, closing at 84⅞ to ⅞. Wednesday's Market opened steadily, and although the business transacted was most limited, Consols closed at an advance of ¼ per cent., the price being 85¼ to ⅜. On Thursday the Market was steady, but the absence of business in the chief departments created little pressure on the Market from Foreign political events. At present the speculators appear to be all for "the rise;" and as the Budget will not appear during this session, no chance has occurred to show the deficiency in the revenue is to be provided for, forms no subject for consideration just now; but must shortly exercise some influence on prices. Exchequer Bills have scarcely varied; but India Bonds rather materially low prices. Bedford has recovered its relative position in the price list. At the close of the week there was a steady market at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 185½; Reduced, 84¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 84¾ for the account; Long Annuities, to expire January 1860, 8 11 16; Ditto October 10, 1859, 8 7-16; India Bonds, £1000, 20 p.; Consols for Opening, 85¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 39 p.; Ditto, £500, 39 p.; Ditto, £100 and £200, 39 p.; India Stock, 270.

The Foreign Market was heavy on Monday, Spanish quoting the decline of 1¼ for the Five per Cents, and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents also marking a decline. On Tuesday, however, there was a rally of ¼ per Cent. Mexicans, 16¼; Spanish Five per Cents to 11⅞; the Three per Cents to 22⅝; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents to 43¼. There has been but slight variation since, and the state of the country reigning in the capital may be seen by the following quotations being the only business registered at the close of the week:—Belgian Bonds, 64; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 16¼; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 1841; Spanish, Passive, 5½; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 95¾; Ditto, Bonds, 99¾.

At the beginning of the week the Railway Market displayed considerable depression across the entire chances up to Monday, after the declaration of the measures of the established lines, and the remote prospects of lines progressing being able to find the funds for completion except at a ruinous sacrifice of the original prospectus. Prices at the close of the week were, for Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 19; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 36; Caledonian, 20; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 4; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent, 3; East Lincolnshire, 20½; Great Northern, 20; Great South and West (Ireland), 20½; Great North of England, 230; Ditto, New, 45½, 2½; Great Western, 78½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72; Ditto, Fifths, 7; Ditto, New, One Six per Cent, 2½; Leeds and Bradford, 89½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 90½; Do., New £5, four Six per Cent, 2½; London and North-West., 120½; Ditto New, 29½; London and S.-West., 40½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½; Midland, 99½; Ditto Birmingham, and Derby, 73½; North British, 21½; Ditto, Quarters, 4½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 21½; Do. 4½, Class 1½; South Eastern, 3½; Do., No. 3, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 8½; Do. Original New Berwick, 30½; Do. Extension, No. 1, 17½; Do. G. N. E. Preference, 9½; Do., East and West Riding Extension, 20½; Namur and Liege, 3½; Northern of France, 4½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING. As it has been already remarked, the speculation appears to be for a rise, and the operations of Friday were generally in its favour. Consols advanced to 84⅞ for the Account, and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents to 84⅞. Consols closed a shade worse, quoting 84. The Foreign and Shares Markets, without any great alteration, were decidedly firmer.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of wheat of home produce has been received up to our market this week, consistwise as well as by land carriage. To-day the show of samples of that grain were small in the extreme. Selected qualities of both red and white moved off steadily, at, in some instances, an advance on the prices of Monday: it is par quarter. Inferior sorts were firm, and quite as dear. Scarcely any foreign wheat was come in [illegible]. Neither large quantities were disposed of by factory dealers, at extreme rates of currency. Bonded parcels were quite as dear, notwithstanding the advance in the duty to be paid on entry. Barley was a slow inquiry, but, as the imports are not large this week, its likers would not consent to any further reduction in value. The malt trade was very dull. In peas there were little difficulty supported. Oats, beans, peas, and all other articles moved off nearly at late rates.

ARRIVALS—English wheat, 2930, barley, 80; oats, 1490 Irish oats, 1850 foreign wheat, 40, barley 5440, oats, 3,170 Flour, 1890 sacks, malt, 9,0 quarters.

ENGLISH. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to 48s, ditto, white, 48s to 52s Norfolk and Suffolk red 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 46s to 50s, rye, 34s to 35s, grinding barley, 22s to 26s; Chevalier ditto, 28s to 30s, malting ditto, 30s to 36s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 70s to 76s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s. Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 60s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 23s, Youghal and Cork, ditto, 18s to 19s, ditto, white 21s to 24s; ditto, black, [illegible] to [illegible], 6d to 7d per stone; Scotch feed, 20s to 22s; ditto, potato, 23s to 25s; ditto, white, 26s to 27s; Dundee, 27s to 29s, per quarter [illegible] 3½ to 4s, ditto, Scotch, 34s to 37s; [illegible] and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per [illegible]; Dutch and Flemish, 4s to 5s per sack; Danish and Pomeranian, 22s to 27s per barrel; Barley, 4s to 5s per barrel.

FOREIGN. Wheat—For all kinds of seeds the demand has ruled heavy. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

LINSEED. Each, sowing, 48s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s, hempseed 30s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard, 7s to 10s, white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d, carraway, 38s to 40s per bushel. Rapeseed, rape-seed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto foreign, £8 15s to £9 10s; rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 5s per ton; canary, 52s to 56s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, 5s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d the 4lb. loaf of household flour. 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

*Provisions.*—Wheat, [illegible] barley, 31s 5d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 36s 3d.

*Duties.*—Wheat, 12s; barley, 5s 4d; oats, 3s 8d; rye, 7s 0d; beans; 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

*Tea.*—The public sale has taken place at [illegible] last. The holdings were tolerably [illegible]

[illegible] On the whole [illegible]

*The Sun Weekly Average.*—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 31s 9d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 29s 7d, beans, 37s 3d; peas, 36s 3d.

*Duties of Customs.*—Wheat, 12s 0d; barley, 5s 4d; oats, 3s 8d; rye, 7s 0d, beans; 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

*Tea.*—The public sale has taken place at [illegible] last. The holdings were tolerably [illegible]

[illegible] On the whole [illegible]

*Coffee.*—The public sale has taken place at [illegible] last. The holdings were tolerably [illegible]

[illegible] On the whole [illegible]

*Sugar.*—The demand is generally steady, but we have no improvement to notice in value [illegible]

*Spirits.*—In the public business has been doing to the market that prices are almost nominal [illegible]

*Wool.*—Since Monday last, 25 to 30 packs have been sold by public auction, at prices [illegible]

*Provisions

(Continued from page 419.)

in the groin, from which it is understood that his death has resulted. The following is the manner in which he was wounded:—The venerable prelate having offered Gen. Cavaignac to go on a mission of conciliation to the insurgents, the offer was at once accepted, and three members of the National Assembly, MM. Larabit, Galli-Cazalet, and Druet-Desvaux, volunteered to accompany him. On their arrival at the entry to the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Archbishop and his companions advanced to speak to the insurgents. They were just crossing the formidable barricade at the entrance to the faubourg, when unfortunately the beat of a drum alarmed the insurgents. They thought that the attack was about to recommence; some shots were discharged on both sides, and unhappily one of the balls struck the Archbishop, who immediately fell. Some of the insurgents went immediately to the assistance of the venerable prelate, who was carried to the hospital of Quinze Vingts. As for M. Larabit and the other members, they hastened to descend from the barricade, but, as they had advanced too far to retreat, they fell into the hands of the insurgents, and remained prisoners the whole of the night. Immediately after being taken away, they were carried before the leader of the insurgents, who was dressed in the uniform of a Captain of the National Guard. The man promised to do all in his power to save them, and brought them to his own house. About three o'clock in the morning some of the insurgents went to M. Larabit, and asked him to interfere in their behalf with the Government, in order that hostilities might cease. M. Labarit agreed to do so, and to accompany the delegates of the insurgents to the Assembly, promising at the same time to return again as a prisoner if the Government refused the proposal. Before starting, however, one of the insurgents enabled the three representatives to escape, and showed them a route by which they could get out of the faubourg. The lives of the representatives were several times threatened. The insurgents denied that the fatal shot came from their side.

The situation of Paris on Saturday night was still very alarming: though the insurgents had been driven from their positions on the left bank of the Seine, and that part of the city was quite free from them, being held by strong patrols of troops, National Guards, and Mobiles, they were posted in great force at various points on the right bank, from which the troops had been unable to dislodge them, notwithstanding the most vigorous and repeated assaults, in the course of which great loss of life occurred. The Faubourg St. Antoine and Faubourg du Temple, towards the east, and the Clos St. Lazare, in the north side of the town, formed their strongholds in this direction.

SUNDAY.

These localities were the chief points of attack on the morning of Sunday.

WOMEN ON THE BARRICADE, NEAR THE PORTE ST. DENIS.

INCIDENT ON THE BOULEVARDS

The conflict began at an early hour (five o'clock), and after a severe struggle the barricades at the barriers of Rochechouart, and along the line of the outer Boulevard, were carried early in the afternoon. It was proposed to bring cannon against the barricade Rochechouart. 'No,' said the National Guards, 'we will storm it.' 'But the loss of life?' 'What care we for the loss of life? They (the insurgents) have not spared ours.' And it was manfully stormed, though defended by demons who resisted to the last. It was there that Roche, editor of *Le Pere Duchesne*, fell. He was summoned by a Garde Mobile to surrender, and having refused, the Garde shot him in the head. In falling, a pistol, which La Roche held in his hand, went off, and shot the Garde Mobile through the body.

After the barricades had been carried by the troops and National Guards and Mobiles, the Clos St. Lazare became the theatre of the fighting at this end of the metropolis. A great hospital in that square, which is not yet finished, became the citadel of the insurrection (it was to have borne the name of Hôpital Louis Philippe, but is now the Hôpital de la Reanmur). The attack upon this stronghold and the defence were among the most determined incidents of this dreadful insurrection. It was carried at three o'clock. From thence until nine o'clock

THE CANNONADE IN THE RUE ST. JACQUES.—SKETCHED FROM THE PONT AU CHANGE.

he troops were engaged in sweeping the Boulevards in the direction of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

In the vicinity of the house on the Boulevard du Temple, from which Fieschi fired on Louis Philippe, the insurgents fought with the most determined courage throughout the day. Not content with defending the positions in the Rue de Crussol and the Rue Menel Montard, they determined on a *sortie*, and debouching from those streets spread themselves along the Boulevard to the Théâtre de la Gaeité, fighting hand to hand with the troops, while their main body, sweeping by the Jardin Turc, drove the National Guards and troops past the Cadran Bleu, and into the Rue Charlot. Their success was of only brief duration. They were driven back at the point of the bayonet, and although they continued to resist for hours afterwards, were ultimately obliged to retreat.

General Negrier, one of the Questors of the National Assembly, was killed on Sunday. In the course of the evening, after a sanguinary contest in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville, he marched by the Quai des Ormes at the head of a detachment of the 24th of the line, with artillery and a body of the National Guard, in the direction of the Pont Marie and the barrack of the Célestins which was occupied by the insurgents. The General, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, carried in succession a great number of barricades, and after an obstinate resistance he re-captured the barracks, and drove the insurgents from the corn stores, where they had fixed themselves; then returning by the Boulevard Bourdon, he sent Commandant Boisard, of the National Guard, to order reinforcements, in order to disengage the upper part of the Rue St. Antoine from the insurgents, who were still in the neighbourhood of Saint Paul, when he was struck by a ball, at the entrance of the Rue Saint Antoine, in front of the great barricade which defends the entrance of the faubourg. General Charbonnel, a representative of the people, was severely wounded beside him.

"SHUT THE WINDOWS!"

At nine o'clock on Sunday night orders were given that all the *persiennes* or shutters of the windows of all the houses should be thrown and left open, as several National Guards and soldiers had been killed by shots fired within the houses by men concealed behind those *persiennes*.

During the day, at Clignancourt, the troops found a pail filled with turpentine and other inflammable matter, and a syringe with which it was said the Communists were determined to set fire to the houses in Paris after they had pillaged them. The troops likewise discovered the grocer who had supplied those materials, and were about to inflict summary justice on him when the unfortunate man supplicated them to spare his life, assuring them that he had been robbed of those articles by an armed force, who broke into his house. The inflammable matter and apparatus were lodged in the *mairie* of the 2nd arrondissement.

In the Faubourg du Temple, the *femme* (keeper) of a wine shop infused arsenic in the wine she served to the poor soldiers, many of whom fell dead in consequence of partaking of the deadly draught. The same occurrence was repeated in other parts of Paris, and many soldiers thus miserably perished.

One of the first orders of General Cavaignac, after the capital was declared in a state of siege, was that the troops of the line and the Garde Mobile should fight, and that the National Guard should guard the streets, prevent the assembling of crowds, and watch over the preservation of private property. The plan was an excellent one. It completely stopped all assistance being sent to the insurgents. Every person not on duty as a National Guard was searched, his residence asked, and he was led by a National Guard to his own door. No one was allowed to move about who was not possessed with a *laisser passer*, and even business was not taken for an excuse for being out in these terrible times.

Many curious discoveries were made in consequence of this arrangement. In the Rue de Helder, and in the neighbourhood of Notre Dame de Lorette, well-

OVATION TO MARLIN, THE YOUNG GARDE MOBILE.

dressed females were detected carrying ball cartridges in their baskets. A man feigning to be wounded was carried on a mattress which was filled with gunpowder and ball, and some hearses were seized which contained powder and ball.

On Sunday afternoon the following order was issued for the arrest of M. Emile de Girardin, for the seizure of the *Presse*, and for the suppression of the opposition newspapers generally:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY EQUALITY FRATERNITY

"The Chief of the Executive Power, —In virtue of the decree of the National Assembly, which places the city of Paris in a state of siege, resolves:—'The Prefect of Police, and every agent of the public force, on the view of this present decree, will cause to be arrested the citizen Emile de Girardin, and to suppress the journal the *Presse*.'—The Prefect of Police will immediately order the seizure of all public newspapers, which, by their hostile publication, prolong the struggle which is embruing the capital in blood, and compromising the safety of the Republic. "CAVAIGNAC.

"Paris, June 25, 1848."

In consequence of this decree M. de Girardin was arrested at three o'clock, and sent to the Conciergerie. The article in the *Presse* of Sunday, complaining of Paris being under the *regne du sabre*, considered as having a tendency to create excitement and rebellion, was the cause of the arrest.

The following ordinances were also issued the same night.

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY EQUALITY FRATERNITY

"The Chief of the Executive Power determines as follows:—

"Every individual working at or raising barricades shall be considered as if he were taken with arms in his hands. "The Head of the Executive Power

"CAVAIGNAC."

"Paris, 25th June, 1848."

"The head of the Executive Government determines: The Mayors of the different arrondissements of Paris are to proceed forthwith to the disarming of every National Guard who, without legitimate motive, has failed to answer to the appeals which have been made to him to join in the defence of the Republic.

"Paris, 25th June, 1848." "E. CAVAIGNAC."

"Considering the decree of the National Assembly declaring Paris in a state of siege, we, the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the capital, in virtue of the powers conferred on us by the same decree, decree as follows:—

Art. 1. All placards on political subjects, and not emanating from the authorities, are forbidden till the re-establishment of public tranquillity. Art. 2. All authorities, civil and military, will look to the execution of this decree

"24th June." "CAVAIGNAC."

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following *resumé* the operations of the army on Sunday

"The attack was commenced at an early hour against the Faubourgs du Temple, St. Antoine, St. Denis, and the streets du Temple and St. Martin. The Rue du Temple was first cleared, but the insurgents who were driven from it entrenched themselves in the faubourg of the same name, towards the Rue Saint-Maur, and joined their friends in La Villette and La Chapelle The left bank of the Seine was completely in possession of the National Guard and of the troops of the line. At the Place Maubert, however, a musket shot was fired from a window on the republican guard, which was drawn up there. The soldiers instantly entered the house, and having found the man who fired the shot, they forthwith put him to death. Some attempts were made during the day to erect barricades on the left bank of the Seine, but they were instantly destroyed by the National Guard and the troops of the line, who remained definitively masters of every point. On the right bank the contest was prolonged, but several of the barricades in the Rue St. Antoine were carried and the insurgents lost ground. They retrenched themselves, however, on other points, and forced their way into several houses, from whence they fired on the troops. This occurred towards twelve o'clock in the Place du Châtelet, the Quay of the Magasserie, and in several adjoining streets. Some battalions of the National Guards of the departments, which were marching in perfect confidence on the Quai de la Magisserie, received several discharges which caused them a severe loss. A similar occurrence took place at the Place du Châtelet, and in the small streets in the neighbourhood, where the insurgents endeavoured to form barricades without success. Engineers and firemen were employed to dislodge the insurgents entrenched in the houses. Those houses were pierced in the rear or in the roof, a passage having been effected through the adjoining houses. At three o'clock the insurgents were defeated on almost every point. The Clos St. Lazare and the Faubourg du Temple were cleared. The insurgents then entrenched themselves in the Marais, where preparations were made to dislodge them.

"Five thousand muskets were captured by the National Guard, who passed from house to house until they reached the barricades The engineers and corps of firemen afforded valuable assistance in accomplishing those perilous operations. During those attacks, which cost several valuable lives, a superior officer of the artillery of the National Guard of Neuilly was severely wounded. An officer of the former Garde Républicaine was captured whilst firing on the troops at the barricade of the Rue Planche Milbray. The troops would have shot him, had not M. Dutier, a representative of the people, saved him by throwing his scarf over him. He was lodged in the cellars of the Hôtel de Ville. M. Michel, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Parisian artillery, was wounded near Notre Dame

The company of the National Guard, composed of inhabitants residing in the

CANNONADE IN THE CLOS ST. LAZARE.

Rue de la Paix, lost seven men killed and ten wounded. Amongst the former, we mentioned M. Bussrot Jeudier, a stationer, of the Rue de la Paix and M. Lepaulle, a locksmith.

M. Duhac, Colonel of the 20th Regiment of the line, has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade for the bravery he displayed during the two days in the attack on the barricades.

It is said that the 7th Legion of the National Guard Mobile lost 800 men at the attack on the Clos Saint Lazare. A private of the 4th Legion of the same corps, describing the attack on a barricade in the Rue Saint Jacques, said that he left there three-fourths of the legion. He added that he escaped solely by throwing himself on his back, and he was immediately covered by the men who fell under the fire of the insurgents. "The dead bodies," said he, "were tossed about as paviors throw paving stones."

After the capture of the Clos St. Lazare, some of the insurrrents made a rush into the Rue St. Lazare, and attempted to force into the houses, but they were driven back by the National Guards on duty at the corner of the Rue des Martyrs."

MONDAY

On Sunday night the troops and insurgents remained under arms, and on Monday morning the state of Paris was as follows:—On the left bank of the Seine the insurgents had been entirely dispersed, with the exception of a few isolated parties, who still held out in the most remote part of the great Faubourg St. Marceau, and who would have surrendered before then, but that a rumour had got among them that no quarter was to be given. In the whole of that district, however, the danger was at an end, and there was not the slightest appearance of a fresh insurrection. The Island of St. Louis, which had been on Sunday for some time in the hands of the insurgents, had also been retaken. On the right bank the insurgents had been driven from the formidable Clos St. Lazare, after a murderous struggle, in which a vast number of lives were sacrificed on both sides. The insurgents had been dislodged, also, from all the positions which they occupied in the Rue St. Antoine, and in the streets between the Hôtel de Ville and the basin of the Canal St. Martin.

The National Guard and the troops occupied the whole of the Line of the canal from the Place de la Bastile to the district called the Chapelle St. Denis, which last place had been taken at a late hour on Sunday night, after a murderous struggle. General Duvivier, who commanded in the quarter of the Hôtel de Ville, had completely suppressed the revolt in that quarter, was master of the whole line as far as the Bastile, and had formed a junction with general Lamoricière, who commanded the troops in the north of Paris, and who had succeeded on Sunday evening in taking the Clos St. Lazare. The insurrection has thus been driven from the heart of Paris, which it occupied till the preceding evening, and it was on this (Monday) morning confined to the Faubourg St. Antoine, which, however, was a very extensive district.

Up to this period of the conflict it was estimated on the best-informed quarters that the number of troops, National Guards, and Garde Mobile killed and wounded, was upwards of 15,000. This is probably a little exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the number was enormous. On the side of the insurgents the casualties were no less numerous.

On Monday morning an armistice took place, when the insurgents sent a deputation to propose a surrender on the condition that the insurgents should be allowed to retain their arms. This proposal was at once rejected by General Cavaignac, who insisted on an unconditional surrender, and only allowed the insurgents till ten o'clock to determine what they should do. At that hour it was thought that the time proposed were agreed to, and some of the Government troops having got within the lines of the insurgents, were fired at, and a great number of them were killed. Hostilities immediately recommenced, which, after a short contest, was brought to an end by the unconditional surrender of the insurgents, who themselves assisted in pulling down their barricades.

"During the conflict on Sunday and Monday, it should be mentioned, the National Guards from the departments near Paris, particularly Rouen, Amiens, Orleans, &c., fought gallantly by the side of their Paris brethren.

"Monday night passed without the slightest disturbance or appearance of an intention on the part of the insurgents to renew the contest. After one o'clock in the day there was no fighting, but it was not till twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock at night that M. Sénard, the President of the National Assembly, announced that all was terminated, that the barricades had been taken down, and that not one gun remained excepting that agitation which was inseparable from such events.

A great number of the insurgents had laid down their arms, but by far the greater number of them had taken refuge in the country between Vincennes and St. Denis, where they were pursued by several regiments of cavalry and infantry. In the course of Monday evening 1500 took up their quarters in the cemetery of Père la Chaise; but on an alarm that the troops were coming, they retreated to the neighbourhood of Romainville.

The total number who had fled to the country amounted to several thousands. The number of prisoners already made was very great. The prisons were filled with them, and every hour added to their number. Four thousand 500 prisoners who had surrendered in the Pantheon during the night were marched along the Boulevard strongly guarded by infantry, and carried to one of the detached forts in the neighbourhood of Paris. They consisted principally of *ouvriers*, but several of them were dressed in the uniform of National Guards, and a considerable number in that of the Garde Républicaine and on the same evening the whole of the city was illuminated for so much as a token of rejoicing for the victory gained, as to enable the sentries to distinguish each other, and to prevent any further attempt upon the part of the insurgents. In the course of the evening General Cavaignac issued the following proclamation to the National Guard and the army:—

"Citizens, soldiers,—The sacred cause of the Republic has triumphed; your devotedness and unshaken courage have baffled getting treason and the most impious attack. In the name of the country, in the name of all humanity, be thanked for your efforts be blessed for this necessary triumph. This morning the emotion of the victorious Republic proved principally of *ouvriers*, but as great in calm as you have just been in the combat. In Paris I see victors and vanquished, but may my name be accursed if I should consent to see victims. Justice will take its course—but as your chief—but as your friend—I swear it. Ready to return to the rank of simple citizen, I will carry in the midst of the civic souvenir of having, in these grave trials, only taken from liberty what the safety of the Republic itself demanded, and of having set an example to whoever may be in his turn called on to fulfil such great duties.

The insurgents had resolved to defend themselves to the last, and had posted up a printed proclamation to that effect, declaring that they would bury themselves under the ruins rather than surrender, except on their own terms. They had cannon of large dimensions, from which they poured a murderous fire upon the troops, and they only gave way when they found that the mortars were rapidly thinning their ranks. They then began to fly in every direction, many of them abandoning their muskets; but the exasperation of the troops of the line and the artillery of the National Guard was such that it was impossible to prevent a considerable massacre among the insurgents. A great number, however, were made prisoners; and the armed fugitives, who in their flight frequently turned round to continue the attack, were pursued by a division of the artillery of the National Guard to a considerable distance. The number of muskets abandoned by the insurgents was sufficient to load several carts. The well-disposed inhabitants of the faubourgs were loud in their exclamations of joy at being delivered from the turbulent men who have for several days kept them in agitation and alarm.

Dreadful atrocities are related of the insurgents, and in particular of some of the females who assisted in their defence. One woman cut into pieces the bodies of two of the Garde Mobile, who had been killed. She was taken, and in the heat of indignation the mob threw at her everything with blows from the but-ends of muskets. The injury caused to property by the artillery is very great, but less than might have been expected.

The insurrection was by far the most terrible that has ever desolated Paris. The number of killed and wounded will probably never be known; but certainly they amount to many thousands. Many calculate the number as high as 20,000, and none estimate it below 10,000. The troops of the line suffered greatly, and of the Garde Mobile nearly one-third are either killed or wounded.

The *Moniteur* mentions the following journals as being placed under interdiction for the entire duration of the state of siege:—*Presse, La Révolution de 1848, L'Organisation du Travail, La Vraie République, L'Assemblée Nationale, Le Napoléon Républicain, La Liberté, L'Atmabile Faubourien, Le Lampion, Le Père Duchesne, Le Pilori.*

M. Sénard, President of the National Assembly on more than one occasion spoke with just indignation of the atrocities committed by the insurgents. Information the most correct does not permit a doubt, the fact of accounts which one might have supposed copied from the most savage tribes of America.

We have spoken of the mutilation of the wounded of the Garde Mobile, who were decapitated by a man clothed in the garments of a woman; we have told of the poisoned brandy and wine sold in many quarters of the National Guards and soldiers, of the cowardly acts of many of those who fell, and of the poisoned balls extracted from the wounds of the *blessés*. Many similar [illegible] related. In the principal barrier of the Faubourg Saint Antoine many [illegible] been seized on by the mob, made sport of, and dismembered. The body of a Republican guard, in the Pantheon were found hung up by the wrists, the bodies of many of the Garde Mobile pierced by stabs of swords and bayonets. In the Clos Saint Lazare an aide-de-camp of general Perrot, [illegible] had his wrists cut off, and left to die slowly on the ground of his frightful wounds. A dragoon had his feet cut off, and then placed dying on his horse and driven [illegible]

*Constitutionnel* gives the following affecting anecdote:—"After having been so unfortunately wounded, the Archbishop of Paris was carried to a house in the Rue St. Antoine, in the hospital of the Hospital of the Quinze Vingts. On the way he was escorted by some Gardes Mobiles. The physiognomy of one of these brave lads had struck him, having seen him fight and disarm his enemy, after being wounded several times. Calling him to his side, he had strength enough left to raise his arms, and taking a little wooden crucifix attached to a black collar which he had, he gave it to the young hero, saying to him, 'Never quit this cross: lay it on your heart, it will make you happy.' Francis Decavrignière, such was his name, swore, with his hands joined, and in the attitude of prayer, ever to preserve this precious souvenir of the dying prelate."

From the Départements La news is of a chequered kind. A serious insurrection broke out at Marseilles on the 22nd ult. Like that of Paris, it was caused by the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux*, who were discontented with the measures taken for regulating their labour. These workmen, who were organised as auxiliary companies of the National Guard, and provided with ammunition, in the first place attacked the Prefecture, which fortunately they were not able to take. Repulsed by the National Guard and the line, they fell back towards the Place aux Œufs, which is the old part of Marseilles, and is composed of a labyrinth of narrow streets. Here they raised barricades, and entrenched themselves in the houses, from which they kept up a hot fire from the windows. The National Guard and the line, aided by a detachment of sappers, were obliged to besiege each house successively. The insurgents resisted during the day with extraordinary fury. At last, being forced in their last retreat, they were obliged to disperse, or to hide themselves. About fifty were taken. The loss of the National Guards and the line is reckoned at about one hundred. General Sultar Martin, commandant of the Marseilles National Guard, was wounded, as well as many other of the principal citizens of that town. In the evening the contest was not looked upon as at an end. A very strong barricade in the Place Castellane was still occupied by a mass of insurgents, and great anxiety existed through the town. Reinforcements were looked for during the night or on the morrow.

Other accounts state that the insurrection is completely suppressed, and that the city is perfectly quiet.

[illegible] very satisfactory. The city is tranquil, and a large [illegible] ordered to march to the assistance of the [illegible]

M. Emile de Girardin has been set at liberty

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly during the four eventful days of the insurrection was occupied solely with the consideration of the scenes of horrendous warfare which were being enacted around it. On each day the President reported all the various sittings the progress of events at intervals in the Assembly.

SATURDAY.—The following decrees were passed:—

"The Republic adopts the unfortunate victims of the calamities who fell on the 23rd of June, and who may hereafter fall in the defence of order, liberty, and the French Institutions."

"Art. 1. The National Assembly declares itself *en permanence*.

"Art. 2. Paris is placed in a state of siege.

"All the Executive powers are delegated to General Cavaignac."

In the course of the sitting the President read to it the following letter, which he had received from the Executive Committee

"M. le Président, We should have been wanting in our duties and honour had we withdrawn before a sedition and a public peril. We withdraw only before a vote of the Assembly. By surrendering into its hands the power with which you had invested us, we have remained at the Executive Committee re-enter the ranks of the national representation, to devote themselves to the common danger and to the safety of the Republic.

"The Members of the Executive Government,

"ARAGO, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER PAGÈS, LAMARTINE, MARIE, PAGNERRE, Secretary."

"June 24, 1848.

The President then added, that such of his colleagues as were anxious to repair to the different quarters of Paris, to tell the masses what their consequences dictated, might proceed with security to the three following points:—First, to the head quarters of General Lamoricière, at the Gate of St. Denis; to those of General Duvivier, at the Hôtel de Ville; and to the of General Damesme, on the Place de la Sorbonne

The President invited them to wear over their coats the tricoloured scarf.

SUNDAY.—A decree was passed, postponing, in consequence of the present disturbances, the 4th of July, the payment of coupons due on the 22nd of June, the 23rd of June. The President also read to the Assembly a project of decree, which, after stating that the agitation and sanguinary collision which took place during the last two days had suspended all the works and deprived the labouring classes of all means of existence, proposed to open a credit of 3,000,000f., to be distributed among the indigent population of the 14 arrondissements of the department of the Seine, and charged the Minister of the Interior and the Mayor of Paris with that mission. The President observed, that the adoption of the decree was urgent, and the Assembly voted it by acclamation

MONDAY. It was decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. Every individual taken with arms in his hands shall be transported beyond the seas

"Art. 2. The Executive power is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Art. 3. Algeria is excluded from the Transatlantic possessions of France to which the insurgents are to be transported."

A decree was also passed to the effect of appointing a committee of fifteen members to investigate the causes of the insurrection, and all the circumstances connected with the disasters of July, the payment of coupons due on the 16th of May.

At two o'clock, M. Corbon, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and read the following letter to the Assembly.

"Citizen President,—In the attitude of the National Assembly, and the devotion and courage of the National Guard and army, the revolt has been suppressed. The struggle has completely ceased in Paris. The moment I am assured the powers confided to me by the National Assembly are no longer necessary for the salvation of the Republic, I will respectfully resign them in its hands. (Signed) "CAVAIGNAC

The communication excited the liveliest enthusiasm, and the whole Assembly, rising, cried "*Vive la République!*"

M. Corbon next announced to the Assembly that M. Dornès, one of its members, who was dangerously wounded in the attack of a barricade, was out of danger.

TUESDAY. At ten o'clock M. Sénard, the President, having taken the chair, informed the Assembly that the situation of Paris continued perfectly satisfactory. A few isolated cases of resistance which had been quickly overcome by the National Guards, Lyons, and Rouen were somewhat agitated, but no open acts of revolt had taken place there. Marseilles was somewhat excited, but order had been completely re-established in that city. The Executive Government had, in the meantime, adopted all the measures necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity. The 8th and 12th legions of the National Guard was followed by their disarmament, which was effected without resistance. The clubs had been closed. In a word, the authorities both watched and were followed by every measure which evinced the co-operation of the National Assembly. After the victory the first thought of the executive power had been for the victims. The Assembly having then the most painful duty to perform, that of the vanquished, in adopting them, it now believed it to adopt a resolution expressive of the public feeling and gratitude of France, and to decree becoming funeral honours to the citizens who fell in defence of the cause of the Republic. The executive power would not take that charge upon itself, and had deemed it expedient to confide it to a legislative committee, composed of nine representatives, a vice-president, and a secretary of the Assembly.

The proposition having been approved, the President drew by lot the names of the nine commissioners Messrs. Charlemagne, Lestevrie, Fournier, de Mortray, Jean Faucher, Lherbette, Oberkampf, de Strasbourg, and Emile Ritbieux. All having responded to their names, the President invited them to retire into one of the bureaux to commence labours

The President then observed, that all the departments, on hearing of the revolt, had sent their contingent of National Guards to the assistance of the capital.

The sitting was then suspended

The Assembly resumed its sitting. n the evening, when it was communicated that the Archbishop of Paris died on that day (Tuesday), at four o'clock, and that M Characteau had also died of his wounds.

M. Meaulle ascended the tribune and read the report of the Committee to which the Transportation Bill had been referred

General Cavaignac having inferred from certain expressions of M. Meaulle that he seemed him of an intention to have all the prisoners tried by court-martial, denied that he had ever entertained such an intention

M. Meaulle said that the General must have misunderstood him

After an animated discussion the various articles, as follow, were agreed to:—

1. The individuals, at present detained, who have taken part in the insurrection of the 23rd inst. and the 3rd of July, or who have committed any act of the general safety, to the transatlantic possessions of France, other than those situate in the Mediterranean.

2. The insurrection commenced before the courts martial shall follow its course, as respects those whom the instruction should designate as chiefs, promoters, or instigators of the insurrection, as having furnished or distributed money, arms, or ammunition, or provided a rendezvous, or committed any aggravating act of rebellion.

M. Lerminier suggested that the mission of the courts-martial should continue after the raising of the state of siege.—Adopted.

M. Anthony Thouret proposed to add that all liberated galley-slaves and convicts taken with arms in their hands, or implicated in the rebellion, be also tried by courts-martial. Adopted

3 A decree of the National Assembly shall fix the special regimen to which the individuals transported shall be subjected

4. The Executive power is charged with the prompt execution of the present decree.

The whole law was afterwards voted by an immense majority, about thirty or forty Montagnards rising alone against it

General Cavaignac next ascended the tribune, and said,

"Citizen Representatives, You had originally confided the executive power to a committee of five members, in consequence of the exceptional situation, you thought proper to establish an exceptional form of Government. The latter, however, cannot endure; and, to-morrow morning, I will resign into your hands the extraordinary power by which you had invested me." A general cry of dissent was interrupted by exclamations of "No, no, we will not accept it," from all parts of the Assembly. "My opinion," resumed the General, "is, that if a Republic should be jealous of its power, it is also necessary that every one should maintain it clear and precise manner, that he is not jealous to retain it."

(Prolonged acclamations.)

The Assembly afterwards adjourned at a quarter-past twelve at night.

WEDNESDAY. On the meeting of the Assembly Gen. Cavaignac rose to depose in their hands the extraordinary power with which he had been invested. He wished it to be understood, that in accepting such powers he was alone influenced by the imperious necessity of there being independent and uncontrolled action. These circumstances having ceased, he now, as he had done, returned to his former position. Considering, however, the yet agitated state of the public mind, and with a view to the restoration of order, he thought it would be necessary that for some days the state of siege be continued. The Ministry had placed their resignation in his hands, and he now laid down His authority. (Loud cheers from all sides.)

The President said that he was sure he spoke the sentiments of the Assembly and of the whole country, when he declared that they owed a debt of gratitude to General Cavaignac, and he would propose a vote of thanks to the gallant General.

The whole Assembly rose and carried the vote by acclamation, expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. As soon as the plaudits had subsided, the President said, with much warmth of manner, "I have now to declare, in the name of the National Assembly, that General Cavaignac has merited well of his country." Renewed cheering of the most enthusiastic kind, in the midst of which

General Cavaignac said, I ask you to include in this decree the brave army, the brave National Guards, and the general officers who supported me with so much ardour and energy in my endeavours to support order. The names of the leaders of the troops need not be repeated by me, for they are in all your mouths. (Loud cheers.)

The vote of thanks, as thus amended, was put from the chair, and carried by acclamation

Towards the close of the sitting, at half-past four o'clock, General Changarnier entered the Assembly and met with the warmest felicitations from all sides. It was announced that he would be named Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of Paris. Sitting was adjourned till eight o'clock.

THURSDAY AND WEDNESDAY passed over in complete tranquillity, the state of siege continuing, but in a modified degree.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The latest intelligence from Paris informs us that Wednesday General Cavaignac returned into the hands of the National Assembly the executive power with which he had been invested. The Assembly passed a vote of thanks to the General by acclamation, and agreed to a decree confiding to him the executive authority, with title of President of the Council, and power to appoint his Ministers which has been accordingly done as follows:

General Cavaignac, President of the Council; Bethmont, Justice; Sénard, Interior; General Lamoricière, War; Vernhuilac de St. Maur, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Bastide, Foreign Affairs.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the preceding details of the events of the several days' sanguinary struggle, we append the substance of the notes taken by our Artist, of the appearance of the localities which he visited in sketching the accompanying Illustrations, from which some estimate may be formed of the risk will be incurred by each reader; to whom also it will doubtless be satisfactory to learn that in his faithful and devotional discharge of duty, our Artist experienced no personal injury, though often drawn by curiosity into positions which nothing but a stout heart could have withstood. First, upon the front page of the present Number, —

*The Great Barricade at the entrance of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine.*—Our Artist having taken a good view of the scene from inside the barricade on the Place de la Bastile, proceeded to the entrance of the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine. "Here," he writes, "I ascended the famous barricade: it was as high as a first floor, and more than ten feet deep; the top was covered with double rows of well-armed men. A small passage near the corners was left, through which the [illegible] Barricade, I was compelled to work like [illegible] also at removing the pavement, only to show that I sympathised with [illegible] gents. After this display of *bon enfants*, I was at liberty, and went up the faubourg to the fifth barricade, showing my dirty hands and muddy coat every time when called upon to assist, to prove that I had contributed my share. The aspect of the faubourg was formidable: one universal feeling pervading all the population; women, old men, children, and entire families were in the street, not at their doors, but in the very middle, mixed with the workmen." This is a fearful picture: the barricade itself bristled with armed men, the planted flag, and the windows and house-tops crowded with people, form an exciting scene. But the most characteristic feature is the board in the centre of the barricade, inscribed COMPLOT: this is one of the boards placed on omnibuses to indicate that they are full (*complet*): this piece of wit, as such a moment, is highly characteristic of the French people. The barricade was formed of omnibuses, heavy carts, large masses of building stone, &c. The sketch is taken from the Place de la Bastile. It will be seen by the narrative that General Negrier was shot whilst in front of this vast barricade.

*The Conflict on the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine*—one of the most desperate scenes contained in the narrative.

*The Interior of the Chamber* shows a whole family of insurgents labouring, by various means, to assist the leading members to protect the barricade in the street beneath.

*Carrying the Wounded.*—This sad incident was to be witnessed at every turn.

*Barricade at the corner of the Boulevard and Rue Mazagran, near the Porte St. Denis* —This post was taken by the troops on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock after a fearful conflict. The *Times* report says:—"A large multitude had assembled there early in the morning, and at one o'clock a number of carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles were stopped and upset, and converted into a barricade across the Boulevard, behind which 150 persons, armed with muskets, posted themselves. The troops entered the Porte St. Martin, and at half-past eleven o'clock a third was commenced on the Boulevard, opposite the Rue Mazagran, at which the revolters had not time to finish.

*General Cavaignac and Staff* are from a sketch on the Military Commandant of Paris, with Lamartine, Cassaignac, and Pierre Bonaparte, and staff, proceeding to the barricades in the Faubourg St. Temple; in the fore ground is a regiment of the line, and to the left are the dragoons. Our Artist thus describes this scene which he reached after he left the great Barricade of St. Antoine:—"In his route by the Boulevard du Palais Royal Column:—"I proceeded to the Arsenal, passing round by the Tour des Tournelles, and approached the Hôtel de Ville, which I found so strongly guarded that I was obliged to descend again the Rue Vieille du Temple, through the Boulevard du Temple. There I saw Lamartine on horseback, with staff, &c., and Pierre Bonaparte. The reports in the papers are false, stating that he was hissed. I saw several bouquets thrown to him, and he was cheered by a large corps of the line du Temple. After a general survey of the troops, I, like many others, was compelled to retire. Cavaignac wore over his coat a blue *barouse* laced with gold, and black feathers and gold lace in his cap.

*Women on the Barricade of St. Denis.*—Although this scene appears too melodramatic to be true, still it is the very drama of reality. To the left waves, in grim horror, the red flag, "Le Drapeau Rouge" (Bread or Death), and mounted on the barricade are two women heroically calling upon the insurgents to follow their example of self-devotedness. The foremost was well known in the Faubourg St. Antoine, by the name of the Black Bear, and wore a light blue silk dress; her head and arms bare. She and her companion were the leaders in the attitudes indicated in the illustration. The scene reminds one of heroines of 1792.

*Sketch on the Italian Boulevards* Our Artist thus describes this act of strange audacity:—"About half-past seven o'clock (on last Saturday morning) the crowd was increasing near the Passage de l'Opéra, not a house was yet open, although every window was occupied. Whilst sitting on one of the benches on the *trottoir*, a most remarkable incident occurred. A man in a blue blouse, mounted on a superb black horse, with the Spanish hunting-whip in his hand, trotted briskly up the Boulevards, in the direction of the Rue Grange Batelière, where a *bataillon* of Nations. Guards were standing *l'arme au pied*, when all of a sudden five or six shots were heard. I first turned round and saw a volley of firing from the mass of the National Guards, and the people running and screaming in every direction, and in the most horrible confusion; and, at the same instant, the man, in the blouse came galloping by at a tremendous speed. The man, it appears, had actually discharged a pistol, which he had concealed under his blouse, at the battalion. No one had any idea of stopping him, although an immediate pursuit was organised on his escape, and he was stopped by his horse had taken fright. I have since learned that he was arrested in the Place Vendôme." The *Times* account says:—"He put spurs to his horse, and went at full gallop towards the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, of unfortunate memory, he found that his flight towards the Madeleine was impossible. He turned down the Rue Neuve des Capucins, and endeavoured to pass through the Place Vendôme, but was arrested by a mass of National Guards, made prisoner, and, I am told, shot—but this I cannot vouch for."

*Cannonade in the Rue St. Jacques.* This frightful scene of Friday night is sketched on the extremity of the Pont aux Changes and the Marché aux Fleurs; the Belle Jardinière, at the corner, was said to have been reduced by the shot to a heap of ruins: but this seems to be a mis-statement.

*"Shut the Windows!"*—This was sketched on Sunday last. In the streets, the drum was beaten, and the sentinels shouted to the inhabitants, "*Fermez les fenetres!*" ("Shut the windows!"); "*Gardez les volets!*" ("Open the shutters!") The Guards saw the order strictly obeyed, though many an inmate, as seen in the Illustration, unwillingly took a last glance at the scene in the street.

*Martin, the Young Garde Mobile.*—Among the incidents related of Sunday, the following is given:—The youthful Martin Hyacinthe, eighteen years of age, and a simple Garde Mobile, gallantly mounted a formidable barricade in the Faubourg du Temple, notwithstanding a shower of balls. Seizing the flag which he mounted it, he would not quit hold of it even to fight. When the battalion had returned to General Changarnier's head-quarters, at the Chamber, the young Martin was presented to the chief of the executive power, to whom he presented the flag which he had taken. General Cavaignac immediately and spontaneously detaching his cross from his breast, decorated Martin Hyacinthe with it amidst the repeated cheers of the crowd. Our Illustration shows the ovation paid to young Martin in the streets, after he had received the decoration from Gen. Cavaignac: he carries the captured flag, torn and pierced with balls. Upon his sleeve are some flowers that women have strewed on him: he is very young, and of boyish appearance, but is seen

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THE incompleteness of the South-Western Railway, by the distance of its metropolitan terminus from the heart of London, has been a subject of complaint from the first opening of the line. The inconvenience was partially remedied by omnibus, steam-boat, and regulated cab-fares; still, Vauxhall remained a suburb, approachable only by uncertain means, of consequence in this "fast" age, when railways have, indeed, taught us to "count the minutes as they roll"

The South-Western Railway Company have just completed their line by the above "extension," of no great length, it is true but very costly, for it has involved an outlay of £800,000! The work was examined on Wednesday by the Government Inspector, and being reported substantial, the line will shortly be opened to the public.

This new line was laid out in 1844, by Mr. Locke, M.P., engineer-in-chief to the company; and by Mr. Tite, F.R.S., their architect. The site pointed out by these gentlemen for the Waterloo terminus was then vacant ground, to a great extent occupied as hay-stalls and cow-yards, and by dung-heaps, and similar nuisances. This area will eventually comprise eleven acres; and here will be distinct termini, in addition to that to be used immediately; and the principal *façade* and entrances, in the York-road, will present a frontage 600 feet in length.

The length of the extension, from Nine Elms to Waterloo Bridge Road is two miles, and about 60 yards; and the whole, after leaving the Wandsworth-road, is upon a viaduct, at an average height of 20 feet above the level of the ground. The main bridges are six in number. That which crosses the Wandsworth-road is of iron, and 60 feet in span. Next is the south Lambeth-road bridge; and then the Vauxhall-road, a bridge of 50 feet span, in iron. Lambeth Butts, and the road leading to Lambeth Palace, are also spanned by bridges, the latter much on the skew, with the novelty of a pier in the middle of the roadway. The Westminster-road is next spanned by an oblique bridge of 70 feet, in iron—we believe the largest hitherto executed at such an angle.

The terminus is, at present, approached from the Waterloo-road, by an incline of one in twenty-five. This station, except the iron roof, is temporary; but it will be complete in permanent building in the course of a few months. There are convenient staircases to give access, in addition to the roads. In our view of the station, the building seen on the right is an extensive engine-house, with a tank in the centre to supply the engines with water. The contractors for the work are Messrs. Lee and Son, the eminent builders of Chiswell-street. Of the solidity and finish of the work we can scarcely speak too highly; the grooined brick arch near Harrington-street, must have been of very difficult construction. The several designs are by W. Tite. The assistant architect is Mr. C. Borden; the assistant engineer Mr. Ker.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE WESTMINSTER ROAD.

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# HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE, 1848.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848.

The French Revolution of 1848, still more than its precursors in 1789, 1792, and 1830, has startled the world. It has set Europe in convulsion, and given the signal for changes of which the beginnings are more stupendous than any other events recorded in modern history, and of which it is impossible to imagine a close. The life-time of a generation is too short a period for the working and development of such principles as have been set in operation by it throughout all the civilised countries of Europe. The due philosophical understanding of its whole scope, tendency, and probable results is as yet to be hardly expected from the most clear-sighted and intelligent minds. Besides France itself, two other great divisions of the European family have been impelled into the career of change. If France had not entered upon the path of revolution, Germany and Italy would have each pursued their own course, and set, at some future time, the example of a gradual or a violent overthrow of their respective systems of Government. The French Revolution expedited, though it did not originate, the movement in those nations. We shall endeavour, in the following succinct history of these three phases of the European Revolution, to separate carefully, not only the events which have signalised the progress of each, but to eliminate the differences of feeling, sentiment, and principles which, acting upon different races, in different localities, and under circumstances of but slight resemblance, have produced, and are now producing, the same results—the overthrow of old authority—the annihilation of time-honoured systems—and the reconstruction both of Governments and of Nations.

The Revolution of February, 1848, in Paris, is in some respects a continuation of the Revolution of July, 1830. In other respects it is totally new. The old principle combined with the new to overturn the throne of Louis Philippe, and to proclaim the Republic; but, as soon as the monarchy was abolished, the old and the new principles commenced a war against each other. This war has raged ever since with much bitterness, and has created unparalleled confusion. It will, we fear, long continue to be waged between them, to the injury of public and private happiness in France, the ruin of her trade, and the practical denial of the liberty, equality, and fraternity, in the name of which the Revolution was accomplished. The old principle includes the right of self-government, and civil and religious liberty—the principles, in fact, that were so wisely advocated by Vergniaud, Bailly, Roland, Brissot, Barbaroux, Louvet, and the other Girondins; and so unwisely and ferociously contended for by Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Marat, Robespierre, Hebert, and Chaumette; and which at a later time found illustrious advocates in Lafayette, Constant, and Lafitte. It is a political principle only, and merely attempts to realise what the American people have realised under a Republic; and what the British people, to a very large extent, have secured for themselves, by ages of efforts, under the form of a Monarchy. Louis Philippe invaded this principle, and he fell. The new principle which aided in his overthrow adopts the old principle, but goes much further. It insists not merely upon civil and religious liberty, and upon a share in Government, through the suffrage, for the whole adult male population, but upon the establishment of new social relations between wealth and labour. It is in fact Socialism, or Communism; and affirms that the State collectively can and must supply food and labour for the whole population. The one principle is purely political and philosophical: the other is social and unphilosophical. Both were active in France during the reign of Louis Philippe; both were enemies of his Government: both desired a change; the one that France might become a great Republic like the United States—the other that France might work the mighty problem of Communism, or bee-hive humanity; and show to the world by a new distribution of wealth, and by the destruction of individualism, that every man might have more than enough for his wants, and poverty and crime be altogether banished from society. The idea, though not wise or founded upon a philosophical comprehension of man's nature, was grand. It made converts among the uneducated masses, who had nothing to lose in the progress of such an experiment, and who by no possible changes of government, or of the relations between man and man, could be rendered more wretched than they were. Both of these great divisions of the French people the former including the bulk of the middle and upper the latter nearly the whole of the working classes and the paupers—either lukewarmly supported or violently opposed the cause of the Monarchy. Between the two it fell, and could not be restored, because the general impression amongst most was that Monarchy being worse than a failure could not be tried again, and that the only possible form of government left to the nation was the Republic. So far the friends of the old and the new principle agreed; but at the very next step of their progress they split. M. de Lamartine as the representative of the one, M. Louis Blanc as the representative of the other, were in power, each thinking of his own system, and of turning the Revolution to the end which each of them considered to be its proper and only legitimate object. But M de Lamartine, and those who shared his opinions, wise and eloquent and patriotic as they were in many respects, and thoroughly as they understood the true duty of the French people both to themselves and to Europe, were weak in the hour of their triumph. Alone with their principle, they never could have made the Revolution. The working men—the Communists, the Socialists, the Utopians, the dreamers of dreams, the schemers of an impossible state of society, and of an undesirable, even if a possible re-adjustment of relationship between the employers and the employed—were, in reality, the men whose strong arms overthrew the Monarchy. The two classes combined, did that which neither could have done separately. The working men were flushed with success. They were strong in the consciousness of power, and strong also in the consciousness that what they had made, they could unmake. M. de Lamartine and the friends of the old principle committed the error of flattering this mob, whose principle they either did not understand, or, understanding, must have rejected. The Communists, even before the victory of the 24th of February, hoisted the red flag, and called themselves Red Republicans. Upon that day, when their triumph was not a minute old, they endeavoured to show that they were the real founders of the Republic, and insisted upon the substitution of their emblem, for the old, and, as they considered, worn-out tricolour, which had floated over the palaces of Monarchy, and was associated in their minds with regal tyranny and corruption. M. de Lamartine resisted the innovation, at the imminent hazard of his life. He was a conservative of the flag. Imbued with the old principle, he clung to the old banner; and by dint of the most contrageous bearing and the most wonderful eloquence prevailed upon the excited Communists to abandon the *drapeau rouge*. This was on the 24th of February. Had he and the moderate Republicans shown the same courage on all occasions, much mischief might have been avoided. But after this display of heroism, the Moderates not only hung back, but thought it necessary to cajole the people, and make promises which were desired, without considering whether it was possible to fulfil them. This was a fatal blunder, and criminal weakness. The multitude, who complained that they had made previous revolutions without obtaining any advantages from them, were told that this time it should be otherwise. The Provisional Government made an earnest of its good intentions by distributions of money to redeem all articles pledged by the poor for sums under ten francs; instituted a commission of labour at the Luxembourg to inquire into the wants and wishes of working men; and ultimately established the *ateliers nationaux*, or national worshops, to employ 120,000 men in the production of articles for which there were no purchasers, because the price was higher than that obtainable for better articles supplied by private enterprise. Hence arose mutual bitterness between the adherents of the old and the new principles. The one complained that the Revolution in attempting to feed the lower classes was ruining all classes, and maintaining an army of idleness at the expense of the industrious. The other complained that the Revolution had not gone far enough—that in maintaining 120,000 workmen, it was but performing a small portion of its duty, and that it was necessary to purge the Revolution of leaders who misunderstood it or hated it, and of men who were driving it back into reaction, and estranging it from the working classes, who were its real founders.

In this conflict of opinion upon the question of Labour, or of Communism, is the *resumé* of all the great events that have taken place in France since the declaration of the Republic on the 24th of February last. This key unlocks them all; and the efforts of this principle to establish itself, and to overthrow its opponents, explain events otherwise inexplicable, and show us in the clearest possible manner what are and what are not the great opposing forces that have since been at feud. All other forces in France have been as nothing compared with these two. The friends of Monarchy, whether of the Orleans or the old Bourbon dynasty, and the friends of Napoleon, have, it is true, endeavoured to make themselves heard; but their voices have been mere whispers in comparison with the shouts and hubbub of the Communists and anti-Communists—of the tricolour Republicans and the Republicans of the *drapeau rouge*.

Without this clue to the character of the Revolution, the remark of Milton, that the wars of the Saxon Heptarchy were as unintelligible as those of crows and kites in a neighbouring wood, would apply to the proceedings of the Parisians. Almost each day, after the 24th of February, brought tidings of change in all the relations betwixt man and man. There was fighting one day, embracing the next; every rotation of the hand brought to view a wonderful and unexpected change of figures in the political kaleidoscope. Day after day, in endless succession, there were mouthings of tumid, florid, and often unintelligible speeches, and of still more unintelligible and mysterious theories for the regeneration of mankind. Every speech and newspaper article breathed only peace and goodwill towards all men, yet almost every ordinance of the Government was directed towards the organisation of armed men. There were assemblings of the people, reviews, marchings, and counter-marchings; hasty summonings at all hours; the beating of the *rappel*, and the sounding of the tocsin in the dead of night and the early dawn. The "Marseillaise Hymn" and the "Mourir pour la Patrie" were sung in every street, court, and alley, and were heard on the pillow of every recumbent citizen. Journalism became a power of tremendous magnitude and extent. People read leading articles by torch-light, and shouted out to the moon apostrophes to Liberty, ay, "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY." These three talismanic words, too often devoid of meaning in the apprehension of those who shouted them with a fervour sufficient to split the ears of the groundlings. Liberty? every man doing what he deemed best, seemed to be the interpretation of the mob. Equality? every man trying to get above every other man, seemed its natural consequences. Fraternity? every man knocking down every other man who happened to be of a different way of thinking from himself, was the manner in which the men of the *faubourgs* seemed to construe it. Such seemed to be the epitome of the French Revolution; but it was not so. There was order amid disorder; two principles were at work; and the Revolution—so frivolous in its details, so momentous in its results; exhibiting so much talent and energy, so much vanity and folly; so much honesty and treachery, such kind feelings and such malignant passions; such planting of trees and cutting of throats; such recommendations of order, such instances of disorder; so much wisdom producing so much folly; so much goodness, mingled with so much wickedness; so much gravity, combined with so much levity; such long speeches, and such brief epigrams—was quite explainable wherever the mind was able to grasp it as a whole, and see the operation of the two great and all-pervading principles which we have mentioned.

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With these few preliminary remarks, we resume from our Double Number of March 4th last our history of the Revolution, confining ourselves to brief details of facts and occurrences as they emerged from day to day.

The first acts and proclamations of the Government were looked to with great interest all over Europe. It was imagined that the policy of aggression, and the aggrandisement of France by the extension of her frontiers to the Rhine, would be adopted by the Government, with the view of gaining popularity at home. M. Lamartine, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, tranquillised the mind of Europe on the subject, by addressing a circular to all the diplomatic agents of France in foreign countries, expounding the principles on which the Republic was founded, and would conduct its policy. "The Republic," he said, "is the will of a great people. It derives its title from itself. Its policy is peace." Following shortly after this, came the announcement of the Provisional Government, that the National Assembly was convoked for the 20th of April—a date afterwards postponed to the 4th of May. It was decreed that the electoral colleges should meet on the 9th of April, and that every Frenchman, without respect to property, being of the age of twenty-one years, should have a vote, under the protection of the ballot. The Assembly, so elected, to consist of 900 members, or one member to every 40,000 of population. Each member to be twenty-five years of age, or upwards. The principle of the payment of members was affirmed; and the indemnity for each was fixed at 25f. per diem during the session.

The interment of the victims of the Revolution was the first great ceremony of the Republic. Though somewhat theatrical in its general aspect, as suited the character of the people, it was nevertheless grand and imposing, as what spectacle could fail to be with such masses of banners flying, and marching in procession to the sound of music? The official returns gave 150 killed and 500 wounded in the fighting; but it was believed that the number was really much more considerable. All the members of the Ministry were present at the ceremony of interment except M. Lamartine, whose absence was accounted for on the ground of excessive fatigue. The orators were M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the venerable President of the Council; M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice and Religion; and M. Garnier-Pagès, the Mayor of Paris.

For the first few weeks after the Revolution, the people, as distinguished from the *bourgeoisie*, or, in other words, the adherents of Louis Blanc, Cabet, Barbès, Blanqui—the ultra-Republicans and Communists—were kept in good humour. They had not lost faith in the Provisional Government, amongst the members of which they counted three staunch supporters—Louis Blanc himself, Albert (*ouvrier*), a pretended but not a real operative, and Flocon. The commission set to the Luxembourg. The people were *fêted*. They planted trees of liberty to amuse themselves; and marched from street to street with uprooted poplars, seeking vacant plots of ground in which to plant them. They marched in procession with banners flying, and with a priest at their head to bless the trees in the name of God, and in the cause of liberty. Paris became disfigured at last with the multiplicity of these saplings. Occupied with their amusement, and favoured with gratuitous admissions to the theatres the sovereign people did not think of mischief. So affairs went on for a time; and the Government taking a lesson from the amuse themselves; and marched from street to street with uprooted poplars, seeking vacant plots of ground in which to plant them. They marched in procession with banners flying, and with a priest at their head to bless the trees in the name of God, and in the cause of liberty. Paris became disfigured at last with the multiplicity of these saplings. Occupied with their amusement, and favoured with gratuitous admissions to the theatres the sovereign people did not think of mischief. So affairs went on for a time; and the Government taking a lesson from the history of the first Revolution, imitated its gorgeous *fêtes*, and brought large assemblages of the people together to inaugurate the Republic with spears, swords, and banners, the firing of artillery, and the shouting of enthusiastic multitudes. All these festivals passed off with great *éclat*.

### POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

The "People," however, were jealous at times. The first occasion upon which they thought it expedient and necessary to show their power, was upon a very ridiculous matter of uniform among the National Guards. The officers of one favourite and somewhat aristocratic division—aristocratic as far as dress was concerned, insisted upon a distinction of habiliment, which the working classes looked upon as an infringement of the principle of "equality."

Early on Friday morning (17th of March), the emissaries of the clubs proceeded to all the suburbs, to invite the labourers to rendezvous on different points, and to proceed from thence in bodies to the Hôtel de Ville. Their instructions were strictly obeyed, and about seven o'clock the labourers poured down in masses into the city, forcing all o'clock the labourers poured down in masses into the city, forcing all their comrades who were working to join them. Those who assembled in the Champs Elysées exceeded 30,000. By twelve o'clock the square was filled by one dense throng, with branches from the main body extending up the small narrow street that debouch into the Place. The Pont d'Arcole was covered.

From twelve o'clock till two the crowd remained on the Place, cheering and shouting, at intervals raising the chorus of the "Marseillaise," or beating the *rappel* on their drums. There was no sign of opposition to this manifestation of feeling; the guard on duty was even less numerous than usual.

Towards two o'clock, the crowd, thinking that the united effect of its numbers and its cheers had sufficiently indicated the degree and direction of popular feeling, began to disperse, though very slowly.

The demonstration was considered a fine triumph over an attempted reaction, a success gained by the mass over those who, it is said, wished to impede the progress of the Republic.

The succeeding night passed in perfect tranquillity, though the demonstration continued to a late hour. Bodies of men, marching nine and ten abreast, continued to defile along the Boulevards from four till seven o'clock. As night fell, crowds collected in different spots, but principally about the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin. The inhabitants in this quarter illuminated their houses, and about eight o'clock an immense body of the people began to move slowly along the Boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine, singing and calling on the shopkeepers to light up; the citizens were taken by surprise, and whenever a delay occurred, cries of "*Des lampions!*" were raised: as soon as lamps were fixed to the balconies, the crowd gave a sound of applause and huzzaed on. In this way they advanced in comparative darkness, leaving a blaze of light behind them. They were in a very good humour, and not the slightest damage was done: not a single pane of glass was broken, nor did the shopkeepers exhibit any alarm, though the police nor any military were to be seen. By ten o'clock the throng neither police nor any military were to be seen. By ten o'clock the throng began to diminish, and by midnight everything was quiet again. Some of the papers speak of the illumination as if it had been a spontaneous expression of rejoicing: it was entirely compulsory.

The Minister of War addressed a circular to all the chiefs of corps, directing them to present in future for promotion none but candidates entitled to it by their military service.

After their demonstration at the Hôtel de Ville, the workmen of Paris proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior to salute M. Ledru Rollin personally, and the different trades succeeded each other without intermission from four to seven o'clock P.M. Not less than 100,000 men presented themselves at the Hotel during that interval, and M. Ledru Rollin stood constantly under the porch receiving addresses and replying to them.

This rupture between the National Guard and the bulk of the people was the first symptom of the enmity and estrangement that were afterwards destined to produce such unhappy results; the first proof that the friends of the old principle and those of the new could not act together for the safety of the Republic.

The position of the armed force of *France*, in relation to the people, was singular. The army, notwithstanding many reassurances, had not recovered from the disgrace inflicted by the general disarming; the public were not sufficiently reassured of its disposition to permit the introduction even of two regiments into Paris without a murmur. The National Guard was *pêtri*, tainted with anti-revolutionary tendencies; the Garde Mobile was imperfectly armed and quite undisciplined. The military and political systems seemed alike disorganised.

The commission of workmen held a sitting on the following Friday, in the Luxembourg, when Louis Blanc met a deputation of masters, whom he addressed on the evils of unlimited competition and the advantages of association. The proceedings were most disorderly; silence could not be kept; all was anger and confusion, in the midst of which Louis Blanc abruptly left for the Hôtel de Ville to take a share in the receptions there. He was allowed to depart with freezing indifference.

The Mint was encumbered with an enormous mass of silver plate, brought there to be coined into pieces of five francs each. A number of silversmiths, despairing of selling their second-hand articles, resorted to this expedient to render their dead stock available; others announced a reduction of 10 per cent. on their goods, in order to ensure such a sale as may keep their workmen employed.

The spirit that prevailed in the trades of the metropolis extended into the provinces. The workmen of the great iron-works of Cronzot struck for higher wages. Fears were entertained at Roanne, that in consequence of a failure in that town the extensive spinning-mills of Chaudfailles would be compelled to stop work. Rumours of discontent among other classes were rife; a Doual journal announced that a mutiny had occurred in one of the regiments of the line in garrison in that city. The mayor of the town accompanied the colonel to the barrack, and harangued the troops. Order, however, was not restored until the soldier, the instigation of the mutiny, had been released from custody.

The arming and equipment of the newly enrolled Garde Mobile was urged on with the utmost rapidity. A decree in the *Moniteur* authorised the Minister of War to issue from the stores of the army such clothing, &c., as could be spared without inconvenience to the service. The pupils of the military school will be required to officer the battalions. Officers and men were alike young, ardent, and anxious to enter on a career of glory. In the face of financial embarrassment, the Govern-

BIVOUAC ON THE BOULEVARDS, PARIS.

ment was compelled to find the means of supporting an army already too large for the necessities or resources of the country. The Garde Mobile, however, was the luckiest thought of the government. It enlisted in the service of the Republic the young men of the "people," paid them at a much higher rate than the troops of the line, and bore lightly on them in the manner of discipline. They were destined hereafter, as will be seen, to form the greatest bulwarks against anarchy the government could have raised.

All able-bodied men in Paris, from 20 to 55 years of age, were invited to enrol themselves in the National Guard. The Government undertook to arm them all, and to provide clothing at the public expense for those who were not able to equip themselves. In a short time 200,000 citizens were enrolled in the National Guard of Paris and its vicinity.

A discount office, under the title of "Endowment for Small Traders," was directed to be established for their relief, by giving facilities of pecuniary accommodation.

The suppression of stamp duties on journals and other periodical publications was directed.

Another decree, dated 3rd March, ordered that the duration of effective labour in Paris, and in the suburbs, should be fixed at ten hours (*per diem*) for all professions. One of the first mistakes of the Republic was the great question of labour, afterwards destined to give the country so much trouble. Another decree, equally important, abolished slavery in all the French colonies and possessions.

THE ATTACK ON THE PANTHEON.

THE CONFLICT IN THE CLOS ST. LAZARE.

Some fears had existed that M. de Lamartine's circular might furnish a pretext to some of the northern powers for a hostile demonstration against France, but these fears subsided, and a calmer consideration of the document re-assured the public mind. This feeling of confidence, however, was qualified by certain occurrences. M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, resigned, and was succeeded by M. Garnier-Pagès.

M. Goudchaux, at whose instance the proposed abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers had been suspended, became displeased when the measure was ordered to take its course, and tendered his resignation. However, afterwards he was prevailed upon to resume his functions, and would have gone on with the business of the Finance Department, when the intelligence reached him that the banking-house of MM. Gouin and Co., formerly that of Jacques Laffitte and Co., had stopped payment: he therefore resigned office definitively. The cause of the suspension of payments by MM. Gouin and Co. was the refusal of the Bank of France to accommodate them with advances beyond the amount of 6,000,000f. to 7,000,000f. (£240,000 or £280,000), although they offered to deposit unquestionable first-class paper to the amount of 25,000,000f. (a million sterling). All these occurrences were but the beginning of evil.

## DEPUTATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The French "people," or rather that portion of them who are not the *bourgeoisie*, and who monopolize to themselves that name, which more properly should include the whole nation, no sooner saw the Provisional Government installed at the Hôtel de Ville, than they began to manifest the hopes which they expected the Revolution to transform into realities. Every grievance, real or imaginary, was laid at the feet of Messrs. de Lamartine, Marrast, and Arago, with a view to a remedy. Carpenters, builders, shoemakers, tailors, sempstresses, purse-knitters, jewellers, flower-sellers, shoe-cleaners, grooms, waiters, cooks, nursery-maids, even the celebrated "Lorettes" of the capital, formed deputations day after day, and marched in procession through the streets to detail to the sympathising ears of the Government the hardships they suffered in their respective callings. They requested relief in every form, possible or impossible; shorter hours of labour, better wages, more frequent holidays, and fresh arrangements between the employers and the employed. All these were but a small portion of the tasks it was expected that the Government should accomplish in behalf of the "people." While most of the complaints which were made showed the presence of real suffering, most of the remedies suggested by the sufferers showed utter ignorance of the true functions of a Government, and the most childish reliance upon it for social ameliorations beyond the power of humanity. Utopia or Paradise alone seemed to be the model of society which would satisfy the "people," and the Government, continually compelled to bow the deputations out, with high-sounding words promising nothing, but leading the people to believe that something was intended, laid up for itself from these first days a stock of future unpopularity. It could not utterly destroy the hopes of the people; and so it temporised; and gave them those fair words which were sufficient to keep them in good humour for a time. It seemed that the Hôtel de Ville was the very "focus" of the world. Suffering humanity went there to unburden itself of its tale of misery, and carry away a hope. The beggar went there to dream of a better distribution of the world's wealth; the overburdened worker to revel upon a vision of leisure, unaccompanied by any diminution of the means of subsistence; the wretched for a solace; the sick for healing; the degraded for participation in the fraternity, from which none, however lowly, was to be excluded; the theoretic for encouragement and support in their theories; the practical for the practical aid of hard cash for the realisation of their schemes: all men who had anything to say upon the prospects of France, or the world, good, bad, or indifferent, wise or foolish, said their say in the vexed ears of the Government. Mingling in the throng of deputations were dwellers in the town and dwellers in the country, hand-workers and head-workers, followers of the pursuits of legal and illegal industry, those who administered to the legitimate wants of society, and those who flourished upon its vices, Frenchmen and Englishmen, Swiss, Poles, Germans, Italians, the haters of slavery, the friends of peace and progress, the benevolent, the patriotic, the enthusiastic, the Fourierist, the Owenite, the Cabetist, all ranks, classes, and degrees of men, o agreed upon the fact that the world was not so good a world as it might be, and who saw, or fancied they saw in the French Revolution a means of improving it. It was like the building of a new Babel after a new confusion of tongues. Each man, though he brought a stone to the edifice, spoke a dialect which none but himself could understand.

## TREES OF LIBERTY.

The "people," while as yet no outcry about reaction had been raised, seemed as pleased with the Revolution as a child with a new plaything. What with illuminations by night and trees of liberty by day, they never lacked amusement or excitement. The planting of the trees of liberty took place usually with much pomp. First of all, the tree was decked out with gay tricolour ribbons and flags; then it was marched to the spot with drums beating, trumpets clanging, colours flying; then the clergy, with cross and holy water came and consecrated it; then Mr. Mayor, or other official, delivered a patriotic speech; then the National Guard and the people fired off muskets; then everybody shouted "*Vive la République!*" and then young men and young women danced around the tree until they were tired.

Soberer men shook their heads at these spectacles, and expressed a hope that French liberty would have a longer existence than the "Trees of Liberty;" for, as the trees were of several years' growth—some of them as high as houses—and as they were planted in ungenerous soil, and in unfavourable spots, a few months it was thought would assuredly see them wither. In the first Revolution the people planted several hundred "Trees of Liberty" in Paris; but of all that vast number only one exists at the present day.

The respect paid by the people to religion was noticed at this time as one of the most gratifying features in the Revolution. At the planting of the "Tree of Liberty" on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, when the clergy were seen advancing in full canonicals, with the cross and usual religious banners, a man cried out, "Here comes M. le Curé, with

THE FIGHT IN THE PLACE BODOYER, AT THE BACK OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

his tools and his workmen!" and he set up a laugh at his own wit. Not only, however, did his jibe excite no approbation, but a brawny blacksmith, after casting an indignant glance at him, exclaimed, "Respect to the cross!" and at the same moment every head of the vast multitude was uncovered—many persons devoutly signed themselves with the sign of the cross—some fell on their knees—and, after a pause, all cried as with one voice, "*Vive la Croix! Vive la Religion! Vive Jesus Christ!*"

In the way of business things continued deplorable. Very little trade was doing; many establishments partially suspended business; some manufactories stopped altogether. There were many failures; money became scarce; misery increased; anxiety as regards the present, alarm as regards the future, did not diminish. Nor did the rich families who, on the breaking out of the Revolution, went from Paris, return; neither had the emigration of the few who remained ceased.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections for the National Assembly excited, of course, very great excitement throughout all France; and there was, or appeared to be, reason to believe that in the provinces the Republic was not quite so popular as in Paris. There was a danger here which the Provisional Government deemed fit to provide against; for it was justly felt that if by any chance, or combination of circumstances, resulting either from the apathy of the Republicans, or from the superior activity of the friends of Monarchy, whether Orleanist, Legitimist, or Napoleonist, in the rural districts, removed from the ideas and feelings of the capital, an assembly should be elected containing a majority of anti-Republicans, that a state of anarchy and bloodshed would most probably be the consequence. The Republicans, if proved to be in a minority, would show themselves a minority that would be a continual source of alarm and mischief—a minority that never would submit—a minority that would change itself into a majority, by dint of its zeal, energy, and strength of conviction. To prevent this renewal of a struggle, of which the only possible result could be the triumph, at a somewhat later period, of republican principles, M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Carnot issued circulars to their agents, which excited much indignant remark. That of M. Ledru Rollin was the most boldly worded, and excited the greatest blame. It expressly declared that the agents of the government should use all means at their command to secure or forward the return of Republican candidates. The circular of M. Carnot took the same ground, and insisted that it was better to choose an uneducated Republican from the ranks of the peasantry or the workmen, than an educated Royalist, however great his reputation, or pure his character. The object of this proclamation was somewhat misunderstood, as meaning, which was far from M. Carnot's intention, that in *all* cases an uneducated was better than an educated representative. This, however, he never stated; but, on the contrary, appealed to the *teachers* in the public schools throughout the country to offer themselves as candidates, showing them the career that was opened to talent and learning by the Republic, and merely insisting that Republicanism was the first requisite for a seat in the Assembly. Republicanism with education, if possible—but on no account education without Republicanism. This was his meaning; and, after the first hubbub had subsided, his advice was generally acted upon. Candidates were found in sufficient numbers combining both requisites, and by which the Assembly was saved from the scandal that would most undoubtedly have resulted had men been elected with the one qualification only. As these proclamations were much discussed, M. de Lamartine, in answer to an address from the Republican Club, took occasion to tranquilise the public mind upon the subject. He disavowed the interpretations which had been put upon them, and affirmed that the members of the Government who had issued them had spoken as individuals only, and that the Government itself would scrupulously refrain from any interference.

The number of operatives out of employment increased at such a rapid and alarming rate, that they were expected to amount at the close of the month to 75,000. It was impossible for the Government to provide funds to pay such a force, as the expense at 1f. 50c. would amount to 112,500f. (£4500) a day, or 3,375,000f. (£135,000) per month. Even Louis Blanc himself admitted that it would be impossible for the Government to continue such an outlay, unless the labour performed should become really useful and productive. It began to be seen that the "social" Revolution was not quite possible. The "political" Revolution was evident enough. The premonitory symptoms of the inevitable struggle began to alarm all classes.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

On Sunday, the 16th of April, the first outbreak occurred. The "new" principle of Communism, had begun to despair of the men at the head of the Revolution; had begun to mistrust more vehemently than ever the *bourgeoisie* the middle and upper classes throughout France, and all the adherents of the "old" principle of Republicanism. On Saturday the various Communist clubs, whose organisation was complete and extensive, gave the word of order to the working classes for a grand demonstration upon the following day. Accordingly, from an early hour in the morning, groups of workmen assembled in the Champ de Mars, where it had been fixed that the elections of the Captains of the Staff of the National Guard, destined to represent the Captains of the Battalions of the National Guard, destined to represent the workmen, were to be held. These elections passed off quietly enough; but it soon became known that the party of Blanqui, the Communist, and other men of extreme opinions, were anxious to induce the workmen to make a demonstration in their favour. This caused the greatest alarm among the middle classes, and it led to the most extravagant reports; it being said, among other things, that an attempt was about to be made to overthrow the Provisional Government, that the Communists intended to make a general pillage throughout the city, &c. Though these reports were not believed by reasonable people, it was deemed prudent that the National Guard should be called out. Accordingly, the *rappel* was beaten in every quarter; and, in a few minutes after, shops were closed, and the National Guard might be seen, some in uniform, some not, hurrying to the different places of rendezvous of their respective companies. For some time the town presented the appearance of the memorable day of the 24th of February: houses were closed, women and children stood at the doors in anxious discussion, armed men hurried to and fro, anxiety depicted on every countenance; but there was one great difference between that day and that of the Revolution—there were no barricades.

Meanwhile the crowd on the Champ de Mars continued to increase, and it soon amounted, according to most calculations, to one hundred thousand men, whilst the multitude looking on was nearly as great. After the workmen of the different trades had elected their respective officers, they made a collection among themselves, which they destined as a patriotic gift to the Government. This done, they set out in procession to the Hôtel de Ville. Whether all that were assembled in the Champ de Mars went up to the Hôtel is not known; but the number that did so was immense. The different trades bore banners on which were inscriptions, "Organisation of Labour by Association," and others of a like kind. The men proceeded with the greatest order: there was no shouting—no singing.

All the afternoon the National Guards and the Garde Mobile were under arms, and occupied all the principal places—the Place de la Bourse, the Place du Carrousel, the Place de la Concorde, &c. Patrols of them also traversed the streets.

The manner in which the National Guard acted excited unbounded admiration among the middle and respectable classes of society, and struck the Communist parties with dismay. The demonstration of the National Guard also greatly strengthened the moderate section of the Provisional Government. This section, though forming the majority, was continually kept in check by the dread of the immense physical power which it was supposed that the minority—Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Albert, and Louis Blanc—had at their command; but this demonstration proved that the real physical power of Paris, consisting of the National Guard, the Garde Nationale Mobile, and other forces, were not only in favour of the moderate party, but ready and even anxious to crush their enemies, who were also the enemies of law and order. To the National and Mobile Guards the moderate section of the Government could have added from 20,000 to 30,000 regular troops, who were stationed within easy reach of Paris.

The demonstration of the Communists,—the enmity between the friends of the merely political and those of the social revolution, were not, however, at an end.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th, at six o'clock, the *rappel* for the assembling of the National Guards was beaten in all quarters of Paris. This summons was the consequence of information brought to the Government that the Communists and most violent of the clubs had determined on another attempt to upset the Provisional Government, and to establish "a committee of public safety," and that they intended to attack the Hôtel de Ville. During the night a great number of the Communists assembled in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuileries, uttering seditious cries and threats against the moderate members of the Provisional Government.

THE FESTIVAL OF FRATERNITY.

The intentions of the "people" being made somewhat clear by these events; and the danger to society being somewhat more manifest than before, the Government became anxious to discover whether it could with safety resort to a step so bold as the re-introduction of the troops of the line to Paris. The National Guard was worn out and harassed, and would hail the return of the troops as the greatest boon that could be offered them. But the working classes and Communists might be mistrustful. To enquiries, made both openly and secretly by the commissaries or *employés* of the Government, a satisfactory reply was obtained, and it was at length decided that the troops should be recalled. It was not wise, however, to allow the real secret of their recall to be promulgated; and a scheme was adopted to throw the people off their guard, and flatter their national and proverbial love of grand spectacles, by one which should cast into the shade by its magnificence all the previous spectacles of the Revolution. The Grand Festival of FRATERNITY was devised, and passed off in the most brilliant manner. As early as five o'clock on the morning of the 20th of April the drums were beat for the assembling of the different legions of the National Guards; by eight, all Paris seemed to have poured down into the street. The day was dull, drizzly, and dreary, with gray dripping skies above, and an ocean of mud below; but the ardour neither of the actors in the mighty show, nor of the crowds of spectators, was to be damped. The countless throngs that poured along the Champs Elysées to the chief point of interest bewildered the imagination. The immense *estrade* erected beneath and before the Arch of Triumph, with its ascending galleries and tribunes, and decorations of Roman and Grecian attributes, was not without a certain grandeur of effect. Upon this *estrade* were assembled in the course of the day the generals, the courts, and the tribunals, the wounded of the days of February, a variety of *délégués politiques*, delegates from the clubs, the commissions and associations of the working classes, and, finally, from the clubs. On either side, and in the climbing galleries behind, was a crowd of privileged spectators and ladies, admitted by tickets.

The ceremonies were announced to commence at nine o'clock; at eight already the tribunes had been filled, but it was nearly half-past ten before the main body of the members of the Provisional Government made their appearance: until that hour, excepting M. Crémieux, M. Ledru Rollin had alone appeared upon the *estrade*. Spite of the falling rain and the bared heads, the crowd, although it pushed and waved hither and thither, was a good-tempered one. When the other members of the Government were at last assembled, the ceremonies of the day began forthwith. Lamartine looked, as he stood at one of the further extremities of the line, pale, wearied, and careworn, but erect and noble as ever. M. Dupont de l'Eure seemed sadly bowed down by the weight of his obligations as well as his years. An address to the armed force was read by Arago, as Minister at War. Then came the distribution of the banners to the colonels of the different legions and regiments, as they mounted one after the other the steps of the *estrade*. As each colonel advanced to receive the colours, he was addressed in a short speech by a member of the Government, who then saluted him with an embrace and presented him with the banner intended for his regiment.

About eleven o'clock began the *revue manière*. Nothing could be more really imposing than the immense flood of bayonets as it poured up the long avenue of the Champs Elysées, and mounted, like an inundating torrent, towards the Arch of Triumph. The different troops were mixed in the order of their approach—now it was a legion of the Garde Mobile, now a regiment of the line, now a legion of the National Guards, now the schools, now the artisans, now cavalry, now infantry. The flood poured on, and on, and on, until the brain was distracted with the sight. Once or twice a regiment of the line and a legion of the Garde Mobile had joined, and came up together, side by side, like two distinct streams flowing side by side amidst cries of "*Vive la Ligne!*" "*Vive la Garde Mobile!*" and "*Vive la Garde Nationale!*" Of the streams flowing side by side, the poor Gardes Mobiles, with their ragged attire, formed the muddy one by the side of the more brightly-coloured uniforms; but there was a martial spirit and a discipline in the former among these volunteers, who are chiefly from the dregs of the people, that showed how easily the French can adapt themselves to acting new parts. The effect of the ever-advancing battalions was frequently curious enough; some had placed green branches in their caps, others had, like Birnam wood; others had nosegays and branches of lilac in theirs, and looked like moving flower-beds; others, again, had attached to their bayonets small tricoloured banners, that fluttered along like a flight of summer flies. The less agreeable part of the effect arose from the discordant howlings and screamings of large masses of men. One concordant howlings and screamings of large masses of men. One concordant howlings and screamings of large masses of men. One conc

and arrange a *tabouret*, or footstool, on which to raise himself high enough to be seen. The voice that came from this small form was firm, clear, and loud; and he, instead of reading, delivered an extempore oration in favour of his *Organisation du Travail*, to which he said the Government stood committed by its promises to the people assembled before the Hôtel de Ville the day after the Revolution. The Assembly received his oration with a coldness which augured ill.

M. Carnot, the Minister of Public Instruction, was afterwards heard; and was succeeded by

M. Bethmont, the Minister of Commerce, deposited on the table the *exposé* of the state of his department.

M. Garnier-Pagès, Minister of Finance, concluded his report on the financial condition of the country.

M. Arago, the Minister of War and Marine, and M. Marie, the Minister of Public Works, next presented the situation of their departments; and were succeeded by M. Lamartine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who took a short review of the aspect of affairs throughout Europe. The general tone of his remarks was pacific, and in accordance with the principles of his address some time before to the diplomatic agents of France.

In the course of the sitting, a note from Béranger, the poet, resigning his seat for Paris, was read; but the Assembly unanimously refused to accept the resignation.

A stormy discussion then arose on the motion of M. Dornès, offering the thanks of the Assembly to the Provisional Government for their conduct in the administration of affairs, and nominating a committee of five to act as a Government *ad interim*, until the permanent Government of the country had been constituted. Subsequently, after fearful uproar, the motion was modified by the withdrawal of the latter part of it, and the Assembly voted that the Provisional Government had deserved well of the country. The vote was almost unanimous, M. Barbès, M. Durrieu, and another rising alone against it.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

Some apprehensions were entertained that the result of this sitting would occasion disturbances. The workmen met in several quarters of Paris, and in the Wood of Boulogne, and were understood to have declared that if M. Ledru Rollin was excluded from the Government, they would take arms. Extraordinary precautions had accordingly been adopted around the hall. A large force was stationed in the adjoining garden, and invitations had been sent to the National Guards to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal.

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On the following Wednesday, the appointment of an Executive Committee, in lieu of the Provisional Government, was announced. The result of the ballot was—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arago .. .. .. .. .. .. | 725 |
| Garnier-Pagès .. .. .. .. .. | 715 |
| Marie .. .. .. .. .. .. | 702 |
| Lamartine .. .. .. .. .. | 643 |
| Ledru Rollin .. .. .. .. .. | 398 |

Those five members having obtained the required majority, were proclaimed members of the Executive Committee. M. Louis Blanc, M. Albert, and M. Flocon were entirely excluded — a fact which the "people" and the "Communists" cherished in vindictive remembrance. M. Ledru Rollin, whose violence had alarmed the majority, though not excluded, was at the bottom of the list; and M. de Lamartine, who had lent his high name and great popularity to support M. Ledru Rollin, was placed next lowest — all of them being most significant facts to show the spirit of the Assembly, and the probable policy to be hereafter expected from it.

### DISTURBANCES AT ROUEN.

While these scenes had been taking place at Paris, the working classes in Rouen, Elbœuf, and other manufacturing towns, alarmed that the Revolution would not take up the questions of Socialism and Communism, and decree that impossibility, labour and food to every man — whether idle or industrious, skilled or unskilled — had been in considerable agitation. In consequence of a report in Rouen, that M. Deschamps, the Communist candidate, would not poll the number of votes necessary to secure his election, groups of workmen were formed, who cried, "Down with the National Assembly!" and "Down with the aristocrats!" They were, however, dispersed by the dragoons. The night passed over without further violence, but the disorder was next day renewed, and assumed a very serious character. Several skirmishes took place between the armed force and the people, who threw up barricades. After nightfall the rioters became emboldened, and attacked the National Guard and troops with volleys of stones. The troops at length fired upon the rioters and charged them. Ten or twelve persons were killed. Ultimately the rioters fled. On Friday the riots were renewed, and more blood shed, but the soldiery having been reinforced by the Garde Mobile of Paris, order was at length restored on Saturday morning. There were twenty-two lives sacrificed in these conflicts. At Elbœuf, near Rouen, some of the discomfited rioters of the latter place raised the standard of revolt, but they were quickly put down by the troops and the National Guards. In some other localities of the departments, also, as, for instance, at Limoges, Nismes, Rochfort, &c., the partizans of M. Ledru Rollin and the ultras displayed great violence, which led to breaches of the peace. The cry raised by those incendiaries was that the tendency of things was *réactionnaire* in the new Republic. The ultra clubs and communist journals of Paris laboured hard during the week to turn the occurrences at Rouen to the advantage of their views and party, and succeeded but too well in their attempt.

The nomination of the executive committee took place upon the Wednesday. Upon the Monday following, the long-dreaded collision of the new or socialist Republicans was made against the Moderates.

### THE COMMUNIST INSURRECTION -ATTACK UPON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday, the 15th of May, Paris was the scene of another revolutionary scene, no' so momentous or prolonged a one as that on the 24th February, but sufficient to show the insecure and dangerous nature of the ground on which the Republic was erected. The pretext for this outburst was a manifestation in favour of the Poles. The clubs had matured their plans of insurrection; the ultra-democratic portion of the Government had connived at them; and on the last-mentioned date the National Assembly was surrounded and entered by thousands of the population, led by Barbès, Blanqui, Hubert, and others, who drove the Deputies from their seats, and, amid a scene of indescribable tumult, assumed the functions of Government. General Courtais, Commander of the National Guard, had treasonably opened the gates of the Assembly to the mob, and the Prefect of Police, M. Caussedière, was supposed to be another of the conspirators. Louis Blanc was also implicated in the conspiracy, and thus organised and supported, the insurrection manifested itself. Having forced their way into the National Assembly, the conspirators were not slow to announce their objects and intentions. With a drawn sword in his hand, Barbès addressed the Assembly, and proclaimed that a contribution of a thousand millions of francs should be levied on the rich for the benefit of the poor — that a tax of another thousand millions should be paid by the rich for the aid of Ireland — that another thousand millions should be disposed of in the aid of Poland — that the National Assembly should be dissolved, and an Executive Government, composed of Barbès, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Banqui, Raspail, and Cabet, be immediately appointed. He concluded this proposals by demanding the re-establishment of the guillotine! The members of the Assembly withdrew, leaving the hall in possession of the mob

As soon as the fact of the crime committed against the National Assembly was known in Paris, about four o'clock, the *rappel* was beaten in all the legions. The National Guard immediately assembled with admirable ardour, to cries of "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*" The 1st and 3rd legions were towards the National Assembly to protect it. Several representatives joined their ranks, asking for arms. The other legions, *au grand complet*, detachments of the Garde Mobile, detachments of infantry and cavalry, and a battery of artillery, went to the Hôtel de Ville, to possess themselves of the two or three Provisional Governments who had installed themselves therein. M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin were on horseback, side by side, in the ranks of the 2nd legion. Everywhere on their passage they were received with acclamation, and by the cry of "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*" On arriving at the Hôtel de Ville, they entered it without resistance. They found about a hundred individuals assembled, the greatest number of whom were arrested, the rest escaping. No act of violence had to be deplored. M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin left the Hôtel de Ville at 7 o'clock (they were both on horseback), and proceeded to the National Assembly. The immense and compact crowd scarcely allowed their horses to advance; they were almost borne by thousands of arms. Unanimous cries broke out on their passage. M. de Lamartine, with his arms extended, and shaking hands with thousands, saluted, and, with tears in his eyes, addressed thanks to the multitude of devoted citizens. This demonstration accompanied him to the Palace of the National Assembly. Between six and seven o'clock the legions of the *banlieue* entered Paris, by all the barriers, to offer their support to the National Assembly, and their co-operation to the executive commission.

The house occupied by M. Sobrier, Rue de Rivoli, was the theatre of the most animated scenes. A considerable number of National Guards entered his residence by force, and arrested the guards whom M. Sobrier had in his service. One of them having been seized with a paper in his hand, thrust the paper into his mouth, and tried to swallow it; but being seized by the throat, he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of conspirators.

At six o'clock Barbès was at the Hôtel de Ville, drawing up a proclamation, which was to be printed, and by which the different administrations were distributed among his friends, when two captains, and about ten National Guards of the 3rd and 6th legions, entered the *salle*. "Barbès! Where is Barbès? We must have him!" was their first cry. "No, no! To arms!" cried some men with red belts. "You shall march over our dead bodies ere you shall have him!" A greater number of National Guards then entered, and endeavoured to go into the *salle* occupied by three members of the Provisional Government. The sentinels posted by Barbès offered great resistance. A deputy-mayor of Paris then came up. There were cries of "*Vive Lamartine!*" Lamartine having then arrived; and he was borne in triumph in the Hôtel de Ville. M. Lamartine could only say a few words, which were received with noisy acclamations. M. Thomas, colonel of the 2nd legion, was wounded in the hand, by the breaking of the glass door of the room in which Barbès was. The 5th and 7th batteries of artillery of the National Guard, headed by their *chef d'escadron*, made a line in the passage leading to the place occupied by Barbès, Albert, Raspail, and others.

Shortly after seven o'clock the following was issued:—

"The Hôtel de Ville is delivered. The Provisional Government is leaving it amidst the acclamations of the people. The conspirators have been arrested. Citizen Bras Leconte, bearer of the present proclamation, is charged to read and cause it to be placarded, in all the mairies of Paris. FLOCON.

Secretary-General of the Mairie of Paris.

May 15 — Seven o'clock in the evening.

At eight o'clock the following proclamation was issued from the Hôtel de Ville:—

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. FRATERNITY.
REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

The National Assembly is not dissolved. The President, yielding to last night, declared the sitting at an end. The brave citizens of Paris are called out to maintain the respect due to the National Assembly, which was elected by universal suffrage. To attack the National Assembly, is to attack the Republic conquered by February, and proclaimed by the Assembly. ARMAND MARRAST,

Representative of the People, Mayor of Paris.

Thus the fidelity of the Guards, and the firmness of the Government, averted the crisis. The plot was widely ramified, and parties high in office were implicated. The Government did not deem it prudent to proceed against all the delinquents, but most of the leading desperadoes were committed prisoners to the Castle of Vincennes, among whom were M. Barbès, a man of fortune, and highly educated; M. Raspail, a distinguished chemist; and M. Blanqui, a gentleman of ancient family, and of first-rate acquirements and talents.

### THE FESTIVAL OF CONCORD.

Paris had scarcely subsided into quiet after these terrible commotions and alarms, when the inhabitants were summoned by the Government to a great National *Fête* of Concord, which took place on Sunday, the 21st of May. A procession was formed from the Place de la Concorde to the Champ de Mars. At the head of the procession were the members of the Provisional Government, then the representatives of the people in the National Assembly, followed by the Mayor and Municipality of Paris, wearing their tricoloured scarfs; then the delegates of the different departments from Calais to the Pyrenees, each with its appropriate banner; and the delegates of the emancipated blacks, and of the Germans, Italians, Belgians, and Irish. After the delegates came the various trade corporations, with specimens of their respective occupations, and occupying triumphal cars or other vehicles, each drawn by four horses. Then followed the wounded of February, succeeded by judges and members of the courts of law, in their robes of office. Next was the colossal statue of the Republic, surrounded by flags, and placed on a truck drawn by four horses. Then several bands of choristers, chanting the national patriotic songs and hymns. Among these bands was a bevy of five hundred young females, dressed in roses of white muslin, and wearing tricoloured ribbons on their shoulders, and wreaths of flowers on their heads. Then there were old soldiers and young soldiers, on foot and on horseback; and then the civil military schools; and cars emblematic of agriculture, and other arts, sciences, and professions; and an endless variety of gorgeous spectacles of every denomination, moving amid the sound of music, the booming of cannon, and the shouts of the populace. In the evening all Paris was brilliantly illuminated. The Champ de Mars, Champs Elysées, and the Tuileries were lighted up by half a million of coloured lamps, aided by ten thousand Chinese lanterns. The weather throughout was brilliantly clear, the *al fresco restaurateur* establishments crowded with hungry and thirsty customers. The most perfect order was everywhere observed, and no accident occurred to disturb the general festivity outwardly. It was calculated that 1,200,000 persons participated in the *fête*, and that more than ten millions of francs were distributed among the small venders of refreshments. Even the lighting up was estimated at a cost of upwards of two hundred thousand francs. Such are the financial statistics of a Parisian *fête*; but who can count the loss of labour?

But the outward festivity was the mere delusion of a dream—

> For grief was heavy at the heart, tho' tears were not (allow'd) to flow.

There was an almost total absence of that light laughing gaiety which generally gave such a charm to Parisian rejoicings. There was a gloom and a feeling that the *fête* was ill-timed, coming so soon—only six day—after the attempted revolution of the 15th of May, and at a time when many of the people's leaders and of those they think their friends were pining in prison. All was hollow and unreal in the outward manifestation of hilarity. The *fête* was regarded as an inauguration of better days, and to prevent the utter extinction of hope in the people.

Immediately after the *Fête de la Concorde*, the National Assembly resumed its labours of legislation and oratory. There was no want of either. On the 22nd of May, the Orleans Family Banishment Bill, which had been referred to a committee, and unanimously approved of by them, was brought up. Letters of protest were read from the Duke d'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Nemours (denominated in the proceedings as François, Henry, and Louis d'Orléans) against the decree of banishment. A declaration was unanimously adopted by the Assembly, as an instruction to the Executive Government, to this effect:—"A fraternal compact with Germany; the reconstruction of an independent and free Poland; and the emancipation of Italy."

### THE NAPOLEONIST EMEUTE.

The *Fête* of Concord, brilliant as it was, deceived but few into the belief that concord really existed, or that the Communist faction would not make another attempt in due time, somewhat better considered than that which failed on the 15th of May. By the month of May the chief leaders of the party were safely lodged in the dungeons of Vincennes. Albert, Barbès, Blanqui, Raspail, and Sobrier were there, and Louis Blanc had a narrow escape of being sent to join them. But still there were vigorous and zealous men at large in uncontrolled possession of the popular ear, and but too anxious to foment, and profit by, a new insurrection.

On the 24th of May decrees were signed by the Executive Commission dissolving the clubs of which Barbès and Blanqui were presidents.

An unusual display of military precaution was manifested around the Chamber. The entire line of the quays on the south bank, adjoining the Chamber, was occupied by bodies of troops (horse and foot). The quays on the opposite side, extending from the bridge in either direction, were occupied by battalions of the Garde Mobile. The precincts of the legislative palace literally swarmed with soldiers, consisting of infantry of the line, cavalry, and artillery. Artillery-men stood ready mounted on the horses harnessed to the ammunition-waggons in the court. Every room, hall, and passage in the palace, except the hall of the Chamber itself and the committee-rooms, were crammed with soldiers. These important preparations were taken on account of the debate appointed for Italy and Poland, the topics which had served as a pretext for the outrage of the 15th.

The reports which were circulated of another popular manifestation determined the President of the Assembly to transfer to General Cavaignac, the Minister of War, the full command of all the troops, as well within as without the palace of the Assembly.

For the whole week Paris continued in a state of alarm. It was found absolutely necessary, from the condition of the public finances, to put a stop to employing labourers at the public expense, and the measures necessary to that end, alarmed the workmen, and excited them against the government. To abolish at once the *atelier s nationaux* was thought impossible and inhuman; but all parties proclaimed the necessity of stopping the evil.

The Minister of Public Works published a proclamation, in which a distinctly stated that the government was occupied in preparing for the reorganization of the *ateliers nationaux*. It appeared that errors alike injurious to the state and to real labourers had been committed in the midst of the precipitation with which the first enrolments were made It resulted that men who had private resources had been admitted to the benefit of the inscription, and others had inscribed themselves several times under false names, and had thus been paid several times over. The place due to deserving workmen was thus filled without right, and frequently by fraudulent means.

In fact, every sort of roguery was attempted, and often but too successfully. M. Emile Thomas, a young man, the Chief Director of the National Workshops, was arrested by the government, under circumstances even yet enveloped in much mystery. He was sent away under an escort of the police to Bordeaux, none said on a criminal charge, but on a mission of urgent importance; while he himself, in a letter to his mother, afterwards published in the journals, asserted that he had been forcibly carried away, and that he knew not the crime alleged against him. This circumstance created much ill-will among the workmen. At an early hour of Monday, the 22nd, the *rappel* was beaten in five or six arrondissements, and great numbers of the National Guard immediately turned out in arms. By eight o'clock several thousand of them were assembled at the different rendezvous. They were then marched to the National Assembly, the Garden of the Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Hôtel de Ville, and other places. The different ministries were also strongly guarded. At the National Assembly the force was immense, not only of National Guards, but of troops of the Line. The quays, the Pont de la Concorde, and, in fact, all the approaches to the Assembly, were strongly guarded. The occasion of this overwhelming display of bayonets, was a dread that the men of the *ateliers nationaux*, irritated at the manner in which M. Emile Thomas, their director, had been treated, intended to make a threatening demonstration against the Assembly and the Executive Government. Groups of them, some consisting of several hundreds, assembled during the day in different parts of the town, especially on the Boulevards, near the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis.

Affairs continued in this unsatisfactory state for many days, when the election of Prince Louis Napoleon, as representative of Paris, for one of the vacancies caused by the double returns of the original elections, led to a demonstration of a more serious kind. Unsupported by the press, and personally almost unknown to the people, his name sufficed to procure his return, although it was said at the time that money was not wanting to bring about the result. This, however, is not probable. His popularity, so far as street-shouting may be an evidence of it, was great, and he was not only elected for Paris, but simultaneously for three departments, wherein vacancies had also occurred in consequence of double returns. On the following Sunday—always a great day in Paris for political excitement—the name of the Prince was to be heard in all the assemblies of holiday people of the lower class who spend the Sundays and *fête* days in the *cabarets* outside the barriers of Paris.

On Monday morning, a new journal, *Le Napoléonien*, appeared. It was, as its title indicated, the advocate of the Prince, and its first number displayed ability. Crowds collected in the quarters leading to the National Assembly; the *générale* and the *rappel* were beaten, troops and National Guards were called out, and all the excitement and commotion of a Paris mob were brought into full development, and all because Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte was expected to take his seat in the National Assembly. So early as twelve o'clock, crowds began to form in the vicinity of the Palace of the Assembly. The fear of the law against *attroupements* prevented their remaining long on the same spot; but they did not assemble the object of their curiosity. Some came simply to see and to applaud the new hero of their caprice, for it was reported that he would be at hand to enter the Chamber the moment that his election was recognised. It was in vain that persons professing to be friends of the Prince told them that he would not be there till the day that his uncle Jerome ex-King of Westphalia, had a letter from him, dated Saturday, stating that he would not be in Paris before Tuesday—the people would remain "off and on" to catch a glimpse of him.

During the day a placard appeared, bearing an address of General Piat, Colonel of the Fourth Legion of National Guards of the *banlieue* (he who had taken possession of the Hôtel de Ville on the 24th February), in which he, as an avowed friend of Prince Louis Napoleon, declared for him any ambitious project. Other friends of the Prince, in the country, were not, however, equally discreet. They carried their ballot in front of their hats, on which was inscribed, in large characters, "*Louis Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! A bas la République!*"

About five o'clock in the evening, the Government ordered strong measures against the crowds assembled in the Place de la Révolution. Regiments of infantry and cavalry, and large bodies of National Guards (*sédentaires* and *mobiles*), immediately crossed the bridge in front of the Palace of the Assembly, and forming a junction with those already on the Place, cleared it at the point of the bayonet of the immense assemblage that had occupied it. The measure was so peremptorily and so rapidly executed, that the Place (the largest in Europe) was swept clean in five minutes. Complaints were made of unnecessary violence on the part of the armed force in carrying out this order of the Government, conveyed through the Minister of War, under whose eye the service was performed; but, as matters had come to something like a crisis, no hesitation was allowed when the command "Withdraw" was issued.

Having cleared the Place, a column of at least 3000 Gardes Mobiles wheeled round to the Rue Royale, and moved rapidly ahead. The order was given to march. The drums beat a charge, and the column moved at double quick time along the Rue de Rivoli, and through the Rues Castiglione and La Paix. Having reached the Boulevard, they proceeded in the same order and at the same pace to the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and there halted. In the meanwhile, the dragoons advanced from the Place de la Révolution, by the Rue Royale, driving the people before them, who did not comply silently, for cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Louis Napoleon!*" were uttered by them vigorously. The Boulevard cleared, the dragoons remained in position. The whole of the Rue Royale was filled with National Guards. Access to the Place de la Révolution was refused to everybody. This continued for an hour or two; ultimately, the people retired, after meeting their dispersion in shouting. Later in the evening, other assemblages that took place were dispersed without much trouble. In the Assembly itself the greatest excitement prevailed.

M. de Lamartine took advantage of the panic—asserted that shots had been fired—that blood had been shed—and proposed that the laws of 1816 and 1832, forbidding the entry of the Buonaparte family into France, should be enforced against the pretender. The motion was received amid deafening shouts of "*Vive la République!*"

It was afterwards made tolerably clear that there was in reality no Buonapartist insurrection at all; that the Executive Committee, feeling its own weakness, took advantage of the election of M. Louis Napoleon, and of a few stray cries by a portion of the capricious and insensate mob in his favour, to make this show of strength, and thus endeavour to re-establish its position in the Assembly—a position which its own dissensions, vacillations, and incompetency had been daily impairing since its first establishment.

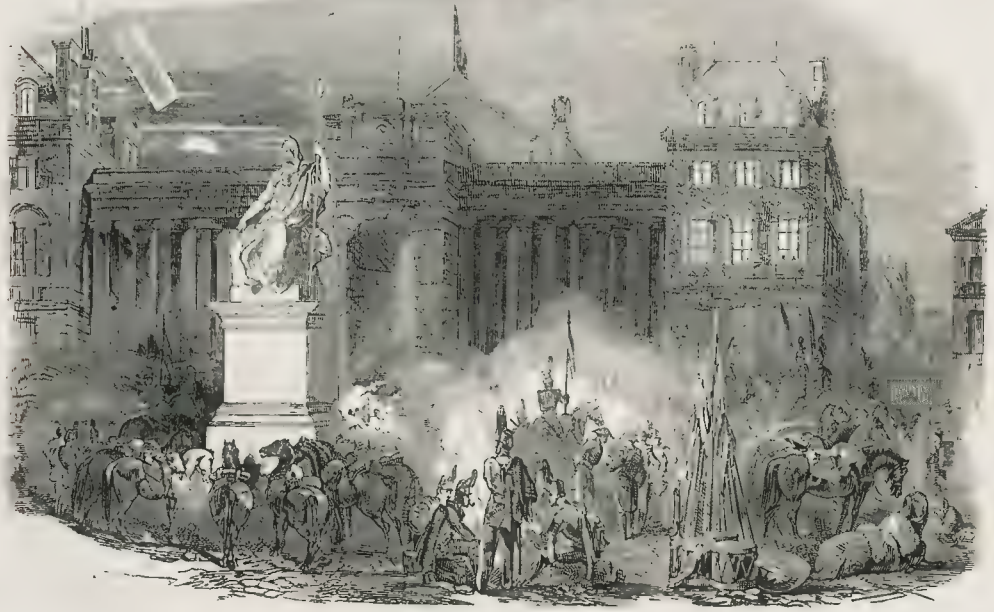
We have thus traced the principal events of the Revolution, and have arrived at that tremendous struggle, which began on the 24th of June, between the rival parties who from the first undertook to govern it. Notwithstanding the absence of any result from the Buonapartist manifestation, it was evident to the French themselves, as well as to foreigners, and indeed to all who

CONFLICT AT THE PLACE MAUBERT.

took an interest in the affairs of the Republic, that these parties—the moderate Republicans and the Communists—were the real belligerents, and that, sooner or later, a desperate struggle would arise between them. Our journal of last week contained full particulars of the awful civil war of the "red republicans," which lasted four days, and cost from 10,000 to 20,000 people their lives. We this week continue the unhappy record in another part of our paper. We can scarcely hope that even yet the fearful struggle is at an end. The Communists, it should be remembered, are the men who, throughout the reign of Louis Philippe, maintained at enormous disadvantage, and in the face of difficulty and peril, the principles of Republicanism. It was they who made the Revolution of 1848. They cling to their principles with the zealous fervour of religious enthusiasm. To them, their politics are a gospel. They look upon themselves as the regenerators of humanity. They may lack sense; but they are brimful of their conviction. It nerves their arms and inspires their hearts. They are coerced at present. They have made a great attempt, and they have failed; but, from all we know of themselves as individuals, and from all that history teaches us of the strength of a principle, believed by earnest men to be true although it may be false, we may be certain that, though defeated, they are not extinguished, and that again and again they will make themselves heard. It cannot be denied that the question of Labour is a great and urgent one, in the circumstances of every country in Europe. Let us pray that the wisdom of the age may be directed towards it, and that a solution less sanguinary may be found for it than the events of Paris might lead us to anticipate.

## RACHEL AND THE "MARSEILLAISE."

One of the most striking episodes of the early part of the Revolution was the first performance of Ponsard's tragedy of "Lucrèce" at the Théâtre de la République, formerly the Théâtre Français. The subject of the piece—the fall of the Tarquins and the revolution of Rome—naturally gave the representation a peculiar interest, and, accordingly, the theatre was crammed with an audience ready to manifest their feelings at all passages bearing upon passing events. The whole aspect of the *salle*, indeed, presented a pregnant commentary upon the stirring times. The box of the ex-Royal family, being now thrown open to location, like any other part of the theatre, was tenanted by a quiet *bourgeoise*, nowise remarkable in appearance, yet who, from their occupying that place, so lately the "cynosure of neighbouring eyes," were a point of observation for all the knuckles of the assembly during the night. But far more special objects of attention occupied the box immediately opposite, formerly appertaining to the department of the Interior, and still retained by the new Government. There sat Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Crémieux, Marrast, Pagnerre, Albert, Flocon, and other gentlemen not visible from the front; in fine, with a few exceptions, the whole of the Provisional Government. At particular passages of the play, having a bearing upon politics, a thousand eyes were turned towards them, and none were louder in their applause of those parts which told in favour of a Republic. One passage in a speech of *Brutus* was particularly applauded, in which he says, "It is easier to destroy than to restore." This line was vehemently cheered and encored by the audience, and every eye was turned towards the Government *loge*. M. Ledru Rollin looked at M. Crémieux and smiled, the whole party joining in the tumult of applause. As a mark of the good taste as well as good feeling of the spectators, it was observed that several passages which might have been applied by a less generous assembly as bearing against the ex-King and his family, passed without eliciting the least approbation, though the enthusiasm in favour of a Republic was most ardently expressed on every occasion that offered. It was not, however, until the close of the tragedy, when Mdlle. Rachel, who had performed *Lucrèce*, appeared to sing the "Marseillaise," that the excited temperament of the public was raised to its highest pitch. Her singing—or rather her acting—of this national hymn was on this occasion sublime. Her chant was solemn and inspired as a sibylline priestess; and as she knelt and pressed the tricoloured flag to her heart, the entire theatre broke out into a long loud, and enthusiastic burst of transport. The actress was recalled at the close of the last strophe, and the entire body of the auditory stood up to receive her, and to renew their thanks. Among the most fervent of her applauders were the members of the Government. It was said that M. Ledru Rollin imagined this scene; and that it was by his solicitations that Mdlle. Rachel—a still more ardent and enthusiastic republican than himself, if such were possible—undertook to rouse, by this hymn, the zeal and ardour of the more educated classes of French society. Her manner of rendering it was grand, but it was the grandeur of hatred and revenge, not of patriotism. She seemed to be not the genius of Liberty, but the sanguinary Nemesis; not the utterer of a hymn of liberty, but of an awful, abominable, and yet beautiful chant of vengeance and execration. It produced its effect, however. Its power and genius were unquestionable, and long haunted the memory of those who heard it.



NIGHT BIVOUAC OF TROOPS AT THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE CHAMBER OF THE FIRST PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, PARIS

## THE REVOLUTIONS OF ITALY.

AMONGST Italians the enfranchisement of Italy is no new idea. Five hundred years ago it awakened the eloquence of Rienzi and the poetry of Petrarch. "The deliverance of his country," says Gibbon, "inspired Rienzi with the vast, and perhaps visionary, idea of uniting Italy in a great Federative Republic, of which Rome should be the ancient and lawful head, and the free cities and Princes the members and associates. Could passion have listened to reason, could private interest have yielded to the public welfare, the supreme tribunal and confederate union of the Italian Republic might have healed their intestine discord, and closed the Alps against the barbarians of the North." Rienzi's celebrated citation of Louis, Duke of Bavaria; Charles, King of Bohemia; and all the Electors of Germany, to prove at Rome their right to the empire of Italy, was the first assertion of the claim of ITALY FOR THE ITALIANS. Even then, amidst the darkness of ignorance and the rapacious rule of factions, the justice of the claim was felt. The idea ennobled for a time the whole people. There was too much corruption, envy, and dissension amongst the powerful few, and too much debasement and ignorance amongst the many, to realise the idea, but it never quite died out Through all the darkness that followed Rienzi's glorious vision of Italy emancipated and united, there were found some to keep alive the theme, though at any time in those 500 years the emancipation, and, above all, the union of Italy, seemed impossible. There were too many opposing foreign and home forces to be overcome—too many hostile interests to be reconciled, and, in short, the difficulties were so complicated that the idea of Italy for the Italians seemed the wildest dream of enthusiasm. It had to be learned that all the hostile interests were in opposition to common sense and common justice—a mere tangled net in which the people were caught, crippled, and plundered.

Of all Italy, the case of Rome and the States of the Church seemed most hopeless. The Roman system placed the entire powers of the State in the hands of the hierarchy. Every Minister was a Cardinal, and all the offices were filled by priests; justice was perverted; everything was weak, venal, and corrupt. Rome was leagued with Austria: Austria governed better, but kept Rome in its condition of debasement; and both prevented any advance toward liberty in the nominally independent states. Yet in Rome the liberties of Italy were first acknowledged. PIUS THE NINTH accomplished the first of the Italian Revolutions, and gave the impulse from which all the rest have sprung!

Austria would take no reform from Pius IX. He thought more of the Italians than of Metternich or Ferdinand, to whom Italy was a "geographical expression," and the Italians a nonentity. An attempt was made to overawe the Pope, and stop the progress of his reforms. The treaty of Vienna conceited the maintenance of an Austrian garrison in Ferrara, in the Papal dominions. Scarce had the new constitution been proclaimed, when Austria marched reinforcements thither, with the most unmistakable indications of hostility to the Pope. Within a few weeks—though there was no outbreak, no violence, no open display of force—the whole aspect of Italy was so changed, that the Papal Nuncio at Vienna was enabled, in the name not merely of the Papal States, but of all Italy, to demand the withdrawal of the troops; and even Austria was compelled to bow before the resolution of Italy against all foreign interference. The Austrian troops were marched from Ferrara on the 23d of December, and thus, for the first time, the Italians (united) triumphed, and the right of all the states of Italy not under Austria to choose their own forms of government, was established.

The constitutional reform of the Papal States was followed by the publication of a convention between the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucca, and the King of Sardinia, founded on the scheme first proposed about six years since by Cæsar Balbo, in his work on the

SACKING OF NAPLES, BY LAZZARONI.

hopes of Italy, and setting forth "that these states, animated by the desire to contribute by union to *the increase of the dignity and prosperity of Italy*, and being persuaded that the true and essential basis of the union of Italy consists in the fusion of the material interests of the population of their respective dominions, have agreed to form an association on the principle of the German Commercial League,' the tariff to be drawn up with the utmost amount of commercial freedom compatible with the respective interests of the contracting powers—following, in short, the example of England rather than of the Zollverein. The news of this convention was received throughout Italy with enthusiasm. It also was a revolution, a return to the liberal system of trade policy of Italy, and it brought with it hopes of the restoration of commerce, and the revival of trade and industry.

Throughout Austrian Italy, the impulse was felt; it made the trade-repression rule of the foreign power more irksome. Italy for the Italians then came to mean liberty to the country—freedom to the trade of Italy. Austria sought to crush this spreading commercial spirit, and thought only of strengthening the army in Italy, and keeping down the people.

At the close of last year the Austrian Cabinet resolved to reinforce the army in Italy, so as to have 40,000 men at command without lessening the strength of the several garrisons. The measure was notified to the great powers as being intended solely for the better security of the Austrian possessions in Italy.

In the face of this increase of armed force, the spirit of resistance to Austrian misrule began to show itself in Lombardy. On the 19th of December, M. Nazari, deputy of the city of Bergamo, in the central congregation of the kingdom, moved a resolution that a committee be appointed to lay before the Emperor of Austria a project of reform for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The motion was founded on the universal discontent of the country. It was opposed by the Governor of Milan, President of the congregation, who declared that the Viceroy himself was engaged in preparing a project of reform; nevertheless the resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly; the committee was appointed, and the inhabitants of Milan crowded to the residence of Nazari to inscribe their names as an expression of approbation and respect.

The committee consisted of deputies from Como, Milan, Cremona, Lodi, Brescia, Bergamo, Mantua. But neither in answer to the committee, nor as the invention of the viceroy, was any reform promulgated or even promised; instead troops continued to arrive; and the directors of the imperial iron foundry at Mariazelle, in Austria, announced publicly that for six months they could not execute any private orders, as night and day the entire of the works would be employed in casting cannons and millions of projectiles.

Whilst this force against reform was in full preparation, an anonymous notice was circulated amongst all classes in Milan, urging a total abstinence from tobacco and snuff, to cripple the finances, as the most effectual mode of obtaining reform from the Austrian Government, which derives a very large revenue from these monopolies. The plan was adopted universally; and for some weeks the people were allowed undisturbed to pursue their self-denying course of peaceful passive resistance.

On the 2nd of Jan. an Austrian captain and an American appeared on the Corso smoking. The captain received a blow on the cheek, and the American had the cigar knocked out of his mouth. At midnight of the same day many thousands of cigars were sent to the barracks, with an order to the soldiers to smoke them in the town next day, and if they were interfered with to use their arms. In obedience to the order, which there can be no doubt was given with the express intention of provoking a collision, the soldiers sallied through the town in smoking parties of from 100 to 200, jeering the people, who for a time endured the insult patiently, but at length hissed the soldiers, who, half-drunk, used their arms. The contest lasted from six in the evening until midnight; several were killed; 150 wounded were taken to the hospitals, and a large number to their own homes. The people, exasperated, armed themselves, and agreed not only to discontinue the use of tobacco, but not to put into the lottery, which would be a further heavy loss to the revenue.

At Pavia the university was provisionally closed; a fight took place between the students and Austrians; six or seven persons were killed, and thirty wounded.

At Turin, on the 14th, a grand funeral service was celebrated in the church of La Gran Madre de Dio, in commemoration of the patriots murdered at Milan and Pavia. The rector of the church, all the inhabitants, all dressed in deep mourning, assisted at the ceremony. A similar funeral ceremony was celebrated in the church of the Lombards at Rome, the Pope permitting the demonstration which the Austrian Ambassador had had vainly endeavoured to prevent. The young men belonging to the Lombardo-Venetian Guard, instituted in 1838, at the coronation of the Emperor at Milan, all tendered their resignations; the theatres were deserted, and the expression of hatred to Austria, and condemnation of the conduct of the police, military, and Government, were universal.

At Venice, notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, ladies made a collection for the wounded of Milan, and 8000 francs were forwarded, with a letter of sympathy from the Venetians. The Mayor of Vincenzia forwarded 2000 francs from the inhabitants. At Verona, 1600 francs were subscribed in eight hours, when the subscription was stopped by the police. There was no mistaking the evidences that the Austrian rule in Italy must either keep pace with the progress of reforms at Rome—agree to an Italian commercial league, a free press, a representative Government, and independent municipal institutions—or must be annihilated; or maintain the old system of tyranny by force and fraud, and at the last cost of the blood of the people. It was equally clear that Austria would cling to the old abuses and the old principle of crushing the popular spirit, the attempt was to be made again to erect the palisades to empale men and demonstrators, to be met by armed arrests and conspiracies. Once more the news from Milan orders were despatched from Vienna, and announced by the arrest of the Marquis Rosales, President of the Municipal Council, Count Casati Battaglia, the young Marquis Sanvitale Stampa; the Marquis Filippo Villani, Count Pertusati, and Count Ercole Durini. Count Castiglioni, author of a Universal History, and Count Arrivabene have also been arrested, but escaped. In addition to these, the houses were then distinguished, upon which doors and windows were ordered to be nailed up, amongst and most noticed were those of the Princess Belgiojoso, the Duke of Litta, and the Germanophile, Count Giulini. Count Arrivabene, with other Italians, were transported to Libreria and Mantua to work as galley slaves. Fresh troops were quartered in Milan, 10,000 in Verona; and the Regiment of Gradisca, of disgraceful notoriety in the massacre of Galicia, was quartered at Pavia.

The Emperor wrote to the Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—"I have duly examined the events which occurred at Milan on the 2nd and 3rd instant. It is evident to me that a faction desirous to destroy public order and tranquillity exists in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. All that you deemed necessary to satisfy the wants and wishes of the different provinces, I have already done for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. *I am not disposed to grant further concessions.* Your Highness will make known my sentiments to the public. The attitude of the majority of the population of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, however, induces a hope that similar distressing scenes shall not again occur. *At all events, I rely on the loyalty and courage of my troops.*" (Signed Ferdinand I.)

This letter, of itself sufficient to rouse whatever of independent spirit the might be in Italy, and unite it for the expulsion of Austria, was interpreted by General Radetzsky in an order of the day issued to the troops under his command, in terms the most outrageous and offensive.

The letters of the Emperor and his general had some effect. On the 21st of June three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Milan applied to the police for their passports; every body dreaded a second Galicia, and was eager to leave the country before the fury of Austria might break forth in pillage and massacre.

During the course of these events in Venetian Lombardy, the subjects of Ferdinand of Sicily also demanded extensive reforms.

In 1812 the constitution of Sicily, some centuries old, was modified under the advice, and with the assistance, of Lord Bentinck, and guaranteed by the English Government.

In 1816, on the triumph of absolutism in Europe, the Court of Naples endeavoured to bring the Sicilian Parliament to abolish the constitution, but did not succeed; subsequently the Neapolitan Government, with the view of making the constitution unpopular, imposed various unjust taxes, and took arbitrary measures to put down the liberty of the press. It abolished the national flag of Sicily, and caused the judges to prosecute with the utmost rigour the defenders of the national institutions.

A decree of August 16, 1816, ordered taxes to be levied without the interference of Parliament. In the December of the same year, the famous decree was published by which Ferdinand re-organised his whole kingdom, and so got rid of the Sicilian constitution, which he had sworn to maintain. He published, at the same time, a decree declaring that the amount of taxes should be fixed every year by the King; but must not in any year exceed 1,847,687 ounces, unless by sanction of a Parliament; nevertheless, without a Parliament, that impost was afterwards increased three-fold.

Another decree promised that public offices in Sicily should be filled by Sicilians; but, like all the previous promises, it was openly broken. And, that the people might have no chance of speaking out against these violations of public faith, the liberty of the press was abolished; and, still further to repress the spirit of inquiry and progress, all foreign newspapers, even those of absolute Governments, were prohibited. This state of things could not last. Again and again the people petitioned for reforms, and were put off with promises. At the commencement of the present year it became evident that the Sicilians could no longer be trifled with. Ferdinand of Naples became active, presided daily at councils, at which the state of the country, the deficit in the finances, the need for immediate abandonment of the old worn-out and hat-ful political forms, were eagerly discussed.

It was argued, also, that the army should be diminished. Ferdinand instead would increase it, and could not make up his mind what else to do. He felt it no easy matter to let go absolute power, to abandon the potion so long lived up to—that the people of Sicily were especially born to obey him and pay him taxes. It was hateful to contemplate the idea of these same people to any extent governing themselves and setting what taxes were needful to be paid. Their demands were, therefore, from day to day adjourned, until their patience could endure no longer, and the popular dissatisfaction broke out into open rebellion. There was some hope in Sicily and Naples that on the King's birthday the new and repeatedly promised constitution would be declared. The results of the final extinction of these expectations was the outburst of rebellion in Palermo. Never was outbreak more sudden, unanimous, or universal; nobles, students, women, priests, the whole populace, determined to be trifled with no longer, turned out and fought. The garrison took refuge in the Palace and small forts about the city. These forts were attacked, and the whole of Palermo, and, it might be said, all Sicily, fell into the hands of the insurgents. The news threw Ferdinand into a fever of rage and fury; a reinforcement of 4500 men were ordered to embark immediately; and, under the command of the Count d'Aquila, the King's brother, landed at Palermo, on the 15th; but the Count did not dare to risk a battle with the people. The troops remained in the forts, and, during forty-eight hours, continued to fire upon and bombard the city. The people, however, were not to be conquered. They attacked, and, by fierce fightings took, the fort of Castellamare. The whole populace were on the point of rising. The King's brother returned to Naples; his report convinced even the King that immediate concessions must be made. The Palermitans would take no promises, no mere securities; they demanded and obtained the proclamation of the constitution of 1812, which of right had belonged to them ever since that date. On the 29th the constitution was announced at Messina; on the 30th, at Palermo; and, on the same day, steamers were sent to bring back the troops.

At Naples, meanwhile, popular excitement, roused by the events in Sicily, had reached such a height that there was no course of safety but there, also, to grant a constitution, which was accordingly published on the 28th. On the 8th of February a constitution was proclaimed for Sardinia.

Throughout Italy the progress of these events was watched eagerly, and the accounts welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. At Genoa there was a popular rejoicing, and the news of the people, heard in all directions, was "A Constitution for Piedmont!" At Rome the people crowded out for miles to meet the couriers on the Via Appia, and extraordinary supplements were issued hourly by the newspapers. A *fête* was held to celebrate the triumph of the Liberals. There was a similar *fête* at Florence, and at nearly all the other great towns of Italy.

In Lombardy, the people, beset by 100,000 soldiers, scarcely dared to rejoice. Austria was doggedly marching more troops upon them. The little army of the Duke of Modena had been incorporated with the Grand Duchy, and placed under the command of Radetzky. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of January the railroad from Treviglio to Milan was closed to the public, being exclusively occupied with the conveyance of troops from Lombardy. The army was to keep back the tide of opinion rising throughout Italy; there was no chance of peace but in submission; no hope of reform under Metternich and Ferdinand. But this gathering army and the gloomy adherence to relentless tyranny increased the hatred of Austrian rule, enlisted universal sympathy for its victims, and fixed with sterner intensity the one idea of Italy for the Italians. At the *fête* to celebrate the proclamation of the Neapolitan constitution, the popular cry was "Live the Constitution!" "Death to the Austrians!" "Let us march to Lombardy to assist our brethren!"

But the case of Lombardy seemed hopeless—the army had been increased to 110,000, with 700 cannon. Arrests were incessant; the prison of Milan was crowded; numbers were sent to the House of Correction at Porta Nuova. The Austrians were everywhere insulted; it was evident that the storm of popular indignation must burst forth soon; that the struggle would be a fierce one, though it was scarcely possible to believe the Italians could be successful. The outbreak was hastened, and help came to them, from a quarter altogether unexpected.

Austria was the first to feel the revolutionary impulse given by France; the whole policy of Metternich had been to keep himself and to escape in disguise from amongst a people to whom he had so long been a source of terror. With his fall absolutism perished, and the will of the people was acknowledged. A constitutional Government was declared at Vienna, but it was too late to save the dominions in Lombardy by any Austrian form of Government. Italy for the Italians had become a master passion, and irrepressible.

On the 17th of March the Austrian Viceroy left Milan, and met on the road the courier with the intelligence of the popular triumph at Vienna. On the 18th the Milanese seized the post at the palace of Marino, the city governor, and began the construction of barricades; carriages were seized upon and overturned—the first was that of the vice-president of the Government, General O'Donnell; the pavement was torn up; not a soldier was to be seen; the barricades were finished during the night.

On the morning of the 18th the fighting commenced. The fire of cannon and musketry was kept up all day. The artillery planted in front of the cathedral and palace were seized by the people. Six pieces of cannon were taken at Binasco from a party of Austrian cavalry and Hungarian artillerymen, on the way from Pavia to Milan. On the Piazza del Duomo the populace captured six guns. A Provisional Government was formed, and the fighting continued on the 20th, with doubtful success to the people, who, notwithstanding the support of a body of Swiss who had forced the Porta Comasina, and brought ammunition and provisions, were driven from the Broletto—the centre of their movement.

On the morning of the 21st they regained their position, took possession of the powder-magazine, and planted a cannon on the tower of S. a Celso. General Radetzsky offered to treat with the Provisional Government, but was refused, unless on terms of unconditional surrender.

A deputation was despatched to Turin, demanding assistance, which was at once granted, and the Piedmontese force, under the command of the Duke of Genoa, and the Prince of Savoy, advanced on Milan on the 22d. The Austrians retired before it, and left the city garrisoned by its own citizens, and the auxiliary forces of Piedmont. The freedom of Milan was accomplished.

On the 19th the people of Parma rose suddenly and took possession of the chief posts in the city. On the 20th, after some fighting, the Duke issued a proclamation, declaring the appointment of a council, with supreme authority to give such instructions and adopt such measures as the circumstances might require, whilst he and his royal family quitted the states. On the same day the Duke of Modena was deposed and imprisoned, and the Austrians were driven out of Pavia.

On the 19th, Venice, Treiste, and Padua were in open insurrection; rebellion also spread through Vicenza, Treviso, and the whole of the Venetian territory, as far as Verona. On the 22nd General Count Zicler capitulated with the Provisional Government of Venice, and set it free from the domination of Austria. The King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, issued a proclamation, taking Lombardy under his protection, marched an army to join his forces at Milan, took the field boldly to drive Austria beyond the Alps, and virtually proclaimed himself the liberator of Italy. So far his campaign has been brilliant and victorious. The Austrians have been driven beyond the Mincio at Goito, and compelled to surrender Peschiera.

On the 1st of March an insurrectionary movement took place at Rome, in consequence of its being understood that the Pope, influenced by an intrigue amongst the Cardinals, had refused to declare war against Austria. The people had allowed him the previous day to form his resolution; and at five o'clock in the morning the whole city was on foot in eager impatience. The answer was that war would be formally declared; and (as the people had also demanded a complete separation of temporal and spiritual affairs) that no priest should be appointed to fill any public employment; that Pius the Ninth was the head of the Government; that a daily official bulletin would be published of the events of the great war, and encouragement given to the Roman youth to arm and drive the barbarians from Italy. This satisfied the people; the ferment was calmed, and all classes were united.

On the 13th of April the Sicilian Parliament passed by acclamation a decree—"That Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty were for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily. Sicily should govern herself constitutionally and call to the throne an Italian Prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her statute." The list of candidates for the throne has since been published. They are, a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (son of Lucien Bonaparte), and the Prince de Beauharnais. Enraged at this boldness, the King of Naples declared war against Sicily.

From first to last the conduct of Ferdinand has been false and treacherous: good faith has been disregarded, not a single promise has been kept, and every opportunity has been seized upon to cripple or retract the liberal measures he has been forced to yield. In no instance was this reactionary policy more determinedly carried out, than with regard to the election of Peers by the people of Naples.

The Commons had been returned; but no Peers had been elected by the people: in most instances, the forms requesting the nomination of that body were filled up with a request that the Commons should decide if it were advisable that a house of such a nature should have any voice in the legislature. On the 15th the houses were to meet. No Peers had been named up to the 13th, but, on the 14th, a proclamation appeared, emanating from the King (since the Minister had nearly all resigned), nominating fifty members for the House of Peers. Immediately on the publication of this document the Commons met privately, and agreed to address the National Guard on this encroachment of royal authority. Both houses were to meet and be sworn in on the 15th, at the Church of St. Lorenzo.

On Saturday, the 13th of May, the deputies were assembled in the Salle de Marto Olivetto, in preparatory session, to modify the form of oath to be taken at the opening of Parliament. The oath was, "I swear fidelity to the King and the constitution of the 29th of January." The deputies refused this form, as not being in accordance with the concessions of the 3rd of April, the National Guard, numbering 15,000, objected, and Saturday and Sunday were passed in negotiations. At eleven o'clock on Sunday night it was announced that the King would not modify the form. Eight deputies met, declared the sitting permanent, and sent a deputation to treat with the King, but without success. Another deputation was sent at twelve; the King asked time to consider, and at length pretended to accept a modification of the oath, reserving the rights of the 3rd of April. It was, however, mere pretence. Meanwhile, the troops had been ordered out. Soon after midnight the National Guards began raising barricades; at half-past one the *générale* was beaten, and at two the troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, occupied the spaces round the palace, castle, and market-place.

On Monday it was informed that barricades had been thrown up, the King ordered the withdrawal of the troops, and promised that the Parliament should be opened without any oath. But he was not to be believed; it might be a trick to get the popular leaders into his power; and the National Guards refused to lower the barricades unless the Chamber of Peers were abolished, the fortresses surrendered, and the troops removed from the metropolis. Instead, the soldiers were called out again, and at nine o'clock the Swiss guards were drawn up round the castle. A musket was discharged by accident; the National Guard commenced firing, the Swiss and artillery opened a murderous fire upon the people, and the battle raged in all directions. At San Fernando and San Bridgida the National Guard maintained their ground for three hours under an incessant fire of musketry and artillery. But the bloodshed of open battle was not enough for Ferdinand. The town was given up to pillage and massacre by the *lazzaroni*. Three guns were fired from the fort, and the red flag raised; and, at the preconcerted signal, with the shout of "*Viva il Re!*" the *lazzaroni* and troops burst with the fury of wild beasts into house after house, slaughtered the inhabitants without regard to age or sex, and dashed the bodies from the windows. Unheard of atrocities were committed. In one house a father, mother, and four children were shot. Some were dragged alive through the streets, to be butchered—struck at as they went along, and insulted by the agents of the police and the soldiers, who forced them to cry "*Viva il Re!*" when they refused, stabbed them in the face with their bayonets. The Royal Guard murdered two sons of the Marquis Vasatori in his own palace: the father went stark mad: the palace was sacked—so were all the palaces in Toledo. Next day 5000 *lazzaroni*, fresh from the plunder, with the clotted blood of those fierce butcheries upon them, were before the King's palace, to congratulate the King Ferdinand that his commands were so widely and remorselessly obeyed, his work so bravely done: but it did not answer; the people were not conquered. The last accounts state that the insurgent provinces had gained some advantages; the people refused to lay down their arms: the situation of the King was so beset with difficulties, that he spoke of abdication in favour of his son; but this discovery of his own unfitness comes too late, the Neapolitans have had enough of the butchery and robbery of Bourbons—their desire is to join the league with Lombardy-Piedmont, as Piacenza, Parma, Gustalla, Modena, and Reggio have already done, for the common interests of all, the protection and advancement of all, and the firm establishment of Italy for the Italians. The old Absolutism, the derided dream, is now a reality; and it seems all but impossible that Austria should ever again gain a footing in Italy.

## THE REVOLUTIONS OF GERMANY.

THE large number of independent states of which the nfederated confederation of Germany is formed, renders a condensed account of the great events that have taken place in them since March a matter of some difficulty. These states are no less than 37 in number, many of them being very small, one or two smaller than our small county of Rutland; but each possessing an independent government, and only liable to be called upon to furnish a proportionate contingent to the army of the Confederation, in case of danger. For hundreds of years the desire of the union of Germany into one great federal empire, has existed in the minds and hearts of many patriotic men in Germany; and the establishment of the Great Zollverein, or Customs Union, was hailed with joy, as one of the means by which this object might be accomplished. With the exception of Austria, Hanover, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, all the states of the Confederation immediately joined the union. Since the establishment for the customs union, the desire of the union of Germany has visibly increased, and, during the recent turmoil of events, has reached its height. From the severe censorship of the press formerly exercised in all the states of Germany, but very little of the truth, and that very much distorted, was known in other countries of the real feelings and wishes of the German nations. Their kings and princes were better known; but it is quite certain that, for many years past, the people of Germany have been desirous of political and social change, as, indeed, may be seen from the mock constitution granted by the King of Prussia in 1847, after so many broken promises. In the west and north of Germany poverty had been making alarming inroads since 1840, notwithstanding the employment afforded by the artificial birth and protection of factories and mills. The still more rapidly-increasing population, with its increasing intelligence, forced men to think on these matters; and very soon did they arrive at a conclusion not very far from the truth. Their Governments they felt, incensed the evils which man is heir to, without attempting to alleviate them. Their sight became still clearer, and they recognised the open despotism of Austria, whose Emperor was a child in

the hands of Metternich; they saw through the flimsy pretexts of constitutional liberty with which Frederick William of Prussia sought to hide the despotic tendencies of his mind; they learned to contemn the disgraceful profligacy of the foolish King Ludwig of Bavaria; they discovered the petty tyrannies practised by the smaller Princes and Electors of Germany; and their minds awakened to a just sense of their rights and privileges as men as well as subjects. Silently were these impressions circulated through out the different states. Where voices were raised, their owners were banished or imprisoned, but nevertheless did these opinions gain ground. In Baden, MM. Welcker and Bassermann op nly called for constitutional government and freedom of the press. The first section was approaching; men understood that it was necessary, and were beginning to measure their strength, when suddenly the blaze of the French Revolution inflamed all Europe; its sparks flying in all directions, kindled the train in preparation in all Germany, and immediately the whole country was in one great blaze.

The first accounts of the French Revolution awakened in the minds of the inhabitants of the Rhine Provinces their ancient jealousy of the French, on account of the left bank of the Rhine, and caused great uneasiness in the Prussian Government. Cabinet councils were held very frequently, and it was determined to oppose every attempt at aggression on the part of the French. Large bodies of troops were advanced towards the Rhine, and the inhabitants of the Prussian p vinces, while asserting the independence of Prussia, agreed with their neighbours that it was their first and bounden duty to lay down their lives in defence of their country. In a few days, however, the bugbear of French invasion dropped almost out of sight. On the 29th of Feb., at Carlsruhe, in Baden, deputations from every town in the Grand Duchy besieged the Grand Duke, demanding liberty of the press, trial by jury, extended suffrage, constitutional Government, institution of a burgher guard, right of public meeting, and amended representation of the German nations in the Diet at Frankfort. On the 2nd March the Grand Duke succumbed to the demands of his people, dismissed his obnoxious ministers, and called to his council M. Welcker, a well-known friend of liberty and national progress, and for many years the firm and consistent opponent of all the despotic proceedings of the Government. Simultaneously, almost, great popular demonstrations were made in favour of the like concessions at Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt; Hanau, in Hesse Cassel; Wiesbaden, in Nassau; Stuttgardt, in Wirtemburg; and many smaller towns in those neighbourhoods.

On the 3rd of March, at Cologne, the people proceeded *en masse* to the town-house, where the Council were sitting, and required of the Prussian authorities their sanction to similar petitions. A riot ensued, the town-house was stormed, and the authorities made prisoners. The intervention of the military released them, and the Governor of the Rhine Provinces promised to forward the petitions of the inhabitants to Berlin. On the same day the inhabitants of Frankfort met together, and added their voices to the almost universal shout for reform, expressing their discontent with the meagre concessions which the Diet had that day made. The Diet had abandoned the idea of a universal law of the press for all Germany, and resolved to allow each state to exercise its own judgment in the matter, subject to certain guarantees. The 4th of the month witnessed the bloodless revolution of Munich. On that day the people of Munich, barely recovered from the excitement of the Lola Montes affair, assembled together in large numbers in the streets in the neighbourhood of the palace, and demanded reform; their feelings were easily roused, and in the excitement of the moment they stormed the arsenal, possessed themselves of the arms it contained, and thus equipped, unchecked by the military, they proceeded to the palace, and wrenched from King Ludwig those concessions which he had refused to make. A week had thus elapsed since the occurrences at Paris, and we find that at its close the demands of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Bavaria, the dukedom of Baden, the kingdom of Wirtemburg, the dukedom of Nassau, and the electorate of Hesse Darmstadt, had been conceded by the ruling powers. At Hanau, in Hesse Cassel, a bloody insurrection, with barricades, and conflicts between a portion of the people and the soldiery, was needed before the Elector would give way. Eventually, on the 4th, he was constrained in the most humiliating manner to do as his people desired. One of the chief articles of these demands was that their rulers ought to cease to be alone represented at the Diet, and demanded that the people should have their representatives at its sittings. In addition to this application for the amendment of the constitution of the Diet, much was said and written concerning the advantages of the union of the whole of Germany into one federal empire. The very favourable reception accorded to this idea throughout the Rhine Provinces led to a meeting of philosophers and statesmen, to whom the question belongs will be the ground of the utmost importance. On the 5th of March fifty-one representatives of different countries of Prussia, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Hesse Darmstadt, met together at Heidelberg to consult on the state of Germany, and the steps necessary to be adopted in such a crisis. They unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, embodying the following plan: — That no war of intervention should be made against the new order of things; that no attempts should be made to deprive other nations of the liberty and independence which they had earned as a right; that a representative assembly should be convened for all German states, to avert internal and external dangers, and to develop the energy and prosperity of the country; that a body of volunteer representatives should be organised to offer their assistance to Government in this matter; and that all Germany should unite to defend the country against foreign aggression. Very much to its credit, the Diet then sitting at Frankfort, on the following day, declared its conviction of the necessity of reforming the Federal Diet, and invoked the different German states to send immediately to Frankfort persons enjoying the confidence of their countrymen, to assist in the deliberations necessary for a new constitution of the Diet. During this first week of March matters remained tranquil in the north and south of Germany, though the uneasiness felt by the people was shared by councillors had very much increased. The agitation of the sturdy inhabitants of the Rhine provinces, slight symptoms of the same near the capital, and occasional gentle reminders of broken promises, induced Prince Frederick William of Prussia, on the 6th, to *promise* that he would *grant to the assembled States the right conferred by the law of the 17th of February on the assembled Committees of the States, to meet periodically, at fixed times; and he promised to confirm the privileges of the Committees in a corresponding manner. No time, however, was fixed.* On the same day the Prince of Prussia was appointed Governor-General of the Rhine Provinces. He did not, however, leave Berlin. Large bodies of troops were moving all this time from the eastern provinces of Prussia to the neighbourhood of the Rhine. On the 10th of the month the King of Prussia issued a decree declaring himself dissatisfied with the resolutions of the Diet with respect to the freedom of the press, and announced that, unless the Diet granted substantively the freedom of the press for the whole Confederation, he would take the initiative for the Prussian kingdom at the next meeting. We may here state that on the 15th he issued another decree, announcing that, in consequence of the resolutions of the Diet on the 9th, he *promised* that he would *grant to the assembled States the right conferred by the law of the 17th of February on the assembled Committees of the States, to meet periodically, at fixed times; and he promised to confirm the privileges of the Committees in a corresponding manner. No time, however, was fixed.* On the same day the Prince of Prussia was appointed Governor-General of the Rhine Provinces. He did not, however, leave Berlin. 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While King Frederick William was thus engaged in Prussia, his ally in Saxony was undergoing the process of compulsory concession. Dresden and Leipsic pronounced in favour of the universal progress, and compelled the King to grant their request. King Ernest Augustus of Hanover was being roused also, and after much temporising and great delays, which, if prolonged another day, might have cost him his throne, was compelled on the 16th to grant the demands of the Hanoverians. Having travelled a little out of the order of dates in order to show the progress of the revolution in the north of Germany, and in order that the influence of the revolution in Vienna might be more particularly shown in the subsequent events at Berlin, we will now turn our attention to the capital of the Austrian dominions. Long held to be the most politically careless race in Germany, their city, one of the most pleasant in Europe for the resort of foreigners, renowned for its varied attractions, musical, theatrical, and scientific, but regarded as dead to all else, the Viennese nevertheless preceded Berlin in the attainment of the Constitutional Government.

On the 13th March the session of the Diet of Lower Austria was opened. An immense concourse of the inhabitants assembled in the neighbourhood of the church, headed by the students. They drew up a petition in favour of constitutional Government, freedom of the press, national armament, trial by jury, and religious freedom. Having possessed themselves of the Hall of Assembly, Archduke Albert addressed them, assuring the students that their demands should be granted. Notwithstanding this assurance of the Archduke, nothing was done; a decree promulgating freedom of the press was issued, but withdrawn within half an hour, and their demands were then refused. Angry and excited, the populace and the students rushed upon the arsenal, obtained arms, and advancing to meet the soldiers, who were ordered to suppress the riot. In various parts of the town barricades were built, and conflicts occurred on the night of the 13th, and morning of the 14th. The military made no impression on the rioters; and the Government finding the neighbouring countrymen were flocking into the town to assist the insurrectionists, and that portions of the soldiery were also leaving the ranks, felt themselves compelled to succumb; Metternich resigned, the unpopular Archdukes Albert, Ludwig, and William retired, the demands of the people were granted, a popular ministry installed, and Austria became a constitutional empire on the 15th of March. Metternich fled in disguise, and his palace was burnt. The accounts of the number of slain during these two days vary very much; 160 will be found to be near the real result. The emperor is represented to have behaved with perfect calmness. One of the results of the change was that Hungary obtained a national government. The Hungarian Chamber had previously remonstrated very strongly against the policy pursued by Metternich, and had demanded the recal of the Austrian authorities, and the substitution of Hungarians in their places.

Prussia, and Berlin more especially, now demand our attention; and we must return to the 13th of March. On that day a monster meeting was held in Berlin to petition the King for the reforms granted in other countries. The meeting, which was rather tumultuous, was dispersed by the soldiery: blood was shed, and several lives were lost. On the 14th and 15th similar meetings took place, which were put down in the same way. On the following day the students of Berlin, united with those of Halle, joined the people in their petitions, and threatened to arm unless their petitions were granted. On the 17th the Revolution at Vienna became known at Berlin, and, on the morning of the 18th, the King issued that most remarkable decree in which he demands the union of the whole German Empire, the re-organisation of its confederation, the institution of a common Government, a common army, and a common customs union, and very plainly intimates his willingness to accept the Imperial throne, acknowledging, as he did, that, in the adoption of this course of proceeding, he had been very materially hastened by the events at Vienna. Though the last German Sovereign to grant the demands of his people, he was perfectly ready, now that popularity was necessary to the attainment of his objects, to grant some, at least, of the required concessions. He granted liberty of the press, subject to the penal laws for libel, &c., and convoked the Diet for the 2d of April. Slight as were these concessions, the great aspirations of his Majesty were very popular apparently; and in the afternoon of the same day the people assembled in the square in front of the palace, to thank the King and cheer him, when, by an unaccountable accident, suddenly two shots were fired, and the people were immediately charged by the infantry and cavalry, with whom the palace and its courts were filled, many lives were lost, and the people fled in all directions. Barricades were erected, the gun-shops sacked, and the people armed. All that afternoon and the following night did the battle rage with the utmost vehemence. In the morning, though apparently successful, the troops were completely worn out with fatigue; and their general being in the hands of the people, a prisoner, the King capitulated, ordered all the troops to leave the town, permitted the establishment of the burgher guard, granted universal suffrage, dismissed his hated ministers (Bodelschwingh, Thile, and Eichorn), and nominated Count Arnim President of the Council, with Count Schwerin and M. Auerswald (all Liberals) as his assistants. On the morning of the 19th a royal proclamation appeared, declaring that the revolution had been caused by evil-minded foreigners, and that his troops did not use their weapons until they were forced to appear in the balcony, to see thirty-seven dead bodies, the victims either of an unlucky blunder or an equally unfortunate treachery. Of the people, nearly two hundred and forty fell during the fight; the number of soldiers killed is not known, but it is conjectured to be near seven or eight hundred. Of course, very many died of their wounds subsequently. On the 20th a political amnesty was declared, and M. Camphausen summoned to assist in the ministry. During the conflict, the Prince of Prussia, who was very obnoxious to the people remained hidden in the palace. He subsequently left Berlin disguised, and fled to this country, whither he was declared to have been sent by his brother on a secret mission. What that mission really was, still remains a secret; but its results the future history of Germany will show. On the 21st, King Frederick William announced the kingdom of Prussia in a proclamation, and declared his intention of once more uniting Germany, and taking it under his guidance in these moments of peril and anarchy. Prussia was to be merged into Germany, constitutional government, equal political and civil rights, popular and liberal administrations, were the order of the day. This proclamation was received with enthusiasm, and on the following day the King rode through Berlin, wearing the German national colours, escorted by half the population, cheering him to the skies, the blood of the slain subjects hardly dried in the streets, and their bodies lying in state in all the churches. On that occasion, his Majesty swore that he did not intend to dethrone any one German Prince—that he did not wish for the Imperial Crown, and only wanted liberty, union, and good order in Germany. To assist in the ministerial deliberations on the new constitution, Professor Jordan, the well-known historian and tried friend of liberty, was summoned to Berlin.

While matters were proceeding thus in the capital of Prussia, King Ludwig of Bavaria, distracted by the turmoil in his kingdom, and hankering after the dismissed and banished Lola Montes, suddenly abdicated the throne in favour of his son Maximilian. On the 22nd the new King opened the Chambers in person; and in a gracious speech from the throne, announced his intention of perfecting the concessions granted by his father. The ex-King was, a few days afterwards, prevented, by his son Maximilian, from suddenly leaving Munich for Switzerland, where Lola Montes was residing. Subsequently matters have remained tolerably tranquil in Bavaria, the Ministry and the Chambers being employed in securing and organising the necessary laws for the government of the country under the new system of things; and, contenting ourselves with here stating that a slight disturbance occurred a few weeks ago in consequence of the high price of beer, we shall not find it necessary to allude to Bavaria again.

In Austria matters were steadily progressing; the Ministry, employed in securing by law the liberal concessions, were assisted by twelve members of the Diet, and twelve others. The most potent was the abolition, freedom of the press being considered a guarantee against treasonable associations; a political amnesty was pronounced, and nearly 200 political prisoners were released.

At Presburg, the capital of Hungary, great dissatisfaction was expressed at two decrees, which placed the control of the Government somewhat in the hands of Vienna; in the National Assembly violent speeches were made, and the two Imperial Commissioners were burnt in effigy in the streets. The Bohemians being also at this time much agitated, Baron Pillersdorf promised them that all their demands should be granted; that they should have their national representatives, a national guard, and that their own language should be used. On the 6th April the Ministry at Vienna underwent another change; Archduke Ludwig, Kolowrath, and Kubeck, who were suspected of reactionary designs, resigned office, and were succeeded by Archduke John, M. Fiquelmont, and Krauss, with Marshal Zanini for Minister of War. Hungary continued much agitated, and Bohemia was in open rebellion, two or three of the Magnates or Princes setting themselves up for Kings.

Vienna during the whole of April and May may be said to have been under the rule of the mob, guided by the students. On the 10th serious disturbances occurred, Fiquelmont was forced to resign, and was succeeded by Baron Sebzaltini. On the 18th of May the Emperor left Vienna, being carried away by his wife and a party anxious for his personal safety, and fearful that it would be compromised if he remained in Vienna. Without his knowledge, while he was taking an airing, the horses' heads were turned, and arrangements having been previously made by the party in question, they carried the Emperor safely to Innspruck, in the Tyrol, where he still remains. His ministers sent after him assuring him of his safety; but he had somewhat imbibed the fears of his friends, and preferred remaining with his beloved Tyrolese. His Court and the diplomatic corps were of course transferred to Innspruck. On the 27th of May fresh disturbances occurred. On and in consequence of an order from the Minister for the Interior to the students' legion to disband. Barricades were built, and after a short conflict the students were victorious. Baron Pillersdorf then ratified the wishes of the citizens and students, declared them independent of every other authority, and answerable for the public safety. Since then Vienna has been perfectly tranquil; the elections to the new Assembly have proceeded quietly, but there is a great deal of intriguing going on in the city, and the Emperor is said to have expressed a desire to return, in consequence of hints of requiring his abdication in favour of his brother, Archduke Francis. Meanwhile, the Austrians are triumphant, their desires have been accomplished, constitutional freedom in all things is their own, and their attention is absorbed by the proceedings of the German Parliament at Frankfort, which will claim our attention as soon as we have narrated the course of events in Hungary, Bohemia, and Prussia. Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia openly revolted, and proclaimed their intention of founding a Slavonic Empire, with the Ban Jellalich at its head; while Hungary, having been fraternally addressed by the Emperor, in proclamations and decrees; and its demands having been granted, remained tolerably quiet and loyal, the Emperor promising to visit Presburg and Pesth.

In Bohemia events were rapidly hurrying to a crisis. The hatred of the Austrian Government was as deep as it was of old standing. The weak and vacillating conduct of the Austrian Government, the infectious triumphs of the people at Vienna, fanned the love of insurrection, and on the 29th of May a Provisional Government was proclaimed at Prague independent of Vienna, with Count Leo Thun at his head. Immediately after its establishment, the Provisional Government opened a communication with Vienna, and a perfect conflict of protocols ensued, which lasted more than a week. Irritated at the triumphs and determination of the Bohemians, preparations were made on the 12th June, by the Austrian commander in Prague, Count Windischgrätz, to remove some of the cannon and other military stores to the neighbouring hills, which commanded the city, when the inhabitants opposed this proceeding by force. A most fearful and bloody contest ensued, which lasted until the 16th, when, finding the troops unable to sustain the fight in the narrow streets of the city, Count Windischgrätz drew off his troops, and on the two following days bombarded the town from the neighbouring heights. On the evening of the 17th thirteen of the insurrectionary leaders surrendered, and the town once more was in the hands of the Austrians. Accurate accounts of the number slain during these five frightful days are still wanting, but it must have been enormous.

Berlin, in the days immediately after the revolution, quietly witnessed the change of ministry, and listening to the promises that were made, on the 22nd the inhabitants commenced assembling in moderate meetings, to discuss the social question of the day, viz. the want of regular well-paid employment; they ended in demanding the formation of a ministry for the administration of labour. On the 24th the King promised the national organization of Posen; and immediately appointed a committee, half Germans and half Poles, to confer with his commissioner, Count Wilhaim, on the necessary proceedings to be adopted. This proceeding was regarded as a much distasteful one by the German inhabitants, who, inimical towards the Poles, composed the larger number of the inhabitants. Its results will be seen very shortly. On the 28th of March a new ministry entered office; Counts Arnim and Schwerin retired, and their places were filled by MM. Camphausen, Bassermann, Hansmann, Auerswald, men of the extreme left ultra radicals. The first is an eminent banker and merchant at Cologne. Their first step in office was to procure from his Majesty a decree placing the whole public business in their hands, and rendering them responsible for its conduct. On the 3rd of April the Diet was convened, and the first time was in the sittings open to the press and the public. Ministers were well received. The town remaining perfectly quiet, the citizens, unused to the onerous duty of standing guard all night, began to complain, and on the 7th of April two regiments of infantry entered the town to share the duty with the burghers, however, place, and the command of the Burgher Guard. Great difficulty was experienced by the authorities in employing the people out of work; large public works were planned and immediately commenced, and the poorer classes in the town were soon relieved from the distress. The Diet occupied itself in discussing a project for a new law of elections for the Assembly to be convoked for the consideration of the Prussian Constitution. The elections were to be indirect; every 500 inhabitants of the age of twenty-four were to elect one elector, and 80 of these electors were to elect the deputy. Every one was qualified to vote at the age of twenty-four, and to be elected at the age of thirty. About 350 members were to be this elected, and so their Assembly would meet as one Chamber. Those laws were adopted by large majorities. The influence of the Germanic Diet (whose proceedings at that period we have omitted in the most remarkable manner on the 7th of April. On the previous day, in accordance with a decree of the Diet, the Prussian Assembly proceeded to elect deputies for the new German Parliament from among themselves; but the next day brought another decree from the Diet at Frankfort reversing their previous one, and ordering that the elections should be direct, and that a deputy should be elected for every 70,000 inhabitants. Accordingly, the Prussian Diet was compelled to annul its former proceedings; and M. Camphausen announced that it was the duty of Prussia to assume a leading part. On the same day the destitute condition of the Royal Treasury was published, and a loan of 15,000,000 of thalers was resolved upon by the Diet, as well as the giving guarantees to the extent of 25,000,000 more for the support of credit, commerce, and industry; and having voted their confidence in the ministry, the Diet was dissolved.

The alarming condition of the province of Posen at this time attracted much attention. The concessions made to the Poles by the King had very much alarmed the German inhabitants, more particularly the peasants. The appointment of Count Willisen as President of the province, who was well known, and whose acts on his arrival proved him to be more than partial to the Poles, added fuel to the flames. The peasants assembled together in large numbers and attacked the residences of the Polish nobility, many of which were sacked and burnt; the province was shortly in a state of anarchy; the Poles armed in self-defence. Mieroslawski, who had been conspicuous in the conspiracy at Berlin of 1846-7, joined his countrymen, who very soon afterwards amounted in number to 20,000 men, armed chiefly with scythes and axes. That such a state of things could not continue, was plain. Count Willisen, who was accused of having indirectly caused this state of things, was recalled, and succeeded by General Colomb, who immediately called together the troops, and marched against the Polish insurgents. Several bloody engagements took place, in the earlier of which the Poles, under Mieroslawski, obtained the most decisive advantages; but on the 6th of May a general engagement ensued in the neighbourhood of Xionx, in which Mieroslawski was defeated and made prisoner. The routed Poles were pursued and dispersed on all sides. The insurrection was completely quelled; and General Colomb having been withdrawn, General Pfuehl, the President of the province, by conciliatory, but determined measures, has succeeded in quelling the turbulent spirits, and the Prussian provinces of Poland may be regarded as quiet at present. The increasing commercial distress, the utter stagnation of all commercial business, many factories and mills in Berlin and its neighbourhood, but more particularly in the large manufacturing towns on the Rhine, the failure of many large bankers and merchants of the highest order, the certainty that no immediate improvement could be expected, and the increasing agitation among the working classes, who now demanded labour as a right—all these questions and difficulties excited the utmost attention and alarm in thinking minds. The Diet had consented to relieve the poor in the towns by the removal of all *octroi* duties levied on flour and meat, and in the place had imposed direct taxation by classes. The employment demanded by the working classes could not be found for them in sufficient quantities; all foreigners out of employment were ordered to leave the country, and persons not having a settlement in the towns were removed to their homes. The King of Prussia, during this time, completely overwhelmed by the ridicule and angry feelings which his celebrated German proclamation had excited, remained at Potsdam, endeavouring to forget his political discomfiture and grief by strong internal applications.

STORMING THE ARSENAL, BERLIN.

Great meetings of the people continued to be held in Berlin, but no disturbances occurred, though serious fears were entertained that the desire of M. Camphausen for the return of the Prince of Prussia would cause an outbreak. His mission to England was declared by the people to be a sham; and that it was well known that the man who had caused the fatal occurrence of March had fled through fear of the consequences of his conduct on that memorable occasion. The elections to the new Constituent Assembly proceeded quietly and without disturbance anywhere. The National Assembly met for the first time on the 22d, and from the subsequent proceedings it will be found that the reactionary party were in a majority. His Majesty opened the Chamber in person, in his speech he declared himself most anxious for the unity of Germany, and trusted that the efforts of the new Assembly would restore confidence, revive trade and commerce, and resuscitate industrial activity. The project for the constitution was laid

REVOLUTIONARY MEETING IN A CELLAR IN BERLIN.—SKETCHED BY HOFFMAN.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA LEAVING VIENNA.

before the Assembly. The chief points of this plan are exceedingly liberal, quite in the spirit of the times. The Parliament to consist of an Upper and Lower House, the former of the Royal Princes, sixty members appointed by the King, the appointment to be hereditary; and of 180 members, to be elected by the people, and to serve for eight years. The Lower House to consist of members elected on the basis of the law of elections spoken of above. All authority is vested in these two houses, except over the army and the judicature; the King to possess the right of making war or peace. Liberty of all kinds granted to the fullest extent, and no money to be raised without the authority of Parliament. This project excited much discussion, and few wholly approved of it. It has been referred to a committee, whose proceedings have not yet terminated.

The sending away of some arms from the arsenal on the 30th May excited the students and the people; the boats were stopped, the cases opened, and the contents divided among the actors in this scene. The turbulent excitement of the people increased day by day; they demanded that the working classes should be armed. This was partially conceded, and they were paraded. On the 6th the Prince of Prussia arrived in Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly on the 8th. His reception was anything but favourable; hissing and hooting greeted him both on his arrival and departure; out of doors, his reception was the same, if not worse.

Our readers are familiar with the subsequent events; with the angry dissatisfaction excited out of doors by the success of a motion in the Assembly that the revolution should not be acknowledged; with the ministerial crisis, which existed until last week, when M. Camphausen resigned, his successor being M. Auerswald, one of his colleagues. The present ministry is regarded as rather democratic. It has need of wisdom, courage, and determination; for the same causes which effected the fearful events of last week in Paris are at work in Berlin and elsewhere. Foresight and prudence may prevent such an outbreak; but men are beginning to dread its occurrence.

The proceedings of the Germanic Parliament at Frankfort, and the war in Schleswig-Holstein, remain to be sketched; but the little republican war in Baden in April is worthy of being mentioned, before we proceed to those more important subjects. Immediately after the French Revolution, a large meeting of Germans was held in Paris, at which M. Herwegh, the poet, presided. It was there determined that a republic was the only form of government adapted to Germany, and resolving to make an attempt to carry out their principles by force of arms, a German legion was formed for the purpose. In Baden, also, about the 10th of April, an attempt was made of a similar nature by MM. Hecker and Struve, who collected large bodies of armed men of similar republican tendencies. The troops of the Diet were ordered out to disperse these revolutionists. Hecker and Struve were defeated in several engagements; they were joined by Herwegh and his legion, who had entered Germany from France through the Black Forest; but with united forces they were unable to resist the troops, and, in a bloody engagement in Wirtemberg, were totally routed. Struve was made prisoner, and the two others escaped. Similar attempts in Hesse-Cassell and Hildesheim were also completely suppressed.

As the Germanic Parliament took a very active part in supporting the war in Schleswig-Holstein, it will be to the reader's advantage if we narrate the proceedings of that body before the events of the war. The assembly of deputies from all the states of Germany, who were appointed in consequence of the expressed wishes of the Diet, assisted by the seventeen men of confidence, to make arrangements for the convocation of a German Parliament, was constituted on the 31st of March; M. Mittermaur was appointed President. Among the celebrated men present were Dahlmann, Welcker, Blum, Jordan, and others. After a preliminary meeting, the plan for the election of the German Parliament was proposed, based upon universal suffrage, without consideration of property, class, or religious creed. It proposed that every German subject should both be entitled to vote and to be elected; one deputy to be returned for every 50,000 inhabitants. On the 7th of April this plan was adopted by a large majority. According to the census of 1842—upon which it was framed—Austria would send 190 members, Prussia 158, Bavaria 71, Wirtemberg 28, Hanover 26, Saxony 24, Baden 20, Hesse-Darmstadt 12, Hesse-Cassell 11, and the smaller states would return the remaining 64. The population thus represented would amount to 30,164,392. The Assembly resolved, at its first meeting, to recognise Schleswig-Holstein, and urged upon the federal states of the empire, particularly Prussia, the necessity of assisting the duchies in their endeavours to maintain their independence. They also decided upon the incorporation of the province of Posen in the Diet, as well as East and West Prussia. During the sittings of this Assembly, the Republican party, headed by M. Itzstein, made several attempts to procure the recognition of Republican principles, but they were completely defeated, the Assembly declaring that the constitution of Germany could alone be remodelled upon the broadest constitutional monarchical basis. They held their last sitting on the 7th of April, and then dissolved, leaving a committee *en permanence*, to keep the Diet which still existed up to the proper mark, and to discuss the question of the new German constitution. On the 27th this Committee completed their labours, and presented the Diet their project for a Constitution, which was drawn up by the celebrated Dahlmann. It proposed that all the states hitherto belonging to the Confederation should form one empire, with their separate independence somewhat limited. That the Government of the Empire should represent Germany or any particular state in foreign affairs, and manage all diplomatic matters, determine upon peace or war, control the army and navy, the customs, canals, railways, and telegraphs, all legislation, and dispose of all customs and postage revenues. The power of the empire to be united in the Emperor, the Imperial Upper and Imperial Lower House. The Upper House to consist of 200 members: viz. all the reigning princes; a deputy from each of the four free towns; Peers to be chosen half by the Parliaments and half by the reigning princes for a term of twelve years, one-third withdrawing at the end of every four years: the Lower House to consist of representatives of the people, one for every 100,000 souls. The Parliament to meet once a year at Frankfort, and the Lower House to have the control of the budget, similarly to our House of Commons. A supreme court of justice to be instituted at Nuremberg, to decide all disputes between reigning princes, or against any one of them, and all charges of high treason.

On the 18th of May the German Parliament met for the first time at Frankfort; 397 members were present. M. von Gagern, the monarchist candidate for the presidency, was elected by a majority of 280 votes. The first sittings were occupied by questions of form and in settling something like standing orders; frequent attempts, however, were made by the Republicans to procure a Republic in Germany; and though some differed as to the form of government, all were agreed on the question of its union into one great Confederation. They appointed a committee to consider the proposed Constitution, and another to consider whether a provisional central power should be created until the adoption of the Constitution. During the sittings of these committees many heated discussions took place, but nothing of importance occurred, excepting the appointment of another Committee, to consider the rights of the people. On the 26th of June, the latter and the Committee on the provisional central power made their reports to Parliament. The former issued the following declaration of rights:—Religious liberty, gratuitous education, free opinion, inviolable secrecy of letters, the inhabitant of any state to possess the same political privileges while residing in another, right of petitioning, meeting, and forming clubs; no political privileges; equality of taxation; independence of the judges; trial by jury; constitutional representation of the people in every state; and the Ministers to be responsible; all Parliaments to be open to the public. The other committee proposed the institution of a Directory of State, to be approved and appointed by the German Parliament, with very extended powers. On the 27th this proposition was rejected; and on the 28th the Parliament decided upon appointing a Lieutenant-General of the Empire, to be perfectly irresponsible. This also enacted that, on the appointment of the Lieutenant-General of the Empire, the existence of the Diet was at an end; and, further, that on the completion and adoption of the Constitution for Germany, the Provisional Central Power to cease.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FRANKFORT, WHEREIN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT HOLD THEIR SITTINGS.

On the 29th the Assembly proceeded to the election of the Lieutenant-General. The choice fell upon the Archduke John of Austria, who was elected by a very large majority, in opposition to Gagern, the President of the Assembly; Eckstein, the republican; and the Archduke Stephen; the latter only obtained one vote.

But little space remains for a brief narrative of the events in Schleswig-Holstein. A long, narrow, sandy peninsula comprises the two Duchies and Jutland. For more than a century the two former have been under Danish rule, though they always considered themselves as governed by the King of Denmark in his capacity as a Sovereign Prince of Germany. Long dissatisfied with the Danish rule, and more particularly with a recent refusal of the King to concede to them any of their demands, they declared themselves independent of Denmark, and a German Duchy, on the 26th of March, under the sway of the Duke of Augustenburg. The Provisional Government sent to Hanover, Berlin, and Hamburg for assistance, which was granted from the two former, and before the 3rd of April more than 13,000 Prussians and Hanoverians had entered Holstein. The inhabitants had already possessed themselves of Rendsburg, and had expelled the Danish authorities. The Danes were not behindhand with their military preparations, and very soon had an imposing force in the field; while the extraordinary popularity of the war in Germany brought shoals of volunteers from even the southernmost states of Germany to the assistance of their enemies. At Flensburg an engagement took place between the Holsteaners and Danes, at which the latter were victorious. Nearly 20,000 Prussians and Hanoverians, besides volunteers and Schleswig-Holsteiners, were now under arms against the Danes, whose forces were nearly equal. During the months of April and May a great many skirmishes occurred, with variable success; one or two general engagements at Schleswig and Apenraade; and one which lasted two days at Duppeln. The Danes were driven northward, and the combined troops were at one time in possession of Jutland. The island of Alsen was also the scene of an engagement. Though beaten and driven back on land, the King of Denmark made severe reprisals at sea. He blockaded the whole northern coast of Germany; his vessels of war took possession of the rich merchant ships returning to Hamburg and Bremen—an incalculable loss to the Hanse Towns. Our ports are still full of German shipping, waiting until peace is declared. Sweden commenced preparations for the assistance of Denmark; Russia was reported to be doing the same; the Diet at Frankfort rejected all offers of mediation for a long time, and the national feeling in favour of the Duchies was beginning to flag. Nothing of importance has occurred at the seat of war for some weeks, both armies standing still, and awaiting the result of the negotiations which are now pending. While we write, it is reported in the newspapers that peace has been concluded, though the terms are not mentioned. We heartily trust that it may prove to be true, and that, instead of having their attention and energy distracted by an expensive external war, the states of Germany may, by calm and courageous proceedings at home, be enabled to avert the calamities which increasing poverty, diminished trade, and universal distrust compel us to say are impending over them.

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